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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 357 -- 83rd Congress

Chapter 200 -- 2nd Session

H. R. 8481

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Digest of Public Law 357

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1954: Increases the amount available for administrative expenses of Commodity Credit Corporation from \$17,100,000 to \$20,000,000; provides \$4,500,000 additional for fighting forest fires, provides \$15,000,000 to make payments to farmers who carry out emergency wind erosion control measures under the 1954 agricultural conservation program after March 30, 1954; increases from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 the amount available for emergency feed and seed assistance. Provides an additional amount of \$120,000 for Farm Credit Administration to be derived from receipts from farm credit agencies.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 8481

Hearings: House and Senate Appropriations Committee.

Feb. 17, 1954 President's request for supplemental appropriations including items for this Department. H. Doc. 330.

Feb. 19, 1954 Digest of additional items included in request for appropriations.

Mar. 19, 1954 House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 8481. House Report 1372. Print of bill and report; also Committee Print of bill and report.

Mar. 23, 1954 House postponed debate until Mar. 25.

Mar. 25, 1954 House passed bill with amendments.

Mar. 29, 1954 Referred to Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.

Apr. 20, 1954 Senate Committee reported with amendments H. R. 8481. Senate Report 1216. Print of bill and report

Apr. 21, 1954 Digest of funds restored by Senate committee.

Apr. 23, 1954 Sen. Johnson (Tex.) spoke in favor of Sen. Bridges' amendment to provide \$15,000,000 additional under the Agricultural Conservation Program for emergency wind control measures.

Apr. 27, 1954 Senate made H. R. 8481 unfinished business.

Apr. 28, 1954 Senate passed with amendments, H. R. 8481. Senate conferees appointed.

May 3, 1954 House conferees appointed.

May 5, 1954 House received conference report. House Report 1562.

May 6, 1954 House agreed to conference report.

May 7, 1954 Senate agreed to conference report.

May 11, 1954 Approved: (Public Law 357.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 8481

May 11, 1954	Approved: Public Law 357.
May 7, 1954	Senate agreed to conference report.
May 6, 1954	House agreed to conference report.
May 5, 1954	House received conference report. House Report 1582.
May 3, 1954	House conference appointed.
April 28, 1954	Senate passed with amendments, H. R. 8481. Senate conference appointed.
April 27, 1954	Senate made H. R. 8481 unfinished business.
April 23, 1954	General Conservation Program for emergency wind control most to provide \$15,000,000 additional under the Gen. Johnson (Tex.) spoke in favor of San. Bridges' amend- Digest of funds reported by Senate committee.
April 21, 1954	Senate Report 1316. Print of bill and report
April 20, 1954	Senate Committee reported with amendments H. R. 8481. bill as referred.
Mar. 29, 1954	Referred to Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of
Mar. 25, 1954	House passed bill with amendments.
Mar. 23, 1954	House postponed debate until Mar. 25.
Mar. 19, 1954	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 8481. House Report 1375. Print of bill and report; also Committee Print of bill and report.
Feb. 19, 1954	Digest of additional items included in request for appropriations.
Feb. 17, 1954	President's request for supplemental appropriations including items for this Department. H. Doc. 330.
	Hearings: House and Senate Appropriations Committee.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued February 18, 1954

For actions of February 17, 1954

83rd-2nd, No. 30

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported Mexican farm labor measure. Senate committee ordered reported forest grazing policies bill. House recommitted public-for-private timberlands exchange bill. House received President's omnibus appropriation estimate. Rep. Poage spoke against flexible price supports. Rep. Hays criticized Secretary's reduction of dairy price supports. Reps. Javits and Kelly favored Secretary's reduction of butter price supports. Sen. Thye and Rep. Laird introduced, and Sen. Thye discussed, bills to limit price support reductions on dairy products.

HOUSE

1. FOREST LANDS. Recommitted by a roll call vote of 226 to 161 H.R. 4646, the public-for-private timberland transfer bill, upon a motion of Rep. Metcalf (pp. 1830-43, A1280, A1310-11).
2. DAIRY PRODUCTS. Rep. Javits stated that he hoped consumers would buy more butter as a result of the Secretary's action in reducing butter price supports, and urged consumer support of this action (p. 1827).
Rep. Hays claimed that the Secretary's reduction of dairy price supports would not help the consumer much but would be "another gift to the processor at the expense of the farmer" (p. 1827).
3. PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. Poage spoke on the need for price supports for farmers and opposed the Secretary's flexible price support program, calling it the "Benson-Kline plan" (pp. 1844-46).
4. PROPERTY TRANSFER. The Government Operations Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H.R. 5605, amending the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act to provide that transfers of real property from certain Government

corporations to other Government agencies shall not operate to remove such real property from local tax rolls (p. D160).

5. CATALOGING. The Government Operations Committee adopted the Eighth Intermediate Report of the Subcommittee on Military Operations "Federal Cataloging Program" (p. D160).

6. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved for reporting (but did not actually report) H.R. 7057, to authorize transfer, exchange, and disposition of land in the Eden Project, Wyo., and H.R. 7194, to approve repayment contracts negotiated with the Hermiston and West Extension Irrigation Districts, Ore. (p. D160).

7. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President an omnibus budget estimate for fiscal year 1954 (H. Doc. 330) (p. 1860). This estimate includes the following: for fighting forest fires, \$4,500,000; increase in CCC administrative-expense limitation, \$3,000,000; and an increase in limitation for emergency feed assistance from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 (this does not involve an additional appropriation of \$10,000,000 but instead provides a change in the distribution of funds available under the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund).

Received from the President a budget estimate for payment of claims for damages, audited claims and judgments rendered against the U.S. (H. Doc. 329) (p. 1860).

8. TAXATION; RETIREMENT. The House Ways and Means Committee agreed to exclude from taxation retirement income up to \$1200. This exclusion is available to those over 65 receiving dividend, interest, pension, or annuity income and those under 65 who have retired under a public or private retirement plan. (p. D161).

9. ALASKA STATEHOOD. Rep. Price urged the signing of a discharge petition to bring H.R. 2982, the Alaska statehood bill, up for consideration (p. 1827).

10. ORGANIZATION. Received a Mass. Legislature memorial urging Congress to prevent the Government from engaging in any business or enterprise except as specified in the constitution (p. 1861).

11. TREATIES. Received a petition requesting passage of the Bricker amendment to limit the President's treaty power (p. 1862).

12. COFFEE PRICES. Received a Baltimore legislature petition requesting an investigation of the high price of coffee (p. 1862).

SENATE

13. FARM LABOR. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. J. Res. 121, to authorize the Labor Department to carry on its program of placing Mexican farmworkers in temporary agricultural jobs in this country pending the negotiation of a new agreement with Mexico or, if after every practicable effort it is impossible to reach a new agreement, in the absence of such agreement (S. Rept. 985) (p. 1784).

14. FOREST GRAZING LANDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 2548, to facilitate the administration, orderly use, improvement, and development of USDA grazing lands (p. D157).

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS TOGETHER
WITH PROPOSED PROVISIONS AND INCREASES IN LIMITATIONS
PERTAINING TO EXISTING APPROPRIATIONS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1954 AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, IN THE AMOUNT OF
\$395,099,255, TOGETHER WITH SEVERAL PROPOSED PROVISIONS
AND INCREASES IN LIMITATIONS PERTAINING TO EXISTING
APPROPRIATIONS

FEBRUARY 17, 1954.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 16, 1954.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of the Congress proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal
year 1954 and for other purposes, in the amount of \$395,099,255,
together with several proposed provisions and increases in limitations
pertaining to existing appropriations.

The details of these proposed appropriations, the necessity therefor,
and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the
attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with
whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 15, 1954.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1954, and for other purposes, in the following amounts:

Legislative branch.....	\$1, 792, 155
The Judiciary.....	239, 600
Executive branch.....	393, 067, 500
Total.....	395, 099, 255

These proposed supplemental appropriations will not result in an increase in 1954 expenditures or new obligational authority as reflected in the 1955 budget since each of these supplementals was either specifically forecast or covered in the reserve for contingencies.

Almost 90 percent of the total is for relatively uncontrollable programs, such as veterans compensation and benefits, grants to States for public assistance, and Federal-aid highways.

There is also included \$4,841,300 for reimbursement of the Post Office Department for the cost of penalty mail, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 286, approved August 15, 1953. In addition \$996,000 for the same purpose is to be provided by an increase in limitation on the use of trust funds; this amount is not reflected in the above totals. As indicated in the attached table the total estimated cost of penalty mail for the fiscal year 1954 for all agencies of the Government is \$42,300,873, of which \$32,655,123 or 77 percent is being absorbed within available funds, leaving only \$9,645,750 or 23 percent of the total cost to be met through supplemental appropriations. Of this latter sum \$4,804,450 is covered by proposed supplemental appropriations previously submitted and now pending before the Congress.

In addition, there are submitted several proposed provisions and increases in limitations pertaining to existing appropriations.

Drafts of suggested language and the details of the various proposals, together with the reasons for their submission at this time, are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

The proposed supplemental appropriations for the executive branch have been carefully reviewed, and I recommend their transmission to the Congress in the amounts specified. Those submitted for the legislative branch and the judiciary have been included without change, and I make no observation regarding their necessity.

Respectfully yours,

JOS. M. DODGE,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Senate: Contingent expenses of the Senate: Inquiries and investigations-----	\$600, 000
House of Representatives:	
Salaries, officers and employees: Office of the Doorkeeper-----	13, 615
Contingent expenses of the House: Stationery (revolving fund)-----	3, 200
Capitol Police: Capitol Police Board-----	2, 855
Education of Senate and House pages-----	2, 785
Government Printing Office: Working capital and congressional printing and binding-----	Language

THE JUDICIARY

Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:	
Fees of jurors and commissioners-----	125, 000
Travel and miscellaneous expenses-----	36, 000
Salaries of referees-----	7, 000

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Refugee relief-----	1, 560, 000
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INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Farm Credit Administration-----	140, 000
Federal Power Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	Language
The Tax Court of the United States: Salaries and expenses-----	25, 000
Veterans Administration:	
Compensation and pensions-----	215, 000, 000
Servicemen's indemnities-----	7, 000, 000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of the Secretary: Disaster loan revolving fund-----	Language
Forest Service: Salaries and expenses-----	4, 500, 000
Commodity Credit Corporation-----	Language

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Maritime activities: Operating-differential subsidies-----	29, 500, 000
Bureau of Public Roads: Federal-aid highways-----	65, 000, 000

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

Office of the Secretary of Defense:	
Claims-----	Language
Retired pay-----	Language
Department of the Navy: Audited claims-----	Language

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Department of the Army:	
Rivers and harbors and flood control: Construction, general-----	800, 000
United States Section, St. Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers-----	245, 000

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE.

Office of Education: Payments to school districts.....	\$5, 850, 000
Social Security Administration: Grants to States for public assistance.....	58, 000, 000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary: Southeastern Power Administration: Operation and maintenance.....	220, 000
General provision.....	Language

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration: Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry.....	1, 560, 000
General provision.....	Language

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Bureau of Narcotics: Salaries and expenses.....	67, 500
Total.....	390, 257, 955

PENALTY MAIL COSTS

Legislative branch: Legislative miscellaneous.....	1, 169, 700
The Judiciary: Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services: Expenses of referees.....	71, 600
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Social Security Administration: Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (trust fund).....	(996, 000)
Treasury Department: Internal Revenue Service: Salaries and expenses.....	3, 600, 000
Total penalty mail costs.....	4, 841, 300
Grand total.....	395, 099, 255

DETAIL OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1954 AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Inquiries and Investigations

For an additional amount for "Inquiries and investigations", \$600,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Office of the Doorkeeper

For an additional amount for "Office of the Doorkeeper", \$13,615.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Stationery (Revolving Fund)

For an additional amount for "Stationery (revolving fund)", \$3,200, to remain available until expended.

CAPITOL POLICE

CAPITOL POLICE BOARD

For an additional amount for "Capitol Police Board", \$2,855.

EDUCATION OF SENATE AND HOUSE PAGES

For an additional amount for "Education of Senate and House pages", \$2,785.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING

The unexpended balances of all appropriations to the Government Printing Office for "Working capital and congressional printing and binding", for the fiscal years 1943 through 1951 shall be available, without regard to fiscal year limitations, for payment of claims settled by the General Accounting Office in favor of employees and former employees of the Government Printing Office for additional compensation on account of service rendered during the fiscal years 1942 through 1951.

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and commissioners", \$125,000.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses", \$36,000.

SALARIES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees", \$7,000, to be derived from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68).

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

[EMERGENCY MIGRATION] REFUGEE RELIEF

For an additional amount for expenses necessary to enable the President, by transfer to such officer or agency of the Government as may be appropriate, to carry out [such migration program as may be authorized by law, including transfer of not to exceed sixty-five passenger motor vehicles from the Mutual Security Agency or the Department of State without reimbursement; not to exceed \$9,000 for expenses of a confidential nature, to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the officer to whom funds are transferred by the President from this appropriation; and not to exceed \$756,000 for the making of loans; \$3,000,000] the provisions of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 (Public Law 203, approved August 7, 1953), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); hire of passenger motor vehicles; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this appropriation; \$1,560,000: Provided, That [this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law, during the first session of the Eighty-third Congress, of either S. 1917 or H. R. 6481] funds appropriated herein shall be available in accordance with authority granted hereunder or under authority governing the activities of the Government agencies to which such funds are allocated.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is necessary to provide for continuation of the program of screening and selecting refugees for admission into the United States under the emergency immigration program of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. Since the 1954 appropriation only provided funds to operate the program until March 31, 1954, additional funds are required in order to meet the program goals as scheduled.

The chairmen of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees were informed by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, in a letter of January 26, 1954, that a supplemental appropriation would be required to carry out the program planned for the fiscal year.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Farm Credit Administration", \$140,000, to be derived from receipts from farm credit agencies.

The Farm Credit Act of 1953, effective December 4, 1953, created the Federal Farm Credit Board and charged it with the supervision

and control of the Farm Credit Administration. This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for (1) expenses of the Board, (2) legal services formerly provided by the Department of Agriculture, and (3) the development of recommendations of means for increasing borrower participation in the ownership of the Federal Farm Credit System, which the Board is required by the new act to present to the Congress within 1 year after its appointment.

All expenses are covered by assessments collected from the banks and corporations in the Farm Credit System.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The limitation under this head in the First Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1954, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$210,000" to "\$235,000".

This proposed increase in the travel limitation is needed to cope with a growing accumulation of applications for increases in rates for the sale of natural gas. Under the Natural Gas Act priority must be given to the disposition of applications for rate increases to protect the financial integrity of the natural-gas companies and the interest of the consumers. The increase in travel will permit the present field staff of the Commission to continue making on-site audits in connection with pending rate-increase applications.

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$25,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is required to meet increased costs of retired pay and payment for accumulated leave of judges of the Tax Court. Public Law 219, approved August 7, 1953, liberalized retirement benefits for judges and established a mandatory retirement age. Passage of this law has resulted in unanticipated retirements and payments for accumulated leave.

On December 8, 1953, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget apportioned the foregoing appropriation on a basis which would indicate a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives in letters of the same date in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of subsection (e) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For an additional amount for "Compensation and pensions", \$215,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This appropriation provides for compensation, pension, and other allowances, including emergency officers retirement pay and annuities and funeral and burial expenses of deceased veterans.

The 1954 estimate was in the amount of \$2,500,000,000. The Congress provided \$2,246,291,000, the House committee stating in its report "The committee recognizes the fact that funds provided for this purpose are to meet a contractual obligation of the Federal Government. If an additional sum is required during the next fiscal

year, the committee will recommend funds to meet the situation." Experience to date indicates that the amount provided will be exhausted before the end of the fiscal year and additional funds are needed if veterans are not to be deprived of the benefits to which they are entitled by law.

On August 24, 1953, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget apportioned the foregoing appropriation on a basis which would indicate a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives in letters of the same date in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of subsection (e) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

SERVICEMEN'S INDEMNITIES

For an additional amount for "Servicemen's indemnities", \$7,000,000, to remain available until expended.

The Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 provides that beneficiaries of servicemen who die while on active service, or within a period of 120 days after separation from active service, are entitled to receive an indemnity in the amount of \$10,000, less any national service life insurance and/or United States Government life insurance carried by the deceased. Payments are made to the beneficiaries in 120 equal installments.

The amount originally estimated to be needed under this appropriation was somewhat less than that now believed to be necessary for routine death claims; this is due to the impossibility of predicting with certainty the amount of benefits which would be payable. In addition, a substantial amount will be needed to meet the costs of claims arising from recent Department of Defense action in declaring to be dead several thousand men who previously have been reported as missing in action. It is expected that similar action will be taken in another several thousand cases before June 30, 1954. Unless additional funds are made available, eligible claimants cannot be paid in the late months of the fiscal year.

On September 18, 1953, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget apportioned the foregoing appropriation on a basis which would indicate a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives in letters of the same date in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of subsection (e) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DISASTER LOAN REVOLVING FUND

The limitation under this head in the Act of July 31, 1953 (Public Law 175), on the amount available for emergency feed and seed assistance, is increased from "\$40,000,000" to "\$50,000,000"; and such increased amount may be used for furnishing such assistance by means of advances to States or agencies thereof, or otherwise, and for reimbursement of advances made to the Secretary of Agriculture from funds appropriated for disaster relief under the Act of September 30, 1950 (42 U. S. C. 1855).

This proposed provision would increase from \$40 million to \$50 million the present limitation for emergency feed and seed assistance

to farmers in drought areas and provide authority to (a) reimburse the President's disaster relief fund for sums advanced to States for assistance in paying transportation costs on hay shipped to such areas, and (b) make advances from the disaster loan revolving fund to States for further costs of the hay program.

The \$10 million reimbursement to the President's disaster relief fund would provide an unallocated balance in that fund of about \$19 million to meet other types of disasters, such as floods and tornadoes.

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for fighting forest fires, \$4,500,000.

A serious fire season caused by severe drought that persisted over much of the country and unusually heavy occurrence of lightning fires in some areas has created the need for additional funds for fighting forest fires in the national forests. The Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1954, included \$6 million for this purpose, of which \$2,500,000 was set aside as a contingent fund to be used only to the extent that the Secretary of Agriculture, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, found necessary to meet emergency conditions. The situation was so serious that it became necessary to make available to the Department the entire \$6 million fund.

Continuing unfavorable conditions made it necessary for the Department to utilize funds for fighting forest fires in excess of the amount appropriated for that purpose. This supplemental appropriation is necessary to replace the funds so used and to provide for estimated requirements for the remainder of the year.

On September 25, 1953, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget apportioned the foregoing appropriation on a basis which would indicate a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives in letters of the same date in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of subsection (e) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1954, on the amount available for administrative expenses of the Corporation, is increased from "\$17,100,000" to "\$20,100,000".

One of the major functions of the Commodity Credit Corporation is the protection and management of commodity inventories acquired in carrying out the various price-support programs. Inventories already are close to those upon which the 1954 estimates were based and it is expected they will increase still further during the remainder of the year. This increase in limitation is to provide the additional administrative-expense funds to enable the Commodity Credit Corporation to meet its statutory responsibilities for the remainder of this fiscal year.

Because of increasing amounts of such inventories over and above the original estimates for the fiscal year 1954, the Department of Agriculture requested an apportionment of the administrative-expense authorization of the Corporation on a basis which indicated

that a supplemental estimate would be needed to complete the fiscal year. In accordance with the provisions of law, this apportionment was approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on September 24, 1953, on the basis of an emergency involving the protection of property, and on the same date this action was reported to the Congress by letters addressed to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

For an additional amount for "Operating-differential subsidies", \$29,500,000, to remain available until expended.

An additional amount of \$29,500,000 is required to pay operating-differential subsidy bills presented by ship operators in the fiscal year 1954 under existing contracts. The \$55 million appropriated for this purpose was exhausted in January. The current outlook is for requirements of at least \$84,500,000 in this fiscal year. Unpaid bills now in hand total over \$12 million.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

For an additional amount for "Federal-aid highways", to remain available until expended, \$65,000,000, *which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1953.*

Expenditures in the fiscal year 1954 to reimburse the States for the Federal share of work done are estimated at over \$541 million. At the present rate of expenditure it is anticipated that the 1954 appropriation of \$475 million and a small carryover balance will be exhausted by the middle of May. This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide necessary funds to make prompt payments to the States.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

CLAIMS

Not to exceed \$2,500,000 may be transferred to the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1954, from such appropriations, available to the Department of Defense only for the current fiscal year, as may be designated by the Secretary of Defense.

Settlement of various classes of claims, particularly tort claims, has been at a higher rate than anticipated. The additional amount requested will therefore be necessary to maintain settlements and payments on a current basis.

RETIRED PAY

The limitation under this head in the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1954, on the amounts that may be transferred thereto from other appropriations, is increased from "\$10,000,000" to "\$22,000,000".

This additional amount recommended for transfer for retired pay costs is required because of an unanticipated increase in the number of personnel on the retired rolls, due largely to the termination of hostilities in Korea.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

AUDITED CLAIMS

Applicable current appropriations of the Department of the Navy shall be available for the payment of claims certified by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in the amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

"Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts", fiscal year 1943, \$7,670.41.

"Pay, subsistence, and transportation of Naval personnel", fiscal year 1943, \$12,051.48.

"Transportation of things, Navy", fiscal year 1948, \$6,173.70.

This proposed provision is necessary to authorize the payment from applicable current appropriations of claims certified by the Comptroller General to be due from lapsed appropriations which are exhausted.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

Construction, General

For an additional amount for "Construction, general", \$800,000, to remain available until expended.

Funds are required to initiate reconstruction of locks and dams 1 and 2 on the Green River, Ky., so that the waterway will be ready to handle increased coal shipments, scheduled to begin in April 1956, to plants producing electric power for the Atomic Energy Commission. To meet this schedule it is estimated that advertising for bids for construction should not be delayed beyond April 1954. The need for facilities to permit large-scale coal shipments on the Green River was not apparent at the time the 1954 appropriation was being considered by the Congress.

UNITED STATES SECTION, ST. LAWRENCE RIVER JOINT BOARD OF ENGINEERS

For necessary expenses of the United States Section of the St. Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers, established by Executive Order 10500, dated November 4, 1953, including purchase (not to exceed two) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$100 per day for individuals; \$245,000, to remain available until June 30, 1955: Provided, That, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, one position under the United States section of said Joint Board of Engineers may hereafter be placed in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by that Act.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover necessary expenses of the United States section of the St. Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers, established by Executive Order 10500. The order also designated the Power Authority of the State of New York as the United States entity to construct, jointly with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, the power works in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River. On July 15, 1953, the Federal Power Commission issued a license which was formally accepted by the Power Authority on November 3, 1953. The duties of the United States section include the review, coordination, and, in conjunction with the Canadian section, approval of plans and specifications and work programs for the power works as well as supervision

of operations to assure that construction is in accordance with approved plans and specifications.

Work on preparation of up-to-date basic plans for the power development has recently been inaugurated and is now being pushed by the construction agencies. This has necessitated the prompt activation of the United States and Canadian sections in order not to impede the planning schedule now in force. Because of the responsibility to be imposed on the United States section in acting for the United States on this matter a highly competent technical staff to be headed by an engineer of grade GS-16 rating is warranted.

It is expected that the Joint Board will be active for a period of about 6 years during the construction of the power works.

Initiation of this work is not dependent upon the enactment of pending legislation relating to the St. Lawrence seaway.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

For an additional amount for "Payments to school districts", \$5,850,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is required because of the enactment of Public Law 248, approved August 8, 1953, which amended Public Law 874, 81st Congress, by changing the basis of determining payments to certain local school districts. Some of these liberalizing amendments were made effective on July 1, 1953. Part of their cost can be absorbed as it is now anticipated that the number of eligible applicants will be somewhat less than had previously been estimated. The supplemental appropriation requested covers the remaining portion of the cost of these amendments.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assistance", \$58,000,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is necessary because the caseloads in old-age assistance and aid to dependent children have not declined as rapidly as was anticipated in the 1954 budget.

On August 25, 1953, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget apportioned the foregoing appropriation on a basis which would indicate a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives in letters of the same date in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of subsection (e) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration", \$220,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is necessary to enable the Southeastern Power Administration to purchase additional electric

energy from the Virginia Electric & Power Co. The 1954 appropriation, providing for the purchase of energy required to firm up the output of the John H. Kerr Dam, was based on the assumption of favorable water conditions. However, during the first 6 months of this fiscal year, water conditions have been unfavorable and it appears this condition is quite likely to continue for the balance of the fiscal year. Therefore, the purchase of larger amounts of energy is required to provide 17 rural electric cooperative customers in Virginia and North Carolina with the power for which they have contracted. Provision is made in the rates charged by the Southeastern Power Administration to recover the cost of power purchases of the type provided by this estimate.

GENERAL PROVISION

The limitation in section 106 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1954, on the amount available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), is increased from "\$250,000" to "\$350,000".

This increase of \$100,000 in the limitation on consultants will permit the Department to complete the organization and management surveys now under way and provide a reasonable sum for the advice and counsel of experts on the various programs of the Department. These efforts are directed toward the successful implementation of policies and programs in the most economical and efficient manner. As of December 31, 1953, obligations were \$177,934 and it is estimated that \$172,066 will be required for the remainder of the year.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry", \$1,560,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is necessary to provide for payment of claims already adjudicated or expected to be adjudicated this year.

As of January 31, 1954, awards totaled \$941,525. It is estimated that an additional \$618,475 will be awarded during the present fiscal year under the accelerated adjudications program made possible by the enactment of Public Law 116, approved August 17, 1951.

GENERAL PROVISION

The Attorney General is hereby authorized to transfer from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1954", not to exceed \$100,000 to the appropriation "Fees and expenses of witnesses, 1954", not to exceed \$350,000 to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons, 1954", and not to exceed \$500,000 to the appropriation "Support of United States prisoners, 1954".

Increased requirements during the first half of this fiscal year over those experienced in previous years indicate that additional funds will be needed to pay fees and expenses of witnesses appearing on behalf of the Government in cases in which the United States is a party.

Unprecedented increases in the numbers of prisoners in Federal institutions have occurred in recent months. An average inmate population of 17,800 was provided for in the 1954 appropriation.

Due to increases in commitments, longer sentences, and a lower parole rate, it now appears that the average population will be almost 1,400 in excess of the previous estimate, necessitating additional funds for inmate care. On October 19, 1953, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget apportioned the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons," on a basis which would indicate the necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives in letters of the same date in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of subsection (e) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

Federal prisoners awaiting trial or serving sentences of short duration are boarded in non-Federal jails on a contract basis. Corresponding to the increase in prisoners in Federal institutions, the number of contract jail-days has increased to 717,362 in the first 6 months of the current fiscal year as compared to 630,314 during the corresponding period of the previous year. In addition, daily jail charges have been increased.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$67,500.

The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, on December 14, 1953, approved the compromise settlement of 4 tort claims aggregating \$67,500. These claims are required by law to be paid from the appropriation for the Bureau of Narcotics.

PENALTY MAIL COSTS

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

LEGISLATIVE MISCELLANEOUS

For expenses necessary under section 2 of Public Law 286, 83d Congress, \$1,169,700.

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

Expenses of Referees

For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees", \$71,600, to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4))

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

The amount authorized by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1954, to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", is increased from "\$62,750,000" to "\$63,746,000".

This increase in limitation in the amount of \$996,000 is necessary to provide funds for reimbursement to the Post Office Department as required by Public Law 286, approved August 15, 1953. This law

requiring payments for the costs of handling penalty mail, was enacted after the Bureau's regular appropriation for fiscal year 1954 had been approved by the Congress. The Bureau is experiencing an unanticipated increase in workload, hence it will not be able to absorb the cost of penalty mail in this fiscal year without serious deterioration in its operations including delays in the payment of claims.

On December 3, 1953, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget apportioned the foregoing appropriation on a basis which would indicate a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives in letters of the same date in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of subsection (e) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$3,600,000.

Subsequent to the approval of the Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1954, the Congress enacted Public Law 286, approved August 15, 1953, requiring that the Post Office Department be reimbursed for the cost of penalty mail. An additional appropriation of \$3,600,000 is needed to cover this expense.

On December 17, 1953, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget apportioned this appropriation on a basis which would indicate a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives in letters of the same date in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of subsection (e) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

ESTIMATED PENALTY MAIL COSTS, AMOUNT ABSORBED, AND ADDITIONAL FUNDS REQUIRED, FISCAL YEAR 1954

Agency	Total cost	Amount absorbed	Additional funds required
Legislative branch.....	\$1,259,740	\$90,040	\$1,169,700
The Judiciary.....	190,050	118,450	71,600
Executive Office of the President:			
The White House.....	3,000	3,000	
Bureau of the Budget.....	1,200	1,200	
Council of Economic Advisers.....	500	500	
National Security Council.....	22	22	
Office of Defense Mobilization.....	4,000	4,000	
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.....	75	25	1 50
Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel.....	50	50	
Funds appropriated to the President: Mutual security.....	94,000	94,000	
Independent offices:			
Advisory Committee on Weather Control.....	50		1 50
American Battle Monuments Commission.....	128	128	
Atomic Energy Commission.....	62,900	62,900	
Civil Service Commission.....	368,500	368,500	
Commission on Foreign Economic Policy.....	250	250	
Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.....	200	200	
Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government.....	9,000	4,650	1 4,350
Defense transport activities.....	600	600	
Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	1,100	1,100	
Farm Credit Administration.....	20,000	20,000	
Federal Civil Defense Administration.....	20,000	20,000	
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.....	60	60	
Federal Communications Commission.....	22,000	22,000	
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	5,000	5,000	
Federal Power Commission.....	25,000	25,000	
Federal Trade Commission.....	25,000	25,000	
General Accounting Office.....	75,000	75,000	
Indian Claims Commission.....	100	100	
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	40,000	40,000	
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	39,400	39,400	
National Capital Housing Authority.....	3,500	3,500	
National Capital Planning Commission.....	120	120	
National Labor Relations Board.....	30,000	30,000	
National Mediation Board.....	1,500	1,500	
National Science Foundation.....	2,500	2,500	
National Security Training Commission.....	175	175	
Railroad Retirement Board.....	384,500	384,500	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	15,000	15,000	
Renegotiation Board.....	11,000	11,000	
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	20,000	20,000	
Selective Service System.....	485,000	485,000	
Small Business Administration.....	17,600	17,600	
Smithsonian Institution.....	15,200	15,200	
Subversive Activities Control Board.....	1,000	1,000	
Tariff Commission.....	1,500	1,500	
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	75,000	75,000	
The Tax Court of the United States.....	10,500	10,500	
United States Information Agency.....	7,784	7,784	
Veterans Administration.....	2,810,000	2,810,000	
War Claims Commission.....	3,000	3,000	
General Services Administration.....	192,250	192,250	
Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	308,695	308,695	
Department of Agriculture.....	5,888,753	5,888,753	
Department of Commerce.....	942,188	942,188	
Department of Defense.....	14,751,500	14,751,500	
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	1,309,275	1,309,275	(2)
Department of the Interior.....	604,905	604,905	
Department of Justice.....	940,000	940,000	
Department of Labor.....	274,100	274,100	
Department of State.....	154,440	154,440	
Treasury Department.....	10,772,963	2,372,963	8 4,400,000
Total.....	42,300,873	32,655,123	9,645,750

¹ Previously submitted to the Congress.

² Proposed increase in limitation of \$96,000 is shown as absorbed as it is to be paid from trust fund.

³ Of this amount \$4,800,000 was previously submitted to the Congress.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued February 23, 1954

For actions of February 19, 1954

83rd-2nd, No. 32

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Lehman claimed dairy farmer price squeeze. Sen. Hennings criticized USDA's handling of drought aid. Sen. Frear discussed International Wheat agreement and intergovernmental agreements for other commodities. Sen. Johnson (Colo.) introduced bill imposing wool import quotas. Sen. Dworshak introduced bill to transfer certain seeds from CCC to Federal land-administering agencies. House Committee reported second supplemental appropriation bill for 1954.

SENATE

1. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Lehman claimed the Secretary's reduction of dairy price supports placed the farmer in a "disastrous squeeze" (p. 1933).
2. DROUGHT AID. Sen. Hennings criticized USDA's handling of the drought aid program, saying, "It seems obvious that no relief...can be expected from the Department of Agriculture by farmers who face drought disaster" (pp. 1937-8).
3. TREATIES. Continued debate on S. J. Res. 1, to limit the President's treaty power (pp. 1938-40, 1944-50, 1953-63).
4. TAXATION; COOPERATIVES. Sen. Morse inserted a No. Corvallis (Ore.) Farmers Union resolution favoring a change in Federal income tax regulations to allow farmers to pay taxes on certificates issued by cooperatives when they are cashed, and not when issued, as at present (p. 1928).
5. ECONOMIC SITUATION. Sen. Morse criticized the President's money and tax policies (pp. 1950-53).
6. COMMODITY AGREEMENTS. Sen. Frear spoke against international commodity agreements, including the International Wheat Agreement, and inserted the recommendations of the Randall Commission, the United Nations study "Commodity Trade and Economic Development," and two Raymond Moley articles on the subject (pp. 1963-66).

7. PERSONNEL; DISBURSING. S. 2728 (see Digest 28) would provide for withholding pay of any U.S. employee, member of the Armed Forces, or Reserve component thereof, when such person is indebted to the U.S. as the result of an erroneous payment, which amount would be recovered by collecting installments from his current pay account. Provides for the issuance of departmental regulations to carry out the purposes of this bill, which regulations shall be approved by the Treasury Secretary. Authorizes adjustment of appropriations so as to charge any net underpayments in individual pay accounts against appropriations for the next fiscal year.
8. RECESSED until Mon., Feb. 22 (p. 1977).

HOUSE

9. APPROPRIATIONS. In addition to the items for this Department (see Digest 30), the President's omnibus supplemental budget estimate for fiscal year 1954 includes the following: Farm Credit Administration, \$140,000, to be derived from receipts from farm credit agencies, for (1) expenses of the Board, (2) legal services formerly provided by USDA, and (3) development of recommendations to Congress of means for increasing borrower participation in the ownership of the Federal Farm Credit System; and the Department of HEW, \$5,850,000, for an additional amount to cover payments to local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activities. The document (H. Doc. 330) includes a table showing estimated penalty mail costs, amount absorbed, and additional funds required. (\$5,888,753 is indicated for this Department, all of which is to be absorbed.)

The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1954. This bill includes the following items: President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, \$60,000 (to enable the Committee to continue until June 30, 1955); Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, \$300,000 (\$1,531,909 below the budget estimate); and claims and judgments (same as budget estimate).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. REA. Sen. Douglas inserted his recent address before the Monroe (Ill.) County Cooperative in which he defended REA programs and stated that "it would be well to have a rousing congressional investigation of this drive against REA and the violent campaign of propaganda against the co-ops and public-power projects" (pp. A1368-70).
- Rep. Deane inserted his address before an association of 32 REA cooperatives in N. C. commending REA and outlining some of the achievements of the programs (pp. A1377-8).
11. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Ives inserted a Northeast Farm Foundation (Ithaca, N.Y.) letter favoring the Secretary's proposed farm program and stating that "it may not be politically popular, but it is a step in the right direction" (p. A1374).
12. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Sen. Thye inserted 3 Alfred Stedman articles discussing some of the problems of the dairy farmer and stating that two of the reasons for the slump in milk consumption are the high retail price of milk and certain barriers for transporting milk into districts where it is needed (pp. A1375-6).
- Sen. Thye inserted a Minneapolis (Minn.) Morning Tribune article opposing the reduction in dairy support prices (pp. A1380-1).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 22, 1954
For actions of March 19, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 52

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported 3rd supplemental appropriation bill. Senate debated Hawaii-Alaska statehood bill. Senate committees reported buildings-purchase and tax-reduction bills. Sen. Mundt introduced and discussed bill authorizing GSA to operate motor vehicle pools.

HOUSE

1. THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954, was reported by the Appropriations Committee. The bill includes the following items:

Increase by \$10,000,000 (from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000) the amount for emergency feed assistance to farmers and ranchers in designated drought areas, in order to reimburse the President's Disaster Relief Fund.

Additional amount for fighting forest fires, \$4,500,000.

Increase in CCC administrative-expense limitation by \$2,000,000 (budget estimate was \$3,000,000).

Farm Credit Administration, \$120,000 (budget estimate was \$140,000) for expenses of the 12 members of the new Board, establishment of a legal division, and certain administrative and supervisory costs formerly carried by the Cooperative Research and Service Division.

Excerpts from the committee report:

Drought relief. "Language recommended subsequent to receipt of House Document No. 330, which would make the Department's Disaster Loan Revolving Fund available to furnish assistance to States and local governments for a program of wind erosion control, is not recommended. The committee feels that further consideration must be given to this proposal, since it goes far beyond the original program proposed."

Commodity Credit Corporation. "The committee recognizes the additional workload, but feels that the \$2,000,000 recommended will amply meet the situation."

Farm Credit Administration. "The Committee...does not feel that the Farm Credit Administration is justified in carrying the same administrative and supervisory force in existence at the time it was located in the Department of Agriculture, since its responsibilities have been reduced by the loss of the

cooperative research function."

Weather control. "The request of \$150,000 for the Advisory Committee on Weather Control to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification has not been allowed."

2. FARM LOANS. The Rules Committee approved a resolution for consideration of H. R. 8152, to continue VA's direct home and farmhouse loan authority until June 30, 1955 (p. D304).

3. ELECTRIFICATION. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 8328, authorizing transmission and disposition of electric energy generated at Falcon Dam on the Rio Grande (p. D303).

SENATE

4. STATEHOOD. Continued debate on S. 49, the Hawaii-Alaska statehood bill (pp. 3378-90).

5. BUILDINGS. The Public Works Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6342, to amend the Public Buildings Act of 1949 to authorize GSA to acquire title to real property and to provide for construction of certain public buildings thereon by executing purchase contracts (S. Rept. 1084)(pp. 3370-1).

6. TAXATION. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 8224, the excise tax reduction bill (S. Rept. 1085)(p. 3371).

7. DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Wiley inserted and commended a telegram from farmers opposing reduction in dairy price supports (p. 3370).

8. BUDGETING. Received a USDA report on an overallotment of an appropriation in PMA (pp. 3369-70).

9. RECESSED until Mon., Mar. 22 (p. 3390).

BILL INTRODUCED

10. VEHICLES. S. 3155, by Sen. Mundt, to authorize GSA to establish and operate motor-vehicle pools and systems, to direct GSA to report on the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles, to authorize the Civil Service Commission to regulate operators of Government-owned motor vehicles, etc.; to Government Operations Committee (p. 3371). Remarks of author (pp. 3376-8).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

11. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Extension of remarks of Sen. Wiley saying our surplus foods are "a great national asset" and including a newspaper editorial and a letter on this subject (p. A2127).

12. PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. Rees inserted Frank Garrett's statement that "all segments of our economy must flex together" and recommending production-control legislation (pp. A2128-30).

Rep. Gamble inserted Russell J. Davis' article recommending that each farm-product industry formulate plans for consideration by USDA and Congress (pp. A2133-6).

13. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Sen. Flanders inserted a newspaper editorial commending Sen. Wiley for his efforts on behalf of this project (p. A2126).

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

83D CONGRESS <i>2d Session</i>	}	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	}	REPORT No. —
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THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

MARCH 19, 1954.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. —]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply certain regular and supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 305, 321, 330, 331, 332, 336, 340, 351, and 353. The bill is divided into chapters corresponding to the subcommittees considering the estimates. The recommendations contained in the bill are a result of deliberations of the several subcommittees as approved by the full Committee.

SUMMARY OF BILL

Budget estimates considered by the Committee total \$424,090,496. Appropriations recommended total \$394,521,596, a reduction of \$29,568,900. These amounts are distributed by chapters of the bill as indicated in the following table.

Chapter	Department or agency	Budget estimate	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimate
I	District of Columbia.....	[\$6, 140, 600]	[\$6, 027, 749]	[- \$112, 851]
II	Legislative-Judiciary.....	198, 455	188, 455	- 10, 000
III	State, Justice, and Commerce.....	96, 244, 541	76, 094, 541	-20, 150, 000
IV	Treasury.....	3, 667, 500	3, 667, 500	-----
V	Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare.....	83, 850, 000	76, 201, 100	-7, 648, 900
VI	Agriculture.....	4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000	-----
VII	Interior.....	(1)	(1)	-----
VIII	Independent offices.....	233, 025, 000	232, 825, 000	-200, 000
IX	Civil functions.....	1, 045, 000	1, 045, 000	-----
X	Defense.....	(1)	(1)	-----
	Foreign aid.....	1, 560, 000	-----	-1, 560, 000
	Total.....	424, 090, 496	394, 521, 596	-29, 568, 900

¹ Language only.

CHAPTER I

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SUBCOMMITTEE

EARL WILSON, Indiana, *Chairman*

CHARLES W. VURSELL, Illinois
OAKLEY HUNTER, California

W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas
ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ, New Mexico

A total of \$4,316,851 was requested to cover additional costs made necessary by Public Laws 74 and 189, 83rd Congress, which provided for salary increases for policemen, firemen and teachers. The committee has allowed \$4,213,000, a reduction of \$103,851, for these items as set out in the accompanying table. The estimates included also, a request of \$1,209,000 to cover pay increases for wage board employees. The committee recommends \$1,200,000. It was testified that the wage scale changes covered by these funds were recommended by a regularly constituted wage-scale board and approved by the commissioners. It is understood that they bring wage rates for District of Columbia employment into line with rates paid generally in the area.

The budget estimates have been allowed for the remaining items, totaling \$614,749. These represent payments of a mandatory nature for the settlement of judgements and claims, and for services rendered to the District of Columbia by the Judiciary and the Department of Justice.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
	COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND EXPENSES			
353	District government retirement and relief funds-----	\$140, 000	\$120, 000	— \$20, 000
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS			
353	General administration, supervision and instruction-----	1, 575, 000	1, 500, 000	— 75, 000
353	Vocational education, George-Barden program-----	24, 500	24, 000	— 500
	METROPOLITAN POLICE			
353	Salaries and expenses-----	1, 800, 000	1, 800, 000	-----
	FIRE DEPARTMENT			
353	Salaries and expenses-----	708, 351	700, 000	— 8, 351
	COURTS			
353	United States courts-----	37, 536	37, 536	-----

353	National Capitol parks.....	69, 000	69, 000	-----
353	Pay increases, wage scale employees.....	1, 209, 000	1, 200, 000	-----9, 000
353	Settlement of claims and suits.....	21, 625	21, 625	-----
353	Judgments.....	222, 218	222, 218	-----
353	Audited claims.....	333, 370	333, 370	-----
	Total, chapter I.....	6, 140, 600	6, 027, 749	-----112, 851

CHAPTER II

LEGISLATIVE—JUDICIARY

SUBCOMMITTEE

WALT HORAN, Washington, *Chairman*

FRED E. BUSBEY, Illinois
FRANK T. BOW, Ohio

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio
GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama
JOHN J. ROONEY, New York ¹

¹ Temporarily assigned.

The bill includes a total of \$188,455 in additional appropriations and an increase in limitations totaling \$78,600 for 9 activities in the Legislative and Judiciary Branches. These items are set forth individually in the table on the following two pages. Each of the additional amounts recommended is the result of additional expenses that are beyond control of the offices involved. The Committee therefore made only one reduction in the request, a reduction of \$10,000 for the item "Fees of Jurors and Commissioners." In their justifications the Judiciary stated that there was this amount of "leeway" in the estimate.

The Committee also approved a language change requested by the Government Printing Office to make available unexpended balances of certain back year's appropriations for the sole purpose of paying claims for salaries due under a decision of the Court of Claims. Both the General Accounting Office and the Bureau of the Budget recommended handling the situation in this way so that numerous individual deficiency appropriations may be avoided. Under either method the total amount, paid out of the Treasury to satisfy these claims, would be the same.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimate	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimate
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
	SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES			
330	Office of the Doorkeeper-----	\$13,615	\$13,615	-----
	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE			
330	Stationery (revolving fund)-----	3,200	3,200	-----
336	Folding documents-----	15,000	15,000	-----
	CAPITOL POLICE			
330	Capitol Police Board-----	2,855	2,855	-----
	EDUCATION OF HOUSE AND SENATE PAGES			
330	Expenses-----	2,785	2,785	-----
	GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE			
330	Working capital and congressional printing and binding-----	(1)	(1)	-----
	Total, Legislative Branch-----	37,455	37,455	-----
	¹ Language.			

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	JUDICIARY BRANCH			
	COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES			
330	Fees of jurors and commissioners-----	\$125, 000	\$115, 000	--\$10, 000
330	Travel and miscellaneous expenses-----	36, 000	36, 000	-----
330	Salaries of referees-----	(7, 000)	(7, 000)	(-----)
330	Expenses of referees-----	(71, 600)	(71, 600)	(-----)
	Total, Judiciary branch-----	161, 000	151, 000	--10, 000
	Total, Chapter II-----	198, 455	188, 455	--10, 000

CHAPTER III

STATE, JUSTICE AND COMMERCE

SUBCOMMITTEE

CLIFF CLEVENGER, Ohio, *Chairman*

FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr., New York

FRANK T. BOW, Ohio

SAM COON, Oregon

JOHN J. ROONEY, New York

PRINCE H. PRESTON, Jr., Georgia

ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes language recommended by the Bureau of the Budget authorizing the transfer of \$900,000 from the appropriation "Government in occupied areas" to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses" to expedite the investigation of employees under the security program. This transfer is for the specific purpose of completing the investigation of present employees of the Department of State by June 30, 1954. In the event the entire amount allowed is not required for this activity it will be expected that any balance will revert to the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry.—The committee recommends \$1,560,000, the budget estimate, to provide for the payment of claims which have already been adjudicated or are expected to be adjudicated during the present fiscal year.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The bill includes language as requested by the Department, authorizing the transfer from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1954", of not to exceed \$100,000 for "Fees and expenses of witnesses, 1954", and not to exceed \$500,000 to the appropriation "Support of United States prisoners, 1954". Both of these appropriations are to a certain extent noncontrollable. The requested authority to transfer not to exceed \$350,000 to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons" has been reduced by the committee to not to exceed \$300,000. This additional amount is to provide funds with which to meet the cost of caring for an increase in the inmate population in excess of that which was estimated at the time the regular appropriation was granted. The request, as contained in House Document Number 351, for authority to transfer \$165,000 to "Salaries and expenses, general administra-

tion" is also recommended. The committee was advised that \$150,000 of this amount is to reimburse the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the cost of investigations over and above those for which it received funds in its regular appropriations and that \$15,000 is to employ a temporary staff to enable the Department to clean up a backlog of cases to be evaluated under the security program by June 30, 1954.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Aviation war risk insurance revolving fund.—The language requested in House Document No. 332 to permit the Secretary of Commerce to issue aviation war-risk-insurance binders, which would automatically provide insurance coverage on an outbreak of war, is not recommended.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Land acquisition, additional Washington airport.—The committee recommends \$34,541, the budget estimate, for payment of deficiency judgments rendered by the United States District Courts together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest as specified in such judgments. The committee was advised that condemnation proceedings were initiated by the Government in June 1951, to acquire approximately 1,031 acres of land from 63 property owners at Burke, Virginia. Final settlements in payment of land acquired under initial condemnation proceedings has been made with 43 of the 63 landowners within appropriation availability. Judgments have been rendered by the United States District Court of Virginia in favor of 11 of the other 20 landowners. The funds recommended herein are to pay the amounts certified to specific individuals.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Operating-differential subsidies.—The bill includes \$19,500,000 additional for this item, a reduction of \$10,000,000 in the budget estimate. The sum of \$55,000,000 has previously been appropriated for the current fiscal year, which together with the amount provided in this bill makes a total of \$74,500,000 available for payment of operating-differential subsidies. The committee was advised that payments made from July 1, 1953, through January 31, 1954, totaled \$55,816,372 of which \$15,537,420 was for vouchers paid for subsidy payable calendar years 1947–1952, and that \$40,278,952 was for vouchers paid for subsidy payable calendar year 1953. Of the amount requested in this supplemental, \$7,600,608 was for payments for the calendar years 1947 through 1952, \$4,989,237 was applicable to the third quarter of calendar year 1953 and the remainder was applicable to the fourth quarter of calendar year 1953.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

Federal-aid highways.—The committee recommends \$55,000,000 additional for this item which provides funds for reimbursement to States for the Federal share of the cost of work done on approved Federal-aid highway projects. The sum of \$475,000,000 has already been appropriated for this purpose for the current year, and \$1,390,000 was carried over from prior appropriations which, together with the amount recommended herein, will make a total of \$531,390,000 available for the current fiscal year.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL

Salaries and expenses.—The request of \$150,000 for the Advisory Committee on Weather Control to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification has not been allowed.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
351	DEPARTMENT OF STATE Salaries and expenses-----	(1)	(1)	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
330	Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry-----	\$1,560,000	\$1,560,000	-----
330, 351	General provision-----	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Total, Department of Justice-----	1,560,000	1,560,000	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
332	Aviation war risk insurance revolving fund-----	(5)	-----	-----
	CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION			
340	Land acquisition, additional Washington Airport-----	34,541	34,541	-----
	MARITIME ACTIVITIES			
330	Operating-differential subsidies-----	29,500,000	19,500,000	-\$10,000,000

330	BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS			
	Federal-aid highways-----	65, 000, 000	55, 000, 000	- 10, 000, 000
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	94, 534, 541	74, 534, 541	- 20, 000, 000
305	ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL			
	Salaries and expenses-----	150, 000	-----	- 150, 000
	Total, chapter III-----	96, 244, 541	76, 094, 541	- 20, 150, 000

¹ Transfer authority of \$900,000.
² Transfer authority of \$1,115,000 requested, of which \$165,000 was contained in H. Doc. 351.
³ Transfer authority of \$1,065,000 recommended.
⁴ Decrease of \$50,000 in transfer authority.
⁵ Language requested.

CHAPTER IV

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

SUBCOMMITTEE

GORDON CANFIELD, New Jersey, *Chairman*

EARL WILSON, Indiana

BENJAMIN F. JAMES, Pennsylvania

CHARLES W. VURSELL, Illinois

J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia

OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana

ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI, New Jersey

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

Salaries and expenses.—The supplemental request of the Bureau of Narcotics in the amount of \$67,500 is to provide funds for the settlement of four Tort claims compromised in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. The claims result from an automobile accident in which a narcotics agent was held to be responsible. It is reported that the agent driving on a highway attempted to pass a vehicle in front of him and after pulling into the left hand lane saw an on-coming car without sufficient space to get back into the right hand lane of the highway. A head-on collision occurred in which the driver of the on-coming car was killed, the car severely damaged, and three passengers in the car seriously injured. Suit was filed against the Government by the widow of the deceased and by each of the three injured passengers in a total amount of \$430,520.

It is reported that the Department of Justice was of opinion the cases could not be defended successfully so with the approval of the District Court agreed to the settlements totaling \$67,500, the amount here requested.

Testimony disclosed that operations of the Bureau for the first six months of the current fiscal year proceeded at a rate in excess of previous estimates, as a result of which operating expenses of the district and field offices has been reduced by 20% for the third quarter to offset the increased rate of expenditure during the first two quarters. Should the present request not be granted it would require a further reduction in the operations of the Bureau for the remaining months of the current fiscal year. The committee does not feel, however, that funds already appropriated for carrying out the assigned functions of the Bureau should be diverted.

The functions of the Bureau of Narcotics are such that the committee does not approve of a reduction in its operations and are concerned because of the necessity for a reduction in its operations during the third quarter of the current fiscal year. The control of narcotic drugs and the prevention of violations of narcotic, marihuana and related laws is, in the opinion of the committee most important.

Under all the circumstances the committee recommends the appropriation of the amount requested.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.—This supplemental request of the Internal Revenue Service in the amount of \$3,600,000 covers, and is restricted to, postage costs to be paid to the Post Office Department under the provisions of Public Law 286, 83rd Congress, approved August 15, 1953, which was enacted subsequent to the time consideration was given by the Congress to the requirements of the Service for funds for fiscal year 1954. The estimated amount of \$3,600,000 represents postage charges at rates prescribed by the Post Office Department for handling approximately 140 million pieces of mail matter to be dispatched during the period August 15, 1953, the effective date of Public Law 286, above mentioned, to June 30, 1954, the end of the fiscal year.

In December, 1953, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget apportioned the funds available to the Internal Revenue Service on a basis which would indicate a necessity for a supplemental estimate. The action was reported to the Senate and House of Representatives as required by law.

The program of the Internal Revenue Service which was approved by the Congress contemplates a steady increase in the number of enforcement personnel during the current fiscal year. It is reported in the hearings that there are presently on the rolls, or on commitment, 1,141 more enforcement personnel than on July 1, 1953, the beginning of the current fiscal year. During the month of February, 1954, alone 343 enforcement personnel were added. Should this request be denied the Service would have to suspend the hiring of additional revenue agents and collection officers, and cancel commitments for employing additional enforcement personnel. This would have the effect of reducing the amount of revenue collected during the remainder of fiscal year 1954, and since the organization would not be at the contemplated strength to start the fiscal year 1955, on July 1, 1954, would have a similar effect on the revenues collected during that fiscal year.

In view of these circumstances the committee recommends for appropriation the amount of \$3,600,000 as requested.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

The supplemental request for \$85,000 to be made by transfer of funds from the appropriation title "Salaries and Expenses, Guard Force", fiscal year 1954, to the appropriation title "Salaries and Expenses, United States Secret Service" is for the purpose of permitting the payment of overtime to presently employed personnel for 13 Saturdays to be worked during the months of April, May, and June, and per diem and transportation costs of approximately 20 agents reassigned on a temporary basis for 91 days in order to complete the investigation of Federal employees under the security program set forth in the provisions of Executive Order 10450, dated April 27, 1953. The \$85,000 found in the appropriation "Salaries and Expenses, Guard Force" fiscal year 1954, is held in reserve due to the transfer of activities, under the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, subsequent to the

consideration and approval of the appropriation Act of 1954, whereby the salaries and related expenses of guards assigned to the armored truck company were transferred to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The committee is informed that if the request is granted it will be possible to substantially complete all investigations and make the necessary evaluations of any derogatory information by the end of the present fiscal year on June 30, 1954. It was further pointed out that it would be both impossible and impracticable to hire additional agents and clerks for a program of such short duration, approximately 3 months. With this the committee agrees, and under all the circumstances recommends the approval of the transfer language and authority as requested.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
	BUREAU OF NARCOTICS			
330	Salaries and expenses	\$67, 500	\$67, 500	
	INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE			
330	Salaries and expenses	3, 600, 000	3, 600, 000	
	U. S. SECRET SERVICE			
351	Salaries and expenses	(1)	(1)	
	Total, Chapter IV	3, 667, 500	3, 667, 500	

1 Language to authorize the transfer of \$85,000 from "Salaries and expenses, Guard Force."

CHAPTER V

LABOR-HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

SUBCOMMITTEE

FRED E. BUSBEY, Illinois, *Chairman*

BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa
HAMER H. BUDGE, Idaho

JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island
ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ, New Mexico

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration.—The bill includes \$7,551,100 to supplement the \$192,205,000 appropriated in the Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1954. The amount allowed is a reduction of \$6,948,900 from the request. The allowance will provide in full for the net basic expenses requested for workload increases in connection with unemployment compensation claims but disallows funds requested for State salary increases and for taking claims on a weekly basis rather than biweekly as is done presently. These matters will be carefully considered in connection with the budget for 1955 but the committee did not feel that there was sufficient showing of an emergency situation to reverse the basis on which the regular 1954 bill was enacted less than one year ago. The amount allowed will require absorption of such relatively small incidental costs as the increase in expenditures for supplies, retirement contributions and postage reimbursement.

Unemployment compensation for veterans.—The total request for this item was \$20,500,000. The Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954 contains \$15,000,000 of the amount, thus the \$5,500,000 included in this bill represents full approval of the request. The committee has also included in the bill, requested language to provide funds, in June 1954, for advances to States for the purpose of making unemployment compensation payments to veterans during the first quarter of fiscal year 1955. Since the language also provides that such amounts will be charged against the 1955 appropriation, it will not result in more funds being appropriated than would be otherwise; however, it does guard against interruption of the program should the Appropriation Act for 1955 not be enacted before the latter part of June. The same language has been carried for several years in connection with other grant programs.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Payments to school districts.—The committee has allowed the full amount of the request for \$5,850,000 which will bring to \$72,350,000 the total amount appropriated for fiscal year 1954. This amount is estimated by the Office of Education to be sufficient to pay 100% of the entitlements under Public Law 874.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivor's Insurance.—The committee has allowed the full amount of \$996,000 requested to cover the cost of penalty mail charges that must be borne by the Old-Age and Survivor's Trust Fund under the provisions of Public Law 286 of the 83rd Congress. The committee would have been very hesitant to grant any part of this request were it not for the fact that the uncontrollable workload of the Bureau has increased substantially over the estimates on which the original appropriation of \$62,750,000 for 1954 was based. To require the Bureau to absorb both the cost of penalty mail and the increased workload would, in the opinion of the committee, gravely endanger the proper handling of the claims of those entitled to benefits under the program. These funds are appropriated from the trust fund—not from the general funds of the Treasury.

Grants to States for public assistance.—The committee has allowed \$57,300,000 of the \$58,000,000 requested. The amount in the bill will cover 100% of the estimated requirements for benefit payments but will reduce by \$700,000 the amount requested for State and local administration. The amount of \$2,800,000 is allowed for the latter purpose, which will bring to \$82,000,000 the total appropriated for this purpose for the fiscal year 1954. The committee has included a limitation in the bill with respect to the amount of \$2,800,000 and since the original budget for 1954, which was appropriated in full in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1954, included \$77,500,000 for the same purpose, the committee will expect the Department and the General Accounting Office to regard the total amount of \$82,000,000 as a single limitation for the fiscal year 1954. This amount is \$285,427 more than actually used in 1953 when the workload was greater, and is exactly the same as the amount requested in the budget for 1955.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
	BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY			
331	Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration-----	\$14,500,000	\$7,551,100	—\$6,948,900
331	Unemployment compensation for veterans-----	15,500,000	5,500,000	-----
	Total, Department of Labor-----	20,000,000	13,051,100	—6,948,900
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION			
330	Payments to school districts-----	5,850,000	5,850,000	-----
330	Social Security Administration			
330	Salaries and expenses, old-age and survivors insurance-----	(996,000)	(996,000)	(-----)
330	Grants to States for public assistance-----	58,000,000	57,300,000	—700,000
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	63,850,000	63,150,000	—700,000
	Total, Chapter V-----	83,850,000	76,201,100	—7,648,900

¹ Of the total request for \$20,500,000 included in H. Doc. 331, \$15,000,000 was considered in connection with the second supplemental bill, 1954 and was appropriated by the resultant act, P. L. 304.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SUBCOMMITTEE

H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota, *Chairman*

WALT HORAN, Washington
OAKLEY HUNTER, California
MELVIN R. LAIRD, Wisconsin

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi
CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri
FRED MARSHALL, Minnesota

DISASTER LOAN REVOLVING FUND

On July 31, 1953, Congress approved Public Law 175, which included \$40,000,000 for emergency feed assistance to farmers and ranchers in designated drought areas throughout the country. The language included in the accompanying bill increases this fund to \$50,000,000 to reimburse the President's Disaster Relief Fund for advances made to the Secretary of Agriculture for furnishing hay to farmers and ranchers in the drought disaster States. In view of the continuing drought condition in certain areas of the country which may result in further demands on the President's Disaster Relief Fund, it appears necessary to restore this amount as proposed in House Document No. 330.

Language recommended subsequent to receipt of House Document No. 330, which would make the Department's Disaster Loan Revolving Fund available to furnish assistance to States and local governments for a program of wind erosion control, is not recommended. The committee feels that further consideration must be given to this proposal, since it goes far beyond the original program proposed.

In view of the many unusual developments in this program and its growth beyond the size contemplated by Congress at the time of enactment of Public Law 175, the committee deems it advisable to review the background relative to the use of these funds.

The budget estimate submitted a year ago included \$50,000,000 to be used to furnish livestock feed to eligible farmers and ranchers in the drought areas. This amount was requested to cover, (1) the difference between CCC's purchase price of the feed and the sales price in the drought areas, and (2) the transportation and other expenses involved in distributing it to the stricken areas.

The committee recommended—and Congress approved—a total of \$40,000,000 for this purpose, with the proviso that this amount should also cover any hay feeding program which might be undertaken to supplement the furnishing of feed concentrates. In its report, the committee stated "The committee feels that all emergency feed programs, including the furnishing of hay, in which the government is to participate should be financed from funds included in this bill for 'emergency feed and seed assistance'."

Last fall, two actions were taken which had the effect of altering this action of Congress. In November, the President directed the Commodity Credit Corporation to furnish the feed supplies from its stocks without reimbursement from the \$40,000,000 fund provided for that purpose. Also, in October, \$10,000,000 was advanced to the Secretary of Agriculture from the President's Disaster Relief funds to cover an emergency hay feeding program which was undertaken in cooperation with the twelve drought disaster states to supplement the feed concentrate program.

Latest estimates indicate that the total cost of the combined emergency feeding program will run considerably higher than contemplated under Public Law 175. As of February 19, 1954 obligations and commitments were in excess of \$73,000,000; as follows:

Losses on sales of CCC feed stocks.....	\$42, 366, 400
Freight, distribution and other costs.....	24, 741, 100
Advances to States for hay.....	6, 728, 000
Total.....	73, 835, 500

Testimony from Department of Agriculture witnesses indicates that the program will probably cost in excess of \$100,000,000 by next June 30, as follows:

Losses on sales of CCC feed stocks.....	\$60, 000, 000
Freight, distribution and other costs.....	40, 000, 000
Advances to States for hay.....	8, 650, 000
Total.....	108, 650, 000

FOREST SERVICE

Fighting forest fires.—Due to the serious drought conditions throughout the country last summer and fall, the Forest Service experienced one of the worst fire seasons on record. The extreme deficiency of snowfall in certain portions of the West will create a further serious fire hazard this spring.

The \$4,500,000 deficiency recommended in the accompanying bill will provide a total of \$10,500,000 for emergency forest fire fighting for the current fiscal year. Obligations through last January 31 were \$9,133,480, which leaves a balance of \$1,366,520 for the balance of the fiscal year.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Administrative expenses.—House Document No. 330 includes a deficiency estimate of \$3,000,000 for the administrative expenses of the Commodity Credit Corporation, for fiscal year 1954. The committee recommends \$2,000,000 for this purpose, based on actual obligations through February, 1954. This additional authorization is needed to handle the large increase in price support activities for wheat, corn, cotton, and dairy products during recent months and the heavy takeover of commodities expected this spring. The committee recognizes the additional workload, but feels that the \$2,000,000 recommended will amply meet the situation.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

The Farm Credit Act of 1953, approved August 6, 1953, reestablished the Farm Credit Administration as an independent agency and created the new Federal Farm Credit Board. The deficiency request of \$140,000 submitted in House Document No. 330 covers, (1) the expenses of the twelve members of the new Board, (2) the establishment of a legal division to perform work formerly provided by the Solicitor of Agriculture, and (3) certain administrative and supervisory costs formerly carried by the Cooperative and Research Division of the Farm Credit Administration, which activity is now located in the Department of Agriculture.

The Committee recommends \$120,000 for this purpose. It does not feel that the Farm Credit Administration is justified in carrying the same administrative and supervisory force in existence at the time it was located in the Department of Agriculture, since its responsibilities have been reduced by the loss of the cooperative research function.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
330	Disaster loan revolving fund.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
330	Forest Service: Fighting forest fires.....	\$4, 500, 000	\$4, 500, 000	-----
330	Commodity Credit Corporation: Administrative expenses.....	(3, 000, 000)	(2, 000, 000)	(-1, 000, 000)
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
330	Farm Credit Administration.....	(140, 000)	(120, 000)	(-20, 000)
	Total, Chapter VI.....	\$4, 500, 000	\$4, 500, 000	-----

¹ Language change authorizing increase of limitation for emergency livestock feeding program from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SUBCOMMITTEE

BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa, *Chairman*

IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania
HAMER H. BUDGE, Idaho

MICHAEL KIRWAN, Ohio
W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas

GENERAL PROVISIONS

An increase of \$100,000 in the limitation on funds to be used for consulting services was proposed in the supplemental request. Language is included in the bill to increase the limitation by \$60,000.

This action will permit completion of an evaluation of bureau organizations and activities by teams of specialists, including consultants, and make available a limited amount of funds for consulting service on specific technical problems.

CHAPTER VIII INDEPENDENT OFFICES

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN PHILLIPS, California, *Chairman*

NORRIS COTTON, New Hampshire
CHARLES R. JONAS, North Carolina
OTTO KRUEGER, North Dakota

ALBERT THOMAS, Texas
GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama
SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

The committee has included in the bill, language to increase the amount available this year for expenses of travel from \$210,000 to \$235,000. No additional appropriation is involved, but it will enable the Commission to make funds available from current appropriations for additional expenses of travel in connection with pressing field investigation work.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Annual contributions.—The committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$10,800,000, which is a reduction of \$200,000 in the budget request. This amount is in addition to \$32,500,000 appropriated for this purpose in the First Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1954, and is necessary in order to pay contracts for annual contributions to local housing authorities on public housing units which have come into occupancy during this fiscal year and where payments are due before June 30.

The attention of the Congress is directed to the cost of annual contributions, which is not always realized at the time public housing units are authorized. An appropriation is not required until several years after a project is initiated, but becomes a contractual obligation when the units are completed and occupied. As more and more public housing units come into occupancy the amount required for annual contributions will continue to increase. The trend is now clear and is set forth in the following tabulation of annual contribution appropriations made since 1950:

1950-----	\$6, 651, 550
1951-----	7, 500, 000
1952-----	13, 600, 000
1953-----	29, 880, 000
1954-----	43, 300, 000
1955 (estimate)-----	69, 100, 000

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries and expenses.—There is included in the bill \$25,000 for this purpose, which is the amount of the supplemental budget request. The need for an additional amount arises due to the enactment by

the Congress, during the last session, of laws providing for the retirement of judges, increased subsistence allowance for Federal Judges from \$10 to \$15 per day, and reimbursement to the Post Office Department of costs of penalty mail. These costs were not anticipated at the time the original budget estimates were prepared.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Compensation and pensions.—The bill contains \$215,000,000 for this item, the same amount as requested in the supplemental estimate. The Second Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1954, contained an appropriation for this purpose in the amount of \$2,246,291,000, which was a reduction of \$300,000,000 in the estimated requirements for 1954. This supplemental restores \$215,000,000 of the reduction, making the total amount available for 1954 \$2,461,291,000, a net saving of \$85,000,000 in the estimate submitted prior to the beginning of the fiscal year.

The committee received an extensive analysis of items in this program a year ago, which was taken into account in making the earlier reduction. Since that time a sample examination, made by the General Accounting Office, of 1,000 case folders in the District of Columbia area, disclosed that overpayments to beneficiaries amounted to \$21,460 and underpayments amounted to \$6,600. This examination of a comparatively small number of cases in this area alone indicates this is a program which the Veterans Administration should review to determine whether a veteran is receiving the benefit to which he is actually entitled under the laws and regulations, and that the law is fairly administered both for the benefit of eligible veterans and the government. The original determinations were made at the close of two world wars when they were necessarily completed as expeditiously as possible. A comprehensive review of papers in the files is urgently needed. In recommending such a review the committee emphasizes that there is no inclination to reduce any benefit to which a veteran is entitled. The expenditure for this program is immense and is increasing each year, and because of its very size such an examination is prudent and important.

Servicemen's indemnities.—The bill includes a supplemental amount of \$7,000,000 for payments to beneficiaries of servicemen who die while on active service, or within a period of 120 days after separation from active service, as provided in the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951. This is the full amount of the supplemental estimate, and is in addition to \$18,000,000 appropriated earlier in the 1954 fiscal year. It is impossible to predict with certainty the amount of benefits which will be payable and the need for additional funds at this time arises due to the Department of Defense recently declaring to be dead several thousand men who previously have been reported as missing in action.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimate	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
	HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY			
321	Public Housing Administration: Annual contributions-----	\$11, 000, 000	\$10, 800, 000	--\$200, 000
330	Tax Court of the United States-----	25, 000	25, 000	-----
	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION			
330	Compensation and pensions-----	215, 000, 000	215, 000, 000	-----
330	Servicemen's indemnities-----	7, 000, 000	7, 000, 000	-----
	Total, Chapter VIII-----	233, 025, 000	232, 825, 000	--200, 000

CHAPTER IX

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

SUBCOMMITTEE

GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin, *Chairman*

T. MILLET HAND, New Jersey
ELFORD A. CEDERBERG, Michigan
JOHN TABER, New York

CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri
LOUIS C. RABAUT, Michigan
JOHN J. RILEY, South Carolina

LOCKS AND DAMS 1 AND 2, GREEN RIVER, KY.

The committee recommends \$800,000 for initiation of the reconstruction of locks and dams 1 and 2 on the Green River, Kentucky. This project is essential if the waterway is to handle increased coal shipments needed for the power plants furnishing power to the atomic energy plant at Portsmouth, Ohio. The project will result in savings to the Federal Government on coal purchases by the TVA as well as on AEC power supply contracts.

UNITED STATES SECTION, ST. LAWRENCE RIVER JOINT BOARD OF ENGINEERS

The Committee received an estimate of \$245,000 for the operation of the United States Section, St. Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers during fiscal years 1954 and 1955. This Board was established by Executive Order No. 10500 which also designated the Power Authority of the State of New York as the United States entity to construct jointly with the Canadian entity the power works in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River. Primarily, the duties of the Board involve the review and approval of plans and specifications and construction works for the power program, including supervision to assure that construction is in accordance with the approved plans. At the present time it is expected that the Joint Board will be in existence for a period of at least six years during the construction of the power facilities.

The functions and purpose of the Board are solely concerned with the construction of the aforementioned power works. In the construction of power projects or projects with power features it is the policy of the Federal Government to secure reimbursement for all Federal costs attributable to power from the power revenues of the project. A logical continuation of this policy would provide that the expenses of the United States Section of the St. Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers be reimbursed to the Federal Government by the Power Authority who will derive the benefits from the construction of the project. Such has not been the case; neither the estimates submitted to the Congress in House Document 330, 83d Congress, 2d

session, nor the license issued by the Federal Power Commission to the Power Authority of the State of New York on July 15, 1953, and accepted by the Authority on November 3, 1953, make provision for this reimbursement.

In recommending the funds requested, the Committee has therefore, included language which makes the availability of these funds contingent upon an agreement between the United States Government and the construction entity of the United States to provide that the expenses of the United States section of the Board shall be reimbursable to the Federal Treasury by the construction entity.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or Agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY			
	RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL			
330	Construction, General.....	\$800, 000	\$800, 000	-----
330	United States section, St. Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers.....	245, 000	245, 000	-----
	Total, Chapter IX.....	1, 045, 000	1, 045, 000	-----

CHAPTER X
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

SUBCOMMITTEE

RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts, *Chairman*

ERRETT P. SCRIVNER, Kansas
GERALD R. FORD, JR., Michigan
EDWARD T. MILLER, Maryland
HAROLD C. OSTERTAG, New York
ROMAN L. HRUSKA, Nebraska

GEORGE H. MAHON, Texas
HARRY R. SHEPPARD, California
ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida

The bill includes transfer authority which will provide additional funds required for the payment of claims and for increased costs of retired pay. The total amount of \$14,500,000 requested and approved for the above purposes is to be derived from the appropriation "Military Personnel, Marine Corps, 1954."

The additional requirement of \$2,500,000 for claims principally results from increased military activity during the past three years. This amount supplements the regular appropriation of \$6,000,000. The amount of \$12,000,000 approved for retired pay is necessary in order to provide for approximately 4,000 additional annuitants not provided for in the regular act. This estimated increase in annuitants results primarily from the reduced force goals which are gradually being placed into effect. The amount supplements \$375,000,000 currently available for this purpose.

CHAPTER XI
FOREIGN AID
GENERAL AND TEMPORARY ACTIVITIES

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN TABER, New York, *Chairman*

RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts	J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia
H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota	JOHN J. ROONEY, New York
IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania	OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana
NORRIS COTTON, New Hampshire	CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri
GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin	
GERALD R. FORD, Jr., Michigan	
CLIFF CLEVINGER, Ohio, Temporarily assigned	

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

REFUGEE RELIEF

The Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, contained \$3,000,000 for the operation of this program through March 31, 1954. The committee received testimony in connection with the request of \$1,560,000 additional for this program as contained in House Document Number 330. However, an analysis of the obligations incurred to date and the present rate of obligations indicate that no additional funds will be required during the present fiscal year and therefore the request is not approved. Testimony before the committee revealed that the total obligations for the present fiscal year up to March 5, 1954, was \$672,968, which leaves the sum of \$2,327,032 available for obligation between March 5 and June 30, 1954. The projected and planned obligations furnished the committee in February showed that it was estimated that \$642,000 would be obligated during that month whereas the actual obligations for February and the first five days of March were \$128,787.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
330	Refugee relief-----	\$1, 560, 000	-----	-\$1, 560, 000

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 6, line 11, in connection with Working Capital and Congressional Printing and Binding, Government Printing Office:

The unexpended balances of all appropriations to the Government Printing Office for "Working capital and congressional printing and binding", for the fiscal years 1943 through 1951 shall be available, without regard to fiscal year limitations, for payment of claims settled by the General Accounting Office in favor of employees and former employees of the Government Printing Office for additional compensation on account of service rendered during the fiscal years 1942 through 1951.

On page —, line —, in connection with United States Section, Saint Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers:

Provided further, That no part of these funds shall be obligated until agreement has been entered into, by the United States Government and the United States entity authorized to construct the power works in the International Rapids section of the Saint Lawrence River, providing for the reimbursement of the expenditures of the United States section of this Board by the construction entity.



NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 19, 1954

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954”) for the
7 fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes,
8 namely:

1

CHAPTER I

2

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

3

COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND EXPENSES

4

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT RETIREMENT AND RELIEF FUNDS

5

For an additional amount for "District government re-

6

tirement and relief funds", \$120,000.

7

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

8

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, SUPERVISION AND

9

INSTRUCTION

10

For an additional amount for "General administration,

11

supervision and instruction", \$1,500,000.

12

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, GEORGE-BARDEN PROGRAM

13

For an additional amount for "Vocational education,

14

George-Barden program", \$24,000.

15

METROPOLITAN POLICE

16

For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police",

17

\$1,800,000 of which \$270,000 shall be payable from the

18

highway fund.

19

FIRE DEPARTMENT

20

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,

21

Fire Department," \$700,000.

22

COURTS

23

UNITED STATES COURTS

24

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1953, for "United

25

States Courts", \$37,536.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

For an additional amount for "National Capital Parks",
\$69,000.

PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

For pay increases for wage-scale employees, to be allocated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations and funds of said District for the fiscal year 1954 from which such employees are properly payable, \$1,200,000, of which \$143,700 shall be payable from the highway fund and \$233,800 from the water fund; said increases in compensation to be effective during the period beginning with the first day of the first pay period which began after June 30, 1953, for per diem educational employees of the Board of Education, and beginning with the first day of the first pay period which began after September 15, 1953, for other wage-scale employees of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no retroactive compensation or salary shall be payable in the case of any individual not in the service of the municipal government of the District of Columbia on the date of approval of this Act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid in the case of a deceased officer or employee, or of a retired officer or employee, for services rendered after the effective date of the increase.

1 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

2 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
3 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
4 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;
5 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$21,625.

6 JUDGMENTS

7 For the payment of final judgments rendered against the
8 District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Num-
9 bered 353 (Eighty-third Congress), \$222,218, together
10 with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the
11 interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such
12 judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same
13 became due until the date of payment.

14 AUDITED CLAIMS

15 For an additional amount for the payment of claims, cer-
16 tified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of
17 Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have
18 been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the District
19 of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47, sec.
20 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1951 and prior
21 fiscal years, as set forth in House Document Numbered 353
22 (Eighty-third Congress), \$333,370, together with such fur-
23 ther sums as may be necessary to pay the interest on audited

1 claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum
2 as provided by law (Act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546,
3 sec. 14d).

4 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

5 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
6 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be
7 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
8 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for
9 the fiscal years involved.

10 CHAPTER II

11 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

12 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

13 SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

14 Office of the Doorkeeper

15 For an additional amount for "Office of the Doorkeeper",
16 \$13,615.

17 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

18 Stationery (Revolving Fund)

19 For an additional amount for "Stationery (revolving
20 fund)", \$3,200, to remain available until expended.

21 Folding Documents

22 For an additional amount for "Folding documents",
23 \$15,000.

1 CAPITOL POLICE

2 CAPITOL POLICE BOARD

3 For an additional amount for "Capitol Police Board",
4 \$2,855.

5 EDUCATION OF SENATE AND HOUSE PAGES

6 For an additional amount for "Education of Senate and
7 House pages", \$2,785.

8 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

9 WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND
10 BINDING

11 The unexpended balances of all appropriations to the
12 Government Printing Office for "Working capital and con-
13 gressional printing and binding", for the fiscal years 1943
14 through 1951 shall be available, without regard to fiscal year
15 limitations, for payment of claims settled by the General
16 Accounting Office in favor of employees and former em-
17 ployees of the Government Printing Office for additional
18 compensation on account of service rendered during the fiscal
19 years 1942 through 1951.

20 THE JUDICIARY

21 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER
22 JUDICIAL SERVICES

23 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

24 For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and com-
25 missioners", \$115,000.

1 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

2 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous
3 expenses", \$36,000.

4 SALARIES OF REFEREES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees",
6 \$7,000 to be derived from the referees' salary fund estab-
7 lished in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended
8 (11 U. S. C. 68).

9 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

10 For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees",
11 \$71,600, to be derived from the referees' expense fund estab-
12 lished in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended
13 (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

14 CHAPTER III

15 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
18 \$900,000, to be derived by transfer from "Government in
19 occupied areas", fiscal year 1954.

20 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

21 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF

23 JAPANESE ANCESTRY

24 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
25 claims of persons of Japanese ancestry", \$1,560,000.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 The Attorney General is hereby authorized to transfer
3 from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Immigration
4 and Naturalization Service, 1954", not to exceed \$100,000
5 to the appropriation "Fees and expenses of witnesses, 1954",
6 not to exceed \$300,000 to the appropriation "Salaries and
7 expenses, Bureau of Prisons, 1954", not to exceed \$500,000
8 to the appropriation "Support of United States prisoners,
9 1954", and not to exceed \$165,000 to the appropriation
10 "Salaries and expenses, general administration."

11 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

12 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

13 LAND ACQUISITION, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

14 For an additional amount for "Land acquisition, addi-
15 tional Washington Airport", for payment of deficiency judg-
16 ments rendered by United States district courts, \$34,541,
17 together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay
18 interest as specified in such judgments.

19 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

20 OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

21 For an additional amount for "Operating-differential sub-
22 sidies", \$19,500,000, to remain available until expended.

1 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

2 FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

3 For an additional amount for “Federal-aid highways”,
4 to remain available until expended, \$55,000,000, which sum
5 is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for
6 the fiscal year 1953.

7 CHAPTER IV

8 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

9 BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
12 \$67,500.

13 INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
16 \$3,600,000.

17 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
20 \$85,000, to be derived by transfer from “Salaries and ex-
21 penses, Guard Force”, fiscal year 1954.

1

CHAPTER V

2

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

3

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

4

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

5

AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

6

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration," \$7,551,100, which shall be available only to the extent that the Secretary finds necessary to meet increased costs of administration resulting from changes in a State law or increases in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the allocation for the District of Columbia) was based, which increased costs of administration cannot be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments.

16

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

17

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for veterans", \$5,500,000.

19

Unemployment compensation for veterans, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, such sums as may be necessary to pay benefits for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations and

1 expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appropria-
2 tion therefor for that fiscal year.

3 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND

4 WELFARE

5 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

6 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

7 For an additional amount for "Payments to school dis-
8 tricts", \$5,850,000.

9 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND

11 SURVIVORS INSURANCE

12 The amount authorized by the Department of Health,
13 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1954, to be ex-
14 pended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
15 trust fund for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and
16 Survivors Insurance", is increased from "\$62,750,000" to
17 "\$63,746,000".

18 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

19 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for pub-
20 lic assistance", \$57,300,000, of which not more than
21 \$2,800,000 shall be available for State and local ad-
22 ministration.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DISASTER LOAN REVOLVING FUND

The limitation under this head in the Act of July 31, 1953 (Public Law 175), on the amount available for emergency feed and seed assistance, is increased from “\$40,000,000” to “\$50,000,000”; and such increased amount may be used for furnishing such assistance by means of advances to States or agencies thereof, or otherwise, and for reimbursement of advances made to the Secretary of Agriculture from funds appropriated for disaster relief under the Act of September 30, 1950 (42 U. S. C. 1855).

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”, for fighting forest fires, \$4,500,000.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1954, on the amount available for administrative expenses of the Corporation, is increased from “\$17,100,000” to “\$19,100,000”.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for “Farm Credit Administration”, \$120,000, to be derived from receipts from farm credit agencies.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The limitation in section 106 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1954, on the amount available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), is increased from "\$250,000" to "\$310,000".

CHAPTER VIII

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The limitation under this head in the First Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1954, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$210,000" to "\$235,000".

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Annual Contributions

For an additional amount for "Annual contributions", \$10,800,000.

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$25,000.

1 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

2 COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

3 For an additional amount for "Compensation and pen-
4 sions", \$215,000,000, to remain available until expended.

5 SERVICEMEN'S INDEMNITIES

6 For an additional amount for "Servicemen's indemnities",
7 \$7,000,000, to remain available until expended.

8 CHAPTER IX

9 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

10 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

11 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

12 Construction, General

13 For an additional amount for "Construction, general",
14 \$800,000, to remain available until expended.

15 UNITED STATES SECTION, SAINT LAWRENCE RIVER JOINT

16 BOARD OF ENGINEERS

17 For necessary expenses of the United States section of the
18 Saint Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers, established
19 by Executive Order 10500, dated November 4, 1953, includ-
20 ing purchase (not to exceed two) and hire of passenger motor
21 vehicles; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
22 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed
23 \$100 per day for individuals; \$245,000, to remain available
24 until June 30, 1955: *Provided*, That, subject to the pro-

cedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, one position under the United States section of said Joint Board of Engineers may hereafter be placed in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by that Act: *Provided further*, That no part of these funds shall be obligated until agreement has been entered into, by the United States Government and the United States entity authorized to construct the power works in the International Rapids section of the Saint Lawrence River, providing for the reimbursement of the expenditures of the United States section of this Board by the construction entity.

CHAPTER X

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

CLAIMS

Not to exceed \$2,500,000 may be transferred to the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1954, from the appropriation "Military personnel, Marine Corps, 1954".

RETIRED PAY

Not to exceed an additional \$12,000,000 may be transferred to the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1954, from the appropriation "Military personnel, Marine Corps, 1954".

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

AUDITED CLAIMS

Applicable current appropriations of the Department of the Navy shall be available for the payment of claims certified by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in the amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

“Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts”, fiscal year 1943, \$7,670.41.

“Pay, subsistence, and transportation of Naval personnel”, fiscal year 1943, \$12,051.48.

“Transportation of things, Navy”, fiscal year 1948, \$6,173.70.

CHAPTER XI

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1101. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered

1 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit
2 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged
3 in a strike against the Government of the United States, is
4 not a member of an organization of Government employees
5 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of
6 the United States, or that such person does not advocate,
7 and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the
8 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
9 or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
10 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
11 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
12 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
13 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
14 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of
15 the Government of the United States by force or violence
16 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
17 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act
18 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
19 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
20 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
21 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
22 any other provisions of existing law.

Union Calendar No.

83RD CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for
other purposes.

By Mr. TABER

MARCH 19, 1954

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

17

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

MARCH 19, 1954.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 8481]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply certain regular and supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 305, 321, 330, 331, 332, 336, 340, 351, and 353. The bill is divided into chapters corresponding to the subcommittees considering the estimates. The recommendations contained in the bill are a result of deliberations of the several subcommittees as approved by the full Committee.

SUMMARY OF BILL

Budget estimates considered by the Committee total \$424,090,496. Appropriations recommended total \$394,521,596, a reduction of \$29,568,900. These amounts are distributed by chapters of the bill as indicated in the following table.

6 “Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954”) for the
7 fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes,
8 namely:

Chapter	Department or agency	Budget estimate	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimate
I	District of Columbia	[\$6, 140, 600]	[\$6, 027, 749]	[-\$112, 851]
II	Legislative-Judiciary	198, 455	188, 455	-10, 000
III	State, Justice, and Commerce	96, 244, 541	76, 094, 541	-20, 150, 000
IV	Treasury	3, 667, 500	3, 667, 500	-----
V	Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare	83, 850, 000	76, 201, 100	-7, 648, 900
VI	Agriculture	4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000	-----
VII	Interior	(1)	(1)	-----
VIII	Independent offices	233, 025, 000	232, 825, 000	-200, 000
IX	Civil functions	1, 045, 000	1, 045, 000	-----
X	Defense	(1)	(1)	-----
	Foreign aid	1, 560, 000		-1, 560, 000
	Total	424, 090, 496	394, 521, 596	-29, 568, 900

1 Language only.

CHAPTER I
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SUBCOMMITTEE

EARL WILSON, Indiana, *Chairman*

CHARLES W. VURSELL, Illinois
OAKLEY HUNTER, California

W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas
ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ, New Mexico

A total of \$4,316,851 was requested to cover additional costs made necessary by Public Laws 74 and 189, 83rd Congress, which provided for salary increases for policemen, firemen and teachers. The committee has allowed \$4,213,000, a reduction of \$103,851, for these items as set out in the accompanying table. The estimates included also, a request of \$1,209,000 to cover pay increases for wage board employees. The committee recommends \$1,200,000. It was testified that the wage scale changes covered by these funds were recommended by a regularly constituted wage-scale board and approved by the commissioners. It is understood that they bring wage rates for District of Columbia employment into line with rates paid generally in the area.

The budget estimates have been allowed for the remaining items, totaling \$614,749. These represent payments of a mandatory nature for the settlement of judgements and claims, and for services rendered to the District of Columbia by the Judiciary and the Department of Justice.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
	COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND EXPENSES			
353	District government retirement and relief funds.....	\$140, 000	\$120, 000	—\$20, 000
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS			
353	General administration, supervision and instruction.....	1, 575, 000	1, 500, 000	—75, 000
353	Vocational education, George-Barden program.....	24, 500	24, 000	—500
	METROPOLITAN POLICE			
353	Salaries and expenses.....	1, 800, 000	1, 800, 000	-----
	FIRE DEPARTMENT			
353	Salaries and expenses.....	708, 351	700, 000	—8, 351
	COURTS			
353	United States courts.....	37, 536	37, 536	-----

CHAPTER II

LEGISLATIVE—JUDICIARY

SUBCOMMITTEE

WALT HORAN, Washington, *Chairman*

FRED E. BUSBEY, Illinois
FRANK T. BOW, Ohio

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio
GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama
JOHN J. ROONEY, New York¹

¹ Temporarily assigned.

The bill includes a total of \$188,455 in additional appropriations and an increase in limitations totaling \$78,600 for 9 activities in the Legislative and Judiciary Branches. These items are set forth individually in the table on the following two pages. Each of the additional amounts recommended is the result of additional expenses that are beyond control of the offices involved. The Committee therefore made only one reduction in the request, a reduction of \$10,000 for the item "Fees of Jurors and Commissioners." In their justifications the Judiciary stated that there was this amount of "leeway" in the estimate.

The Committee also approved a language change requested by the Government Printing Office to make available unexpended balances of certain back year's appropriations for the sole purpose of paying claims for salaries due under a decision of the Court of Claims. Both the General Accounting Office and the Bureau of the Budget recommended handling the situation in this way so that numerous individual deficiency appropriations may be avoided. Under either method the total amount, paid out of the Treasury to satisfy these claims, would be the same:

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimate	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimate
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
	SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES			
330	Office of the Doorkeeper-----	\$13, 615	\$13, 615	-----
	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE			
330	Stationery (revolving fund)-----	3, 200	3, 200	-----
336	Folding documents-----	15, 000	15, 000	-----
	CAPITOL POLICE			
330	Capitol Police Board-----	2, 855	2, 855	-----
	EDUCATION OF HOUSE AND SENATE PAGES			
330	Expenses-----	2, 785	2, 785	-----
	GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE			
330	Working capital and congressional printing and binding-----	(¹)	(¹)	-----
	Total, Legislative Branch-----	37, 455	37, 455	-----

¹ Language.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	JUDICIARY BRANCH			
	COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES			
330	Fees of jurors and commissioners-----	\$125, 000	\$115, 000	—\$10, 000
330	Travel and miscellaneous expenses-----	36, 000	36, 000	-----
330	Salaries of referees-----	(7, 000)	(7, 000)	(-----)
330	Expenses of referees-----	(71, 600)	(71, 600)	(-----)
	Total, Judiciary branch-----	161, 000	151, 000	—10, 000
	Total, Chapter II-----	198, 455	188, 455	—10, 000

CHAPTER III

STATE, JUSTICE AND COMMERCE

SUBCOMMITTEE

CLIFF CLEVENGER, Ohio, *Chairman*

FREDERIC R. COUDERT, JR., New York
FRANK T. BOW, Ohio
SAM COON, Oregon

JOHN J. ROONEY, New York
PRINCE H. PRESTON, JR., Georgia
ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes language recommended by the Bureau of the Budget authorizing the transfer of \$900,000 from the appropriation "Government in occupied areas" to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses" to expedite the investigation of employees under the security program. This transfer is for the specific purpose of completing the investigation of present employees of the Department of State by June 30, 1954. In the event the entire amount allowed is not required for this activity it will be expected that any balance will revert to the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry.—The committee recommends \$1,560,000, the budget estimate, to provide for the payment of claims which have already been adjudicated or are expected to be adjudicated during the present fiscal year.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The bill includes language as requested by the Department, authorizing the transfer from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1954", of not to exceed \$100,000 for "Fees and expenses of witnesses, 1954", and not to exceed \$500,000 to the appropriation "Support of United States prisoners, 1954". Both of these appropriations are to a certain extent noncontrollable. The requested authority to transfer not to exceed \$350,000 to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons" has been reduced by the committee to not to exceed \$300,000. This additional amount is to provide funds with which to meet the cost of caring for an increase in the inmate population in excess of that which was estimated at the time the regular appropriation was granted. The request, as contained in House Document Number 351, for authority to transfer \$165,000 to "Salaries and expenses, general administra-

tion" is also recommended. The committee was advised that \$150,000 of this amount is to reimburse the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the cost of investigations over and above those for which it received funds in its regular appropriations and that \$15,000 is to employ a temporary staff to enable the Department to clean up a backlog of cases to be evaluated under the security program by June 30, 1954.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Aviation war risk insurance revolving fund.—The language requested in House Document No. 332 to permit the Secretary of Commerce to issue aviation war-risk-insurance binders, which would automatically provide insurance coverage on an outbreak of war, is not recommended.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Land acquisition, additional Washington airport.—The committee recommends \$34,541, the budget estimate, for payment of deficiency judgments rendered by the United States District Courts together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest as specified in such judgments. The committee was advised that condemnation proceedings were initiated by the Government in June 1951, to acquire approximately 1,031 acres of land from 63 property owners at Burke, Virginia. Final settlements in payment of land acquired under initial condemnation proceedings has been made with 43 of the 63 landowners within appropriation availability. Judgments have been rendered by the United States District Court of Virginia in favor of 11 of the other 20 landowners. The funds recommended herein are to pay the amounts certified to specific individuals.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Operating-differential subsidies.—The bill includes \$19,500,000 additional for this item, a reduction of \$10,000,000 in the budget estimate. The sum of \$55,000,000 has previously been appropriated for the current fiscal year, which together with the amount provided in this bill makes a total of \$74,500,000 available for payment of operating-differential subsidies. The committee was advised that payments made from July 1, 1953, through January 31, 1954, totaled \$55,816,372 of which \$15,537,420 was for vouchers paid for subsidy payable calendar years 1947–1952, and that \$40,278,952 was for vouchers paid for subsidy payable calendar year 1953. Of the amount requested in this supplemental, \$7,600,608 was for payments for the calendar years 1947 through 1952, \$4,989,237 was applicable to the third quarter of calendar year 1953 and the remainder was applicable to the fourth quarter of calendar year 1953.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

Federal-aid highways.—The committee recommends \$55,000,000 additional for this item which provides funds for reimbursement to States for the Federal share of the cost of work done on approved Federal-aid highway projects. The sum of \$475,000,000 has already been appropriated for this purpose for the current year, and \$1,390,000 was carried over from prior appropriations which, together with the amount recommended herein, will make a total of \$531,390,000 available for the current fiscal year.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL

Salaries and expenses.—The request of \$150,000 for the Advisory Committee on Weather Control to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification has not been allowed.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
351	DEPARTMENT OF STATE Salaries and expenses-----	(1)	(1)	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
330	Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry-----	\$1,560,000	\$1,560,000	-----
330, 351	General provision-----	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Total, Department of Justice-----	1,560,000	1,560,000	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
332	Aviation war risk insurance revolving fund-----	(3)	-----	-----
	CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION			
340	Land acquisition, additional Washington Airport-----	34,541	34,541	-----
	MARITIME ACTIVITIES			
330	Operating-differential subsidies-----	29,500,000	19,500,000	-\$10,000,000

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS			
330	Federal-aid highways.....	65, 000, 000	55, 000, 000
	Total, Department of Commerce.....	94, 534, 541	74, 534, 541
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL			
305	Salaries and expenses.....	150, 000	— 150, 000
	Total, chapter III.....	96, 244, 541	— 20, 150, 000

¹ Transfer authority of \$900,000.

² Transfer authority of \$1,115,000 requested, of which \$165,000 was contained in H. Doc. 351.

³ Transfer authority of \$1,065,000 recommended.

⁴ Decrease of \$50,000 in transfer authority.

⁵ Language requested.

CHAPTER IV

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

SUBCOMMITTEE

GORDON CANFIELD, New Jersey, *Chairman*

EARL WILSON, Indiana

BENJAMIN F. JAMES, Pennsylvania

CHARLES W. VURSELL, Illinois

J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia

OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana

ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI, New Jersey

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

Salaries and expenses.—The supplemental request of the Bureau of Narcotics in the amount of \$67,500 is to provide funds for the settlement of four Tort claims compromised in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. The claims result from an automobile accident in which a narcotics agent was held to be responsible. It is reported that the agent driving on a highway attempted to pass a vehicle in front of him and after pulling into the left hand lane saw an on-coming car without sufficient space to get back into the right hand lane of the highway. A head-on collision occurred in which the driver of the on-coming car was killed, the car severely damaged, and three passengers in the car seriously injured. Suit was filed against the Government by the widow of the deceased and by each of the three injured passengers in a total amount of \$430,520.

It is reported that the Department of Justice was of opinion the cases could not be defended successfully so with the approval of the District Court agreed to the settlements totaling \$67,500, the amount here requested.

Testimony disclosed that operations of the Bureau for the first six months of the current fiscal year proceeded at a rate in excess of previous estimates, as a result of which operating expenses of the district and field offices has been reduced by 20% for the third quarter to offset the increased rate of expenditure during the first two quarters. Should the present request not be granted it would require a further reduction in the operations of the Bureau for the remaining months of the current fiscal year. The committee does not feel, however, that funds already appropriated for carrying out the assigned functions of the Bureau should be diverted.

The functions of the Bureau of Narcotics are such that the committee does not approve of a reduction in its operations and are concerned because of the necessity for a reduction in its operations during the third quarter of the current fiscal year. The control of narcotic drugs and the prevention of violations of narcotic, marihuana and related laws is, in the opinion of the committee most important.

Under all the circumstances the committee recommends the appropriation of the amount requested.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.—This supplemental request of the Internal Revenue Service in the amount of \$3,600,000 covers, and is restricted to, postage costs to be paid to the Post Office Department under the provisions of Public Law 286, 83rd Congress, approved August 15, 1953, which was enacted subsequent to the time consideration was given by the Congress to the requirements of the Service for funds for fiscal year 1954. The estimated amount of \$3,600,000 represents postage charges at rates prescribed by the Post Office Department for handling approximately 140 million pieces of mail matter to be dispatched during the period August 15, 1953, the effective date of Public Law 286, above mentioned, to June 30, 1954, the end of the fiscal year.

In December, 1953, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget apportioned the funds available to the Internal Revenue Service on a basis which would indicate a necessity for a supplemental estimate. The action was reported to the Senate and House of Representatives as required by law.

The program of the Internal Revenue Service which was approved by the Congress contemplates a steady increase in the number of enforcement personnel during the current fiscal year. It is reported in the hearings that there are presently on the rolls, or on commitment, 1,141 more enforcement personnel than on July 1, 1953, the beginning of the current fiscal year. During the month of February, 1954, alone 343 enforcement personnel were added. Should this request be denied the Service would have to suspend the hiring of additional revenue agents and collection officers, and cancel commitments for employing additional enforcement personnel. This would have the effect of reducing the amount of revenue collected during the remainder of fiscal year 1954, and since the organization would not be at the contemplated strength to start the fiscal year 1955, on July 1, 1954, would have a similar effect on the revenues collected during that fiscal year.

In view of these circumstances the committee recommends for appropriation the amount of \$3,600,000 as requested.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

The supplemental request for \$85,000 to be made by transfer of funds from the appropriation title "Salaries and Expenses, Guard Force", fiscal year 1954, to the appropriation title "Salaries and Expenses, United States Secret Service" is for the purpose of permitting the payment of overtime to presently employed personnel for 13 Saturdays to be worked during the months of April, May, and June, and per diem and transportation costs of approximately 20 agents reassigned on a temporary basis for 91 days in order to complete the investigation of Federal employees under the security program set forth in the provisions of Executive Order 10450, dated April 27, 1953. The \$85,000 found in the appropriation "Salaries and Expenses, Guard Force" fiscal year 1954, is held in reserve due to the transfer of activities, under the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, subsequent to the

consideration and approval of the appropriation Act of 1954, whereby the salaries and related expenses of guards assigned to the armored truck company were transferred to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The committee is informed that if the request is granted it will be possible to substantially complete all investigations and make the necessary evaluations of any derogatory information by the end of the present fiscal year on June 30, 1954. It was further pointed out that it would be both impossible and impracticable to hire additional agents and clerks for a program of such short duration, approximately 3 months. With this the committee agrees, and under all the circumstances recommends the approval of the transfer language and authority as requested.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
	BUREAU OF NARCOTICS			
330	Salaries and expenses-----	\$67, 500	\$67, 500	-----
	INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE			
330	Salaries and expenses-----	3, 600, 000	3, 600, 000	-----
	U. S. SECRET SERVICE			
351	Salaries and expenses-----	(1)	(1)	-----
	Total, Chapter IV-----	3, 667, 500	3, 667, 500	-----

¹ Language to authorize the transfer of \$85,000 from "Salaries and expenses, Guard Force."

CHAPTER V
LABOR-HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

SUBCOMMITTEE

FRED E. BUSBEY, *Illinois, Chairman*

BEN F. JENSEN, *Iowa*
HAMER H. BUDGE, *Idaho*

JOHN E. FOGARTY, *Rhode Island*
ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ, *New Mexico*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration.—The bill includes \$7,551,100 to supplement the \$192,205,000 appropriated in the Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1954. The amount allowed is a reduction of \$6,948,900 from the request. The allowance will provide in full for the net basic expenses requested for workload increases in connection with unemployment compensation claims but disallows funds requested for State salary increases and for taking claims on a weekly basis rather than biweekly as is done presently. These matters will be carefully considered in connection with the budget for 1955 but the committee did not feel that there was sufficient showing of an emergency situation to reverse the basis on which the regular 1954 bill was enacted less than one year ago. The amount allowed will require absorption of such relatively small incidental costs as the increase in expenditures for supplies, retirement contributions and postage reimbursement.

Unemployment compensation for veterans.—The total request for this item was \$20,500,000. The Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954 contains \$15,000,000 of the amount, thus the \$5,500,000 included in this bill represents full approval of the request. The committee has also included in the bill, requested language to provide funds, in June 1954, for advances to States for the purpose of making unemployment compensation payments to veterans during the first quarter of fiscal year 1955. Since the language also provides that such amounts will be charged against the 1955 appropriation, it will not result in more funds being appropriated than would be otherwise; however, it does guard against interruption of the program should the Appropriation Act for 1955 not be enacted before the latter part of June. The same language has been carried for several years in connection with other grant programs.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Payments to school districts.—The committee has allowed the full amount of the request for \$5,850,000 which will bring to \$72,350,000 the total amount appropriated for fiscal year 1954. This amount is estimated by the Office of Education to be sufficient to pay 100% of the entitlements under Public Law 874.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivor's Insurance.—The committee has allowed the full amount of \$996,000 requested to cover the cost of penalty mail charges that must be borne by the Old-Age and Survivor's Trust Fund under the provisions of Public Law 286 of the 83rd Congress. The committee would have been very hesitant to grant any part of this request were it not for the fact that the uncontrollable workload of the Bureau has increased substantially over the estimates on which the original appropriation of \$62,750,000 for 1954 was based. To require the Bureau to absorb both the cost of penalty mail and the increased workload would, in the opinion of the committee, gravely endanger the proper handling of the claims of those entitled to benefits under the program. These funds are appropriated from the trust fund—not from the general funds of the Treasury.

Grants to States for public assistance.—The committee has allowed \$57,300,000 of the \$58,000,000 requested. The amount in the bill will cover 100% of the estimated requirements for benefit payments but will reduce by \$700,000 the amount requested for State and local administration. The amount of \$2,800,000 is allowed for the latter purpose, which will bring to \$82,000,000 the total appropriated for this purpose for the fiscal year 1954. The committee has included a limitation in the bill with respect to the amount of \$2,800,000 and since the budget for 1954, which was appropriated in full in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1954, includes \$79,200,000 for the same purpose, the committee will expect the Department and the General Accounting Office to regard the total amount of \$82,000,000 as a single limitation for the fiscal year 1954. This amount is \$285,427 more than actually used in 1953 when the workload was greater, and is exactly the same as the amount requested in the budget for 1955.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
	BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY			
331	Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration-----	\$14,500,000	\$7,551,100	—\$6,948,900
331	Unemployment compensation for veterans-----	5,500,000	5,500,000	-----
	Total, Department of Labor-----	20,000,000	13,051,100	—6,948,900
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION			
330	Payments to school districts-----	5,850,000	5,850,000	-----
	SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION			
330	Salaries and expenses, old-age and survivors insurance-----	(996,000)	(996,000)	(-----)
330	Grants to States for public assistance-----	58,000,000	57,300,000	—700,000
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	63,850,000	63,150,000	—700,000
	Total, Chapter V-----	83,850,000	76,201,100	—7,648,900

¹ Of the total request for \$20,500,000 included in H. Doc. 331, \$15,000,000 was considered in connection with the second supplemental bill, 1954 and was appropriated by the resultant act, P. L. 304.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SUBCOMMITTEE

H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota, *Chairman*

WALT HORAN, Washington
OAKLEY HUNTER, California
MELVIN R. LAIRD, Wisconsin

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi
CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri
FRED MARSHALL, Minnesota

DISASTER LOAN REVOLVING FUND

On July 31, 1953, Congress approved Public Law 175, which included \$40,000,000 for emergency feed assistance to farmers and ranchers in designated drought areas throughout the country. The language included in the accompanying bill increases this fund to \$50,000,000 to reimburse the President's Disaster Relief Fund for advances made to the Secretary of Agriculture for furnishing hay to farmers and ranchers in the drought disaster States. In view of the continuing drought condition in certain areas of the country which may result in further demands on the President's Disaster Relief Fund, it appears necessary to restore this amount as proposed in House Document No. 330.

Language recommended subsequent to receipt of House Document No. 330, which would make the Department's Disaster Loan Revolving Fund available to furnish assistance to States and local governments for a program of wind erosion control, is not recommended. The committee feels that further consideration must be given to this proposal, since it goes far beyond the original program proposed.

In view of the many unusual developments in this program and its growth beyond the size contemplated by Congress at the time of enactment of Public Law 175, the committee deems it advisable to review the background relative to the use of these funds.

The budget estimate submitted a year ago included \$50,000,000 to be used to furnish livestock feed to eligible farmers and ranchers in the drought areas. This amount was requested to cover, (1) the difference between CCC's purchase price of the feed and the sales price in the drought areas, and (2) the transportation and other expenses involved in distributing it to the stricken areas.

The committee recommended—and Congress approved—a total of \$40,000,000 for this purpose, with the proviso that this amount should also cover any hay feeding program which might be undertaken to supplement the furnishing of feed concentrates. In its report, the committee stated "The committee feels that all emergency feed programs, including the furnishing of hay, in which the government is to participate should be financed from funds included in this bill for 'emergency feed and seed assistance'."

Last fall, two actions were taken which had the effect of altering this action of Congress. In November, the President directed the Commodity Credit Corporation to furnish the feed supplies from its stocks without reimbursement from the \$40,000,000 fund provided for that purpose. Also, in October, \$10,000,000 was advanced to the Secretary of Agriculture from the President's Disaster Relief funds to cover an emergency hay feeding program which was undertaken in cooperation with the twelve drought disaster states to supplement the feed concentrate program.

Latest estimates indicate that the total cost of the combined emergency feeding program will run considerably higher than contemplated under Public Law 175. As of February 19, 1954 obligations and commitments were in excess of \$73,000,000; as follows:

Losses on sales of CCC feed stocks.....	\$42, 366, 400
Freight, distribution and other costs.....	24, 741, 100
Advances to States for hay.....	6, 728, 000
Total.....	73, 835, 500

Testimony from Department of Agriculture witnesses indicates that the program will probably cost in excess of \$100,000,000 by next June 30, as follows:

Losses on sales of CCC feed stocks.....	\$60, 000, 000
Freight, distribution and other costs.....	40, 000, 000
Advances to States for hay.....	8, 650, 000
Total.....	108, 650, 000

FOREST SERVICE

Fighting forest fires.—Due to the serious drought conditions throughout the country last summer and fall, the Forest Service experienced one of the worst fire seasons on record. The extreme deficiency of snowfall in certain portions of the West will create a further serious fire hazard this spring.

The \$4,500,000 deficiency recommended in the accompanying bill will provide a total of \$10,500,000 for emergency forest fire fighting for the current fiscal year. Obligations through last January 31 were \$9,133,480, which leaves a balance of \$1,366,520 for the balance of the fiscal year.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Administrative expenses.—House Document No. 330 includes a deficiency estimate of \$3,000,000 for the administrative expenses of the Commodity Credit Corporation, for fiscal year 1954. The committee recommends \$2,000,000 for this purpose, based on actual obligations through February, 1954. This additional authorization is needed to handle the large increase in price support activities for wheat, corn, cotton, and dairy products during recent months and the heavy takeover of commodities expected this spring. The committee recognizes the additional workload, but feels that the \$2,000,000 recommended will amply meet the situation.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

The Farm Credit Act of 1953, approved August 6, 1953, reestablished the Farm Credit Administration as an independent agency and created the new Federal Farm Credit Board. The deficiency request of \$140,000 submitted in House Document No. 330 covers, (1) the expenses of the twelve members of the new Board, (2) the establishment of a legal division to perform work formerly provided by the Solicitor of Agriculture, and (3) certain administrative and supervisory costs formerly carried by the Cooperative and Research Division of the Farm Credit Administration, which activity is now located in the Department of Agriculture.

The Committee recommends \$120,000 for this purpose. It does not feel that the Farm Credit Administration is justified in carrying the same administrative and supervisory force in existence at the time it was located in the Department of Agriculture, since its responsibilities have been reduced by the loss of the cooperative research function.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
330	Disaster loan revolving fund-----	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
330	Forest Service: Fighting forest fires-----	\$4, 500, 000	\$4, 500, 000	-----
330	Commodity Credit Corporation: Administrative expenses-----	(3, 000, 000)	(2, 000, 000)	(- \$1, 000, 000)
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
330	Farm Credit Administration-----	(140, 000)	(120, 000)	(- 20, 000)
	Total, Chapter VI-----	\$4, 500, 000	\$4, 500, 000	-----

¹ Language change authorizing increase of limitation for emergency livestock feeding program from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

CHAPTER VII
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SUBCOMMITTEE

BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa, *Chairman*

IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania
HAMER H. BUDGE, Idaho

MICHAEL KIRWAN, Ohio
W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas

GENERAL PROVISIONS

An increase of \$100,000 in the limitation on funds to be used for consulting services was proposed in the supplemental request. Language is included in the bill to increase the limitation by \$60,000.

This action will permit completion of an evaluation of bureau organizations and activities by teams of specialists, including consultants, and make available a limited amount of funds for consulting service on specific technical problems.

CHAPTER VIII

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN PHILLIPS, California, *Chairman*

NORRIS COTTON, New Hampshire
CHARLES R. JONAS, North Carolina
OTTO KRUEGER, North Dakota

ALBERT THOMAS, Texas
GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama
SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

The committee has included in the bill, language to increase the amount available this year for expenses of travel from \$210,000 to \$235,000. No additional appropriation is involved, but it will enable the Commission to make funds available from current appropriations for additional expenses of travel in connection with pressing field investigation work.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Annual contributions.—The committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$10,800,000, which is a reduction of \$200,000 in the budget request. This amount is in addition to \$32,500,000 appropriated for this purpose in the First Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1954, and is necessary in order to pay contracts for annual contributions to local housing authorities on public housing units which have come into occupancy during this fiscal year and where payments are due before June 30.

The attention of the Congress is directed to the cost of annual contributions, which is not always realized at the time public housing units are authorized. An appropriation is not required until several years after a project is initiated, but becomes a contractual obligation when the units are completed and occupied. As more and more public housing units come into occupancy the amount required for annual contributions will continue to increase. The trend is now clear and is set forth in the following tabulation of annual contribution appropriations made since 1950:

1950-----	\$6, 651, 550
1951-----	7, 500, 000
1952-----	13, 600, 000
1953-----	29, 880, 000
1954-----	43, 300, 000
1955 (estimate)-----	69, 100, 000

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries and expenses.—There is included in the bill \$25,000 for this purpose, which is the amount of the supplemental budget request. The need for an additional amount arises due to the enactment by

the Congress, during the last session, of laws providing for the retirement of judges, increased subsistence allowance for Federal Judges from \$10 to \$15 per day, and reimbursement to the Post Office Department of costs of penalty mail. These costs were not anticipated at the time the original budget estimates were prepared.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Compensation and pensions.—The bill contains \$215,000,000 for this item, the same amount as requested in the supplemental estimate. The Second Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1954, contained an appropriation for this purpose in the amount of \$2,246,291,000, which was a reduction of \$300,000,000 in the estimated requirements for 1954. This supplemental restores \$215,000,000 of the reduction, making the total amount available for 1954 \$2,461,291,000, a net saving of \$85,000,000 in the estimate submitted prior to the beginning of the fiscal year.

The committee received an extensive analysis of items in this program a year ago, which was taken into account in making the earlier reduction. Since that time a sample examination, made by the General Accounting Office, of 1,000 case folders in the District of Columbia area, disclosed that overpayments to beneficiaries amounted to \$21,460 and underpayments amounted to \$6,600. This examination of a comparatively small number of cases in this area alone indicates this is a program which the Veterans Administration should review to determine whether a veteran is receiving the benefit to which he is actually entitled under the laws and regulations, and that the law is fairly administered both for the benefit of eligible veterans and the government. The original determinations were made at the close of two world wars when they were necessarily completed as expeditiously as possible. A comprehensive review of papers in the files is urgently needed. In recommending such a review the committee emphasizes that there is no inclination to reduce any benefit to which a veteran is entitled. The expenditure for this program is immense and is increasing each year, and because of its very size such an examination is prudent and important.

Servicemen's indemnities.—The bill includes a supplemental amount of \$7,000,000 for payments to beneficiaries of servicemen who die while on active service, or within a period of 120 days after separation from active service, as provided in the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951. This is the full amount of the supplemental estimate, and is in addition to \$18,000,000 appropriated earlier in the 1954 fiscal year. It is impossible to predict with certainty the amount of benefits which will be payable and the need for additional funds at this time arises due to the Department of Defense recently declaring to be dead several thousand men who previously have been reported as missing in action.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimate	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
	HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY			
321	Public Housing Administration: Annual contributions.....	\$11, 000, 000	\$10, 800, 000	—\$200, 000
330	Tax Court of the United States.....	25, 000	25, 000	-----
	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION			
330	Compensation and pensions.....	215, 000, 000	215, 000, 000	-----
330	Servicemen's indemnities.....	7, 000, 000	7, 000, 000	-----
	Total, Chapter VIII.....	233, 025, 000	232, 825, 000	—200, 000

CHAPTER IX

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

SUBCOMMITTEE

GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin, *Chairman*

T. MILLET HAND, New Jersey
ELFORD A. CEDERBERG, Michigan
JOHN TABER, New York

CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri
LOUIS C. RABAUT, Michigan
JOHN J. RILEY, South Carolina

LOCKS AND DAMS 1 AND 2, GREEN RIVER, KY.

The committee recommends \$800,000 for initiation of the reconstruction of locks and dams 1 and 2 on the Green River, Kentucky. This project is essential if the waterway is to handle increased coal shipments needed for the power plants furnishing power to the atomic energy plant at Portsmouth, Ohio. The project will result in savings to the Federal Government on coal purchases by the TVA as well as on AEC power supply contracts.

UNITED STATES SECTION, ST. LAWRENCE RIVER JOINT BOARD OF ENGINEERS

The Committee received an estimate of \$245,000 for the operation of the United States Section, St. Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers during fiscal years 1954 and 1955. This Board was established by Executive Order No. 10500 which also designated the Power Authority of the State of New York as the United States entity to construct jointly with the Canadian entity the power works in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River. Primarily, the duties of the Board involve the review and approval of plans and specifications and construction works for the power program, including supervision to assure that construction is in accordance with the approved plans. At the present time it is expected that the Joint Board will be in existence for a period of at least six years during the construction of the power facilities.

The functions and purpose of the Board are solely concerned with the construction of the aforementioned power works. In the construction of power projects or projects with power features it is the policy of the Federal Government to secure reimbursement for all Federal costs attributable to power from the power revenues of the project. A logical continuation of this policy would provide that the expenses of the United States Section of the St. Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers be reimbursed to the Federal Government by the Power Authority who will derive the benefits from the construction of the project. Such has not been the case; neither the estimates submitted to the Congress in House Document 330, 83d Congress, 2d

session, nor the license issued by the Federal Power Commission to the Power Authority of the State of New York on July 15, 1953, and accepted by the Authority on November 3, 1953, make provision for this reimbursement.

In recommending the funds requested, the Committee has therefore, included language which makes the availability of these funds contingent upon an agreement between the United States Government and the construction entity of the United States to provide that the expenses of the United States section of the Board shall be reimbursable to the Federal Treasury by the construction entity.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or Agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY			
	RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL			
330	Construction, General-----	\$800, 000	\$800, 000	-----
330	United States section, St. Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers----	245, 000	245, 000	-----
	Total, Chapter IX-----	1, 045, 000	1, 045, 000	-----

CHAPTER X
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
SUBCOMMITTEE

RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts, *Chairman*

ERRETT P. SCRIVNER, Kansas
GERALD R. FORD, Jr., Michigan
EDWARD T. MILLER, Maryland
HAROLD C. OSTERTAG, New York
ROMAN L. HRUSKA, Nebraska

GEORGE H. MAHON, Texas
HARRY R. SHEPPARD, California
ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida

■ The bill includes transfer authority which will provide additional funds required for the payment of claims and for increased costs of retired pay. The total amount of \$14,500,000 requested and approved for the above purposes is to be derived from the appropriation "Military Personnel, Marine Corps, 1954."

The additional requirement of \$2,500,000 for claims principally results from increased military activity during the past three years. This amount supplements the regular appropriation of \$6,000,000. The amount of \$12,000,000 approved for retired pay is necessary in order to provide for approximately 4,000 additional annuitants not provided for in the regular act. This estimated increase in annuitants results primarily from the reduced force goals which are gradually being placed into effect. The amount supplements \$375,000,000 currently available for this purpose.

FOREIGN AID
GENERAL AND TEMPORARY ACTIVITIES

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN TABER, New York, *Chairman*

RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts	J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia
H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota	JOHN J. ROONEY, New York
IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania	OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana
NORRIS COTTON, New Hampshire	CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri
GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin	
GERALD R. FORD, Jr., Michigan	
CLIFF CLEVENGER, Ohio, Temporarily assigned	

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

REFUGEE RELIEF

The Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, contained \$3,000,000 for the operation of this program through March 31, 1954. The committee received testimony in connection with the request of \$1,560,000 additional for this program as contained in House Document Number 330. However, an analysis of the obligations incurred to date and the present rate of obligations indicate that no additional funds will be required during the present fiscal year and therefore the request is not approved. Testimony before the committee revealed that the total obligations for the present fiscal year up to March 5, 1954, was \$672,968, which leaves the sum of \$2,327,032 available for obligation between March 5 and June 30, 1954. The projected and planned obligations furnished the committee in February showed that it was estimated that \$642,000 would be obligated during that month whereas the actual obligations for February and the first five days of March were \$128,787.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
330	Refugee relief-----	\$1, 560, 000	-----	-\$1, 560, 000

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 6, line 11, in connection with Working Capital and Congressional Printing and Binding, Government Printing Office:

The unexpended balances of all appropriations to the Government Printing Office for "Working capital and congressional printing and binding", for the fiscal years 1948 through 1951 shall be available, without regard to fiscal year limitations, for payment of claims settled by the General Accounting Office in favor of employees and former employees of the Government Printing Office for additional compensation on account of service rendered during the fiscal years 1942 through 1951.

On page 15, line 6, in connection with United States Section, Saint Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers:

Provided further, That no part of these funds shall be obligated until agreement has been entered into, by the United States Government and the United States entity authorized to construct the power works in the International Rapids section of the Saint Lawrence River, providing for the reimbursement of the expenditures of the United States section of this Board by the construction entity.



Union Calendar No. 517

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 8481

[Report No. 1372]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 19, 1954

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954”) for the
7 fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes,
8 namely:

CHAPTER I

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND EXPENSES

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT RETIREMENT AND RELIEF FUNDS

For an additional amount for "District government retirement and relief funds", \$120,000.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, SUPERVISION AND

INSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "General administration, supervision and instruction", \$1,500,000.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, GEORGE-BARDEN PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Vocational education, George-Barden program", \$24,000.

METROPOLITAN POLICE

For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police", \$1,800,000 of which \$270,000 shall be payable from the highway fund.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Fire Department," \$700,000.

COURTS

UNITED STATES COURTS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1953, for "United States Courts", \$37,536.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

For an additional amount for "National Capital Parks",
\$69,000.

PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

For pay increases for wage-scale employees, to be allocated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations and funds of said District for the fiscal year 1954 from which such employees are properly payable, \$1,200,000, of which \$143,700 shall be payable from the highway fund and \$233,800 from the water fund; said increases in compensation to be effective during the period beginning with the first day of the first pay period which began after June 30, 1953, for per diem educational employees of the Board of Education, and beginning with the first day of the first pay period which began after September 15, 1953, for other wage-scale employees of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no retroactive compensation or salary shall be payable in the case of any individual not in the service of the municipal government of the District of Columbia on the date of approval of this Act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid in the case of a deceased officer or employee, or of a retired officer or employee, for services rendered after the effective date of the increase.

1 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

2 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
3 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
4 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;
5 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$21,625.

6 JUDGMENTS

7 For the payment of final judgments rendered against the
8 District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Num-
9 bered 353 (Eighty-third Congress), \$222,218, together
10 with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the
11 interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such
12 judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same
13 became due until the date of payment.

14 AUDITED CLAIMS

15 For an additional amount for the payment of claims, cer-
16 tified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of
17 Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have
18 been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the District
19 of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47, sec.
20 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1951 and prior
21 fiscal years, as set forth in House Document Numbered 353
22 (Eighty-third Congress), \$333,370, together with such fur-
23 ther sums as may be necessary to pay the interest on audited

1 claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum
2 as provided by law (Act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546;
3 sec. 14d).

4 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

5 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
6 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be
7 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
8 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for
9 the fiscal years involved.

10 CHAPTER II

11 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

12 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

13 SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

14 Office of the Doorkeeper

15 For an additional amount for "Office of the Doorkeeper",
16 \$13,615.

17 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

18 Stationery (Revolving Fund)

19 For an additional amount for "Stationery (revolving
20 fund)", \$3,200, to remain available until expended.

21 Folding Documents

22 For an additional amount for "Folding documents",
23 \$15,000.

1 CAPITOL POLICE

2 CAPITOL POLICE BOARD

3 For an additional amount for "Capitol Police Board",
4 \$2,855.

5 EDUCATION OF SENATE AND HOUSE PAGES

6 For an additional amount for "Education of Senate and
7 House pages", \$2,785.

8 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

9 WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND
10 BINDING

11 The unexpended balances of all appropriations to the
12 Government Printing Office for "Working capital and con-
13 gressional printing and binding", for the fiscal years 1943
14 through 1951 shall be available, without regard to fiscal year
15 limitations, for payment of claims settled by the General
16 Accounting Office in favor of employees and former em-
17 ployees of the Government Printing Office for additional
18 compensation on account of service rendered during the fiscal
19 years 1942 through 1951.

20 THE JUDICIARY

21 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

22 JUDICIAL SERVICES

23 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

24 For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and com-
25 missioners", \$115,000.

1 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

2 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous
3 expenses", \$36,000.

4 SALARIES OF REFEREES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees",
6 \$7,000 to be derived from the referees' salary fund estab-
7 lished in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended
8 (11 U. S. C. 68).

9 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

10 For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees",
11 \$71,600, to be derived from the referees' expense fund estab-
12 lished in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended
13 (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

14 CHAPTER III

15 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
18 \$900,000, to be derived by transfer from "Government in
19 occupied areas", fiscal year 1954.

20 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

21 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF

23 JAPANESE ANCESTRY

24 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
25 claims of persons of Japanese ancestry", \$1,560,000.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 The Attorney General is hereby authorized to transfer
3 from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Immigration
4 and Naturalization Service, 1954", not to exceed \$100,000
5 to the appropriation "Fees and expenses of witnesses, 1954",
6 not to exceed \$300,000 to the appropriation "Salaries and
7 expenses, Bureau of Prisons, 1954", not to exceed \$500,000
8 to the appropriation "Support of United States prisoners,
9 1954", and not to exceed \$165,000 to the appropriation
10 "Salaries and expenses, general administration."

11 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

12 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

13 LAND ACQUISITION, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

14 For an additional amount for "Land acquisition, addi-
15 tional Washington Airport", for payment of deficiency judg-
16 ments rendered by United States district courts, \$34,541,
17 together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay
18 interest as specified in such judgments.

19 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

20 OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

21 For an additional amount for “Operating-differential sub-
22 sidies”, \$19,500,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

For an additional amount for "Federal-aid highways", to remain available until expended, \$55,000,000, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1953.

CHAPTER IV

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$67,500.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$3,600,000.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$85,000, to be derived by transfer from "Salaries and expenses, Guard Force", fiscal year 1954.

1

CHAPTER V

2

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

3

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

4

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

5

AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

6

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration," \$7,551,100, which shall be available only to the extent that the Secretary finds necessary to meet increased costs of administration resulting from changes in a State law or increases in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the allocation for the District of Columbia) was based, which increased costs of administration cannot be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments.

16

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

17

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for veterans", \$5,500,000.

19

Unemployment compensation for veterans, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, such sums as may be necessary to pay benefits for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations and

24

1 expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appropria-
2 tion therefor for that fiscal year.

3 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
4 WELFARE

5 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

6 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

7 For an additional amount for "Payments to school dis-
8 tricts", \$5,850,000.

9 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND

11 SURVIVORS INSURANCE

12 The amount authorized by the Department of Health,
13 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1954, to be ex-
14 pended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
15 trust fund for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and
16 Survivors Insurance", is increased from "\$62,750,000" to
17 "\$63,746,000".

18 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

19 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for pub-
20 lic assistance", \$57,300,000, of which not more than
21 \$2,800,000 shall be available for State and local ad-
22 ministration.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DISASTER LOAN REVOLVING FUND

The limitation under this head in the Act of July 31, 1953 (Public Law 175), on the amount available for emergency feed and seed assistance, is increased from “\$40,000,000” to “\$50,000,000”; and such increased amount may be used for furnishing such assistance by means of advances to States or agencies thereof, or otherwise, and for reimbursement of advances made to the Secretary of Agriculture from funds appropriated for disaster relief under the Act of September 30, 1950 (42 U. S. C. 1855).

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”, for fighting forest fires, \$4,500,000.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1954, on the amount available for administrative expenses of the Corporation, is increased from “\$17,100,000” to “\$19,100,000”.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for “Farm Credit Administration”, \$120,000, to be derived from receipts from farm credit agencies.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The limitation in section 106 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1954, on the amount available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), is increased from "\$250,000" to "\$310,000".

CHAPTER VIII

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The limitation under this head in the First Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1954, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$210,000" to "\$235,000".

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Annual Contributions

For an additional amount for "Annual contributions", \$10,800,000.

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$25,000.

1 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

2 COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

3 For an additional amount for "Compensation and pen-
4 sions", \$215,000,000, to remain available until expended.

5 SERVICEMEN'S INDEMNITIES

6 For an additional amount for "Servicemen's indemnities",
7 \$7,000,000, to remain available until expended.

8 CHAPTER IX

9 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

10 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

11 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

12 Construction, General

13 For an additional amount for "Construction, general";
14 \$800,000, to remain available until expended.

15 UNITED STATES SECTION, SAINT LAWRENCE RIVER JOINT

16 BOARD OF ENGINEERS

17 For necessary expenses of the United States section of the
18 Saint Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers, established
19 by Executive Order 10500, dated November 4, 1953, includ-
20 ing purchase (not to exceed two) and hire of passenger motor
21 vehicles; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
22 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed
23 \$100 per day for individuals; \$245,000, to remain available
24 until June 30, 1955: *Provided*, That, subject to the pro-

cedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, one position under the United States section of said Joint Board of Engineers may hereafter be placed in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by that Act: *Provided further*, That no part of these funds shall be obligated until agreement has been entered into, by the United States Government and the United States entity authorized to construct the power works in the International Rapids section of the Saint Lawrence River, providing for the reimbursement of the expenditures of the United States section of this Board by the construction entity.

CHAPTER X

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

CLAIMS

Not to exceed \$2,500,000 may be transferred to the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1954, from the appropriation "Military personnel, Marine Corps, 1954".

RETIRED PAY

Not to exceed an additional \$12,000,000 may be transferred to the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1954, from the appropriation "Military personnel, Marine Corps, 1954".

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

AUDITED CLAIMS

Applicable current appropriations of the Department of the Navy shall be available for the payment of claims certified by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in the amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

“Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts”, fiscal year 1943, \$7,670.41.

“Pay, subsistence, and transportation of Naval personnel”, fiscal year 1943, \$12,051.48.

“Transportation of things, Navy”, fiscal year 1948, \$6,173.70.

CHAPTER XI

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1101. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered

1 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit
2 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged
3 in a strike against the Government of the United States, is
4 not a member of an organization of Government employees
5 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of
6 the United States, or that such person does not advocate,
7 and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the
8 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
9 or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
10 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
11 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
12 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
13 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
14 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of
15 the Government of the United States by force or violence
16 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
17 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act
18 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
19 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
20 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
21 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
22 any other provisions of existing law.

83d CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 8481

[Report No. 1372]

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for
other purposes.

By Mr. TABER

MARCH 19, 1954

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 24, 1954
For actions of March 23, 1954
E3rd-2nd, No. 54

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bill to regulate pesticide chemicals. Sen. Humphrey introduced and discussed bill to continue 90% dairy price supports. Rep. Johnson, Wis., spoke against reduction in dairy price supports. Rep. Hagen, Minn., claimed businessmen favor high price supports. Rep. Jenkins recommended distribution of surpluses to needy. House postponed debate on supplemental appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. Johnson, Wis., spoke in favor of temporary continuation of 90% dairy supports (p. 3517).
2. PESTICIDE CHEMICALS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7125, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to residues of pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities (H. Rept. 1385)(p. 3424).
3. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Debate on the third supplemental appropriation bill was postponed until Mar. 25 with the understanding that if a record vote is requested the vote will be deferred until Mar. 29. It was agreed that the VA-loan bill will be considered today, Mar. 24. (pp. 3518-9.)

SENATE

4. ROAD AUTHORIZATIONS. The "Daily Digest" states: "Committee on Public Works... met in executive session to review language in a clean bill to be introduced and reported to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways. As approved by the committee, the bill would authorize...an increase of \$135 million over the House-approved measure..." (p. D312.)
5. ANIMAL DISEASES. Sen. Thye inserted a resolution of the Minnesota Dairy Products and Livestock Commission requesting continuation of Federal indemnities for cattle condemned on account of brucellosis (pp. 3465-6).
6. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Kefauver inserted a newspaper editorial defending TVA's power program (p. 3470).

7. CIVIL DEFENSE. Sen. Wiley recommended an expanded civil-defense program (pp. 3473-4).
8. EXPENDITURES. Sen. Wiley inserted and commended statements favoring economy in Government expenditures (pp. 3476-7).
9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. H. R. 8224, the excise-tax reduction bill, was made the unfinished business (p. 3514).

BILLS INTRODUCED

10. DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS. S. 3169, by Sen. Humphrey, to continue temporarily 90% dairy price supports; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 3468). Remarks of author (p. 3468).
11. MISSOURI BASIN. H. R. 8520, by Rep. Miller, Nebr., to provide for construction by Interior of various irrigation units of the Missouri River Basin project; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 3524).
H. R. 8519, by Rep. Mahon, making an appropriation to finance an investigation of the feasibility of developing surplus water in the Missouri River basin for use in Texas; to Appropriations Committee (p. 3524).
12. PUBLIC WORKS. H. R. 8523, by Rep. Sullivan, to offset declining employment by providing for Federal assistance in public works; to Public Works Committee (p. 3525).
13. EDUCATION; TRAINING. H. R. 8526, by Rep. Hagen, Calif., and H. R. 8527, by Rep. Teague, to extend the time for education and training under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952; to Veterans' Affairs Committee (p. 3525).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Jenkins favoring distribution of surpluses to the needy (pp. A2220-1).
Sen. Humphrey inserted a newspaper article discussing proposed plans of Minn. dairymen to increase consumption of dairy products (pp. A2199-20).
15. PRICE SUPPORTS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hagen, Minn., claiming that Minn. businessmen favor 90% supports and including a statement from businessmen opposing flexible supports (pp. A2209-10).
16. EXTENSION WORK; RESEARCH. Rep. Forand inserted a R. I. Assn. of Farmers statement discussing how the increase proposed in the 1955 Federal budget for agricultural research and extension work would be used (pp. A2206-7).
17. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Metcalf discussing conflicting statements on the Administration's power policy, claiming that REA cooperatives are told one thing while power companies are told another (pp. A2207-9).
Rep. LeCompte inserted a newspaper editorial discussing TVA cost and favoring "divorcement of the electric power business from TVA's activities in agriculture, manufacturing and conservation" (p. A2204).
18. TARIFFS. Rep. Bailey inserted an editorial opposing tariff reduction (pp. A2224-5).
Rep. Reed, N. Y., inserted an editorial claiming the Randall Commission's recommendations were criticized by 18 economics experts (p. A2227).

COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR MAR. 24: Price supports, H. and S. Agriculture. USDA appropriations for 1955, S. Appropriations.

go along with me in reporting out these bills and that this august body will take similar favorable action upon them.

IT'S TIME TO ACT NOW ON DAIRY SUPPORTS

(Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I drew the attention of my colleagues to the fact that on April 1—which is only 9 days away—the support price on milk and butterfat drops from 90 to 75 percent of parity. I also called the attention of my colleagues to my bill, H. R. 8388, which would extend 90-percent support prices on milk and butterfat for another 4 months after April 1. The additional 4 months' extension will give Congress an opportunity to propose and enact legislation that realistically deals with the dairy industry in a general farm bill.

In my remarks yesterday I stated that it was my hope that the House Committee on Agriculture would act favorably on H. R. 8388—or a similar bill if there were one—and report it before the April 1 deadline date when Secretary of Agriculture Benson plans to "lower the boom" on the Nation's dairy farmers.

It is not my intention to belabor this point, but I cannot help in observing that Secretary Benson's announcement of lowered dairy supports has already reflected itself in slowing up business on Main Street. I feel certain that this same thing is true in every community in the Nation which has extensive dairy farming around it. There are approximately 3 million dairy farmers in the United States—so I am sure that there are communities other than those in my district or Wisconsin that are and will be affected by lowered dairy price supports.

I wish to point out to my colleagues from the strictly urban districts that as business declines more and more on the main streets of communities in the dairy farming areas this will in turn have a chain reaction on industrial production and employment of your cities. The general farm income decline has already created a considerable amount of unemployment in the farm implement industry and other industries that service and supply farmers.

Lowering support prices on milk and butterfat will pinch the dairy farmers' pocketbook harder and it will not induce them to buy machinery, household goods, automobiles, refrigerators, and the numerous other items needed in the homes and on the farms. Secretary Benson's action may well touch off the fuse for a farm-led and farm-fed depression that will idle the assembly lines of your city factories.

The net result is that everyone—farmers, businessmen, industry, labor, and even the Government—will lose. Farmers without net taxable income and unemployed workers cannot pay income taxes—that is why I say the Government will also lose.

It is imperative, therefore, that Congress take action on this matter before it gets out of hand.

H. R. 8388

A bill to continue temporarily existing 90 percent of parity price supports for milk and butterfat.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Congress hereby expresses the policy that preservation of dairy farmers' income is of direct importance to the entire economy. Price supports for dairy products have been placed at 90 percent of parity for each of the past 2 years; such supports have prevented disastrous drops in dairy farm income. Now in a period of falling consumer demand the Secretary of Agriculture has indicated his plan to lower these supports from 90 percent to 75 percent of parity, effective April 1, 1954. Congress has before it many bills which when enacted would prevent this reduction from going into effect; the Agriculture Committees of both Houses are engaged in hearings at this time concerning future farm price-support legislation, including dairy price supports; if comprehensive well-rounded attention is given to this entire matter, the final law cannot be enacted until after the dairy price-support cuts go into effect on April 1, 1954. The Congress therefore finds that the present level of dairy supports should be extended until such time as Congress can act upon long-term legislation.

Sec. 2. Section 201 (c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Effective April 1, 1954, through July 31, 1954, the prices of such commodities shall be supported by the means specified at a level of 90 percent of the parity price."

(Mr. MARSHALL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to compliment my colleague the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. JOHNSON] for his effort to bring about action on this particular matter. It would do much to relieve the uncertainty that is facing the industry today. I hope that other colleagues in the House will also urge action on the bill H. R. 8388, which is of immense importance to the dairy industry of this country.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that yesterday's RECORD be corrected on page A2184, column 1, line 14, by striking out the word "have" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "had." The printer made this error in setting the type.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

WHEN DO WE UNLOCK THE ANTI-DEPRESSION ARSENAL?

(Mr. HAYS of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the number of business failures last week was 229. This was 6 more than the week previous. It was 64 more than the same

week a year ago. The number gets larger week by week.

The statistics on business failures may not strike the administration as a matter of deep concern, for after all, look at all the businesses which did not go broke. Undoubtedly, 229 is only a drop in the bucket out of the total number of enterprises in America.

But 229 this week as against 223 last week as against 204 and 216 in earlier weeks adds up to a lot of businesses going under in a month's time, in a year of what the administration calls fundamental economic strength and great prosperity. There are 52 weeks in the year, and if the number of business failures keeps rising in the curve established since late last year, we are going to see the total in a shocking light one of these days. The trouble is, of course, that once this thing spreads it causes a chain reaction and you get, not a curve but a sudden vertical climb.

Mr. Speaker, when a business goes broke—a small business—it may not shake Wall Street to its foundations but it certainly churns up and shreds the hopes and dreams and aspirations of the men and women who put their savings and their future on the line in going into that business. It causes a swirl of distress among all the creditors of that business—usually other small businesses and perhaps puts some of them under, too.

The people who lose their savings and investments, those who lose their jobs and those who get caught in the backwash of either of those personal calamities as innocent bystanders cannot get very enthusiastic over reassurances out of the White House that we are not going to let a depression get underway in the United States.

To those individuals, this is depression. Actually, of course, it is more accurately a recession from the statistical standpoint. But unless some action is undertaken soon to reverse this horrible trend, the wording will be pretty academic; we shall be in economic trouble, and we shall all be in it together.

The administration's arsenal of weapons to fight depression is locked up, and no one seems to have the key or know where it is kept. When is the President going to unlock the arsenal, or has he not got anything in that closet, anyway, but some old muzzle loaders?

This is not the way he commanded armies.

THE ROLE OF THE MINISTER

(Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, yesterday during the debate on the public works bill for the District, I made the statement that some ministers of the Gospel took off their ecclesiastical robes and entered the political arena by making statements criticising Congress for not either cleaning up the slums or giving the District home rule. The shoe apparently fit several ministers in the

Nation's Capital. They let out a loud and resounding squawk. Is it possible that, with home rule, there would be no slums? I believe every city comparable to Washington, D. C., has a slum area and they have home rule. Home rule for the District of Columbia has for a long time been a sharp political and controversial problem. It will not be decided in the churches.

Mr. Speaker, when I go to church, I like to go to get food for my soul. Ministers of the Gospel should not use a spiritual altar as a sounding board to expound their political views. It is cheapening, if not downright sacrilegious. A church should be a house of prayer. Certainly giving Washington, D. C., home rule would not eliminate the slums or dispel sin.

There are some men of the robe who find it necessary to throw political rocks in order to get questionable publicity. Their favorite target seems to be Members of Congress.

THE ROLE OF THE MINISTER

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I feel that the remarks made by the gentleman from Nebraska should not go unanswered by some Member of this body. Certainly, when the day comes that priests, ministers, and rabbis must close their mouths against conditions that are affecting the souls and bodies of human beings, a bad state of affairs will arise. Now, to use the altar or the ministry or the church for pure political reasons is one thing, but there is a twilight zone. For example, if a priest or minister or rabbi saw conditions existing in their communities where liquor was being sold to children or teen-agers or other unlawful conditions existing, certainly it would be within their province, in fact, their duty, to speak out, because that involves the morals of their people. Now, there is a wide twilight zone between strictly ecclesiastical activities and political activities, and certainly within that twilight zone where the souls of people are involved, the exploitation of human beings, terrible conditions which affect the spiritual outlook and faith of our people, the souls committed to the care of priest, rabbi, and minister, it is their duty, in performing their mission on earth, to speak out against such conditions.

ROBERT A. TAFT SANITARY ENGINEERING CENTER

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 214.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Sanitary Engineering Center, Cincinnati, Ohio, which is to be dedicated by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on April 8 and 9, 1954, should be known and designated as the "Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center," in honor of the late Senator Robert

A. Taft and should be dedicated as a memorial to his distinguished public service. Any law, rule, regulation, document, or record of the United States in which such center is referred to should be held to refer to such center under and by the name of the "Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MCGREGOR]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Speaker, a week from this coming Thursday, the Federal Government will dedicate its new sanitary engineering center at Cincinnati, Ohio.

This center is a research laboratory for the study of pollution of the interstate waters of the United States and the control thereof. It is the only one of its kind in the world. It was authorized by the Water Pollution Control Act of 1948 which was sponsored by the late Senator Robert A. Taft.

This imposing \$4 million structure is within 3 miles of the Taft home in Cincinnati and was built during the last years of the Senator's life. It seems to be altogether fitting and proper, therefore, that this facility which will be of great benefit to mankind should bear the name of Bob Taft as provided by my resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 214.

It will stand as a memorial to a man who served his State and Nation with tremendous ability and distinction. It will be a proper and lasting tribute to a great American.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS ON HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 214

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks on House Concurrent Resolution 214 at that point in the RECORD prior to the passage of said resolution, and also that all Members may have 3 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on House Concurrent Resolution 214.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MCGREGOR]?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 38]

Albert	Bramblett	Dawson, Ill.
Allen, Ill.	Brown, Ohio	Dingell
Battle	Buckley	Donovan
Bennett, Mich.	Celler	Ellsworth
Bentley	Chelf	Engle
Bolling	Colmer	Evins
Boykin	Davis, Tenn.	Gavin

Graham	Kearney	Powell
Gubser	Kelley, Pa.	Radwan
Harrison, Va.	Landrum	Regan
Hays, Ark.	Lucas	Roberts
Heller	Madden	Robison, Ky.
Hillings	Martin	Roosevelt
Hinshaw	Mason	Smith, Kans.
Holt	Miller, Kans.	Steed
Holtzman	Morgan	Sutton
Hunter	Neal	Taylor
Javits	O'Konski	Velde
Jensen	Osmer	Vorys
Jones, Ala.	Patten	Weichel
Kean	Patterson	Winstead

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 369 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, it is the general understanding that the House leadership has scheduled for consideration this afternoon the third deficiency appropriation bill. May I inquire what changes, if any, have been made in that arrangement.

Mr. TABER. We are not going to bring it up today, and I understand that the first day that would later be available would be Thursday.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire if this bill will be again presented to the whole Committee on Appropriations with recommendations for report to the House and, if so, when it will be brought to the floor.

Mr. TABER. I cannot tell whether or not it will be presented to the full committee. It will depend upon what the subcommittee might find out with reference to an item that is involved.

Mr. CANNON. At any rate, Mr. Speaker, when does the gentleman from New York expect the bill to reach the floor?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, a matter has arisen here that was unforeseen, and I believe very properly the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and his colleagues feel that the matter should be gone into before action is had on the floor. I might say, parenthetically, that I tried to keep the program and the whip notice in line so that we did hear on the floor what was announced. We also have for consideration this week a bill out of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs having to do with direct loans to veterans, an extension of a program we already have. I have spoken to the minority leader, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN], suggesting to him the possibility of moving the consideration of that measure up to today so that we might dispose of it this afternoon. Then, of course, we could take up this matter that we had scheduled for this afternoon either tomorrow or Thursday, depending on the wishes of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CANNON. May I inquire of the distinguished gentleman from Indiana, the majority leader, further? We understand that this is an emergency bill.

Mr. HALLECK. That is right.

Mr. CANNON. And in order to expedite it the House by unanimous consent, conferred on the Appropriations Committee authority to report the bill during recess of the House. Now, it still remains an emergency matter, I take it, and the bill in its present form is privileged for consideration this afternoon. Can the gentleman give us any definite idea as to whether it will be brought up at any time today, and if not today, when we may expect it to come before the House?

Mr. HALLECK. Well, the gentleman from New York informs me that he is of the opinion that Thursday would probably be the earliest day on which the matter could be presented. Of course, if that is the situation, then whether or not we proceed with the bill from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs this afternoon or take it up tomorrow as originally indicated would not make any difference.

Mr. CANNON. A further inquiry, Mr. Speaker. Is it the intention then to again report the bill to the House which would require, as I understand it, under the rules, a further 3-day period prior to consideration?

Mr. TABER. It is not the intention to again report the bill to the House. If there is any action taken by the committee, it would be with reference to a committee amendment.

Mr. CANNON. It would not be necessary to invoke the 3-day rule?

Mr. TABER. It would not.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, because several Members of both the Senate and the House have planned to be out of the city on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week on a rather important mission, I thought it had been agreed upon that if we should have a rollcall on Thursday on any matters that it would go over until next week, Monday.

The SPEAKER. The Chair also has that impression, but I do not know how this would interfere with that program. The gentleman from Missouri makes the suggestion that his and other committees are going on very important tours on Thursday; that if a rollcall was to be requested on that day, that it would be postponed.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I think the matter to which the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] refers is a matter of great importance to the Members who are going and to all of us, in that it is desirable for them to have information which they will get on that trip. So, as far as I am concerned, and I am quite sure the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] would agree with me, if this matter goes over to Thursday and a record vote is necessary, we shall postpone that vote until Monday. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN], in his usual fine fashion, indicates that he will go along with that. I shall certainly undertake to see that that is done.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I might say to the distinguished majority leader that the entire Texas delegation has been invited to make this trip.

(Mr. HALLECK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, in view of the developments, it is my opinion that we would better proceed with the bill from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs tomorrow, and take up on Thursday the bill we had anticipated taking up today, disposing of it on Thursday, with the understanding that if a record vote becomes necessary, that vote will go over until Monday.

JUDICIAL REVIEW OF DECISIONS OF THE BOARD OF VETERANS' APPEALS

(Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record at this point.)

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to provide for court review of decisions rendered by the Board of Veterans' Appeals. Under leave to extend my remarks, a copy of the bill is attached.

Nearly every Member of Congress has at times been shocked by decisions rendered by the Board of Veterans' Appeals. No doubt made in good faith and from the purest of motives, some of these decisions have visited grave injustices upon veterans and their families for whose benefit the Congress has enacted legislation.

With the tremendous workload which it faces, the Board is bound to make mistakes from time to time. No one blames them for that but any mistake may spell extreme hardship or perhaps disaster for a particular veteran or someone dear to him. The Board of Veterans' Appeals or the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs should not have the last word. There should be some method of reviewing such decisions.

A bill to permit judicial review of decisions of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person aggrieved by any final decision of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs (hereinafter referred to as the "Administrator") which has been rendered by the Board of Veterans' Appeals, may obtain a review thereof by filing a petition for review in the Court of Appeals for the circuit in which the petitioner resides or in the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, within 90 days after the mailing of notice of the decision to the aggrieved party. A copy of such petition shall forthwith be served upon the Administrator. Within 15 days after the receipt of service, or within such additional time as the court may allow, the Administrator shall certify and file with the court a transcript of the record upon which the decision complained of was based. Upon the filing of such transcript the court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to review the decision, and to affirm, modify, or reverse it in whole or in part. The findings of the Administrator as to the facts, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive. If any party shall apply to the court for leave to adduce additional evidence and shall show to the satisfaction of the court that such additional evidence is material and that there were reasonable grounds for failure to adduce such evidence in the proceedings before the Administrator, the court may order such additional evidence to be taken before the Administrator upon such terms and conditions as to the court may seem proper. The Administrator may modify his findings as

to the facts, or make new findings, by reason of the additional evidence so taken. He shall file with the court a transcript of the additional record, with his modified or new findings, which, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive, and his recommendation for the affirmation, modification, or reversal of the original decision. The judgment and decree of the court affirming, modifying or reversing, in whole or in part, any decision of the Administrator shall be final, except that it shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States as provided by Title 28, United States Code, section 1254.

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court may determine and allow such reasonable fees as it may deem proper for services rendered by an attorney for any private party to the proceeding. Any person who charges or receives any compensation for such services except such compensation as may be allowed by the court, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce have until midnight tonight to file a report on H. R. 7125.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WOLVERTON]?

There was no objection.

OUTSTANDING ITALO-AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO AMERICA

(Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, it was most pleasing to me to have word recently from Mr. Caesar L. Donnaruma, publisher of *La Gazzetta del Massachusetts*, that he would mark the 58th anniversary of the founding of this outstanding foreign-language newspaper this year with a special issue, depicting the growth and progress of our great Italo-American segment of the New England people. This special edition will be issued next month.

This is a magnificent task in that this edition will mark the first time that the history, the traditions, the trials and tribulations, progress, and achievements of the honest, loyal, and patriotic American citizens of Italian descent will be readily accessible as a valued reference work for historians in the years to come.

This undertaking is a most difficult one, to be sure, requiring hours of editorial labors, intense research work, and a considerable financial outlay, but I am sure that Mr. Donnaruma's efforts will be crowned with the success for which *La Gazzetta* is so richly deserving in recognition of the splendid literary tradition it has established in keeping alive down through the years the language, the traditions, and the culture of an ancient people, a race which has contributed immeasurably and magnificently to America.

Also celebrating an anniversary this month is the *Italian News*, weekly Italo-American newspaper published in Eng-

lish and edited by my good friend, Frank Bucci.

He tells me that from its very first issue, the Italian News has strived toward one goal—that of promoting the highest cultural and civic interests of the Italo-American. Politically independent, the News serves no master other than honor, justice, integrity, and loyalty to the United States of America. These are the objectives of the News, Mr. Bucci states:

By enlarging the fund of knowledge of Italian affairs, and by widening the Italian horizon and viewpoint, the News endeavors to bring into close harmony the democratic ways of life of Italy and America.

The News has always stimulated Italian solidarity and Italian loyalty, while affording a medium wherein the Italian people can give expression to their charitable, social, and cultural enterprises and to their national life and institutions.

The Italian News in its 33 years of continuous publication has rendered outstanding service to our great Italo-American segment of the Massachusetts population and I am pleased to join with the many friends of this excellent weekly publication in extending all good wishes and congratulations to its staff and readers on the occasion of the 33d anniversary edition of this valued newspaper. I know that the Italian News in the years to come will continue to advance the noble cause of free speech and truth in the great editorial tradition which has marked its pages since founding of this newspaper. I wish for this spokesman of our Italo-American population every success and reward.

We are fortunate in having also in Massachusetts another great Italian newspaper, La Notizia, which is printed daily in Boston. La Notizia was established in 1916 and is now one of the largest daily newspapers printed in Italian in this country, with a total circulation of about 30,000. Mr. G. N. Longarini, another good friend of mine, is the editor, who is carrying on in the great editorial tradition which has earned La Notizia a position of great influence in the Italo-American community of New England. Its work, as always, has been for the advancement and good of the Italo-American people in America.

The role of the foreign-language press in America has been vitally important to all our racial groups which make up the great melting pot of America. At the outset, these newspapers rendered wonderful contributions to America in making known to the new immigrant in his own language the strange ways of his adopted country. As time went on, these newspapers came upon bad times—dwindling advertising receipts as circulation dropped because the newer generations were not so familiar with the language of their fathers. Some found the road hard, indeed, and they were forced to suspend publication. Not so La Gazzetta because in its pages we find a blending of the old with the new—articles and news stories written in Italian and in English so that one complements the other. The newer generation can improve its knowledge of the mother

tongue, while those readers of La Gazzetta, more at ease when Italian is used in the family circle, can become familiar with the intricacies of the English language.

Thus, La Gazzetta has adapted itself to the times. Thus, it continues to fill its function of informing, of entertaining, of helping the Italo-American people in the great editorial tradition which has marked this newspaper in its 58 years of literary history.

In La Notizia, La Gazzetta, the Italian News, and the other great Italian newspapers published in America, there has been recited the inspiring story of Italian immigrants who made their way through our New England cities, towns, and villages during the early years of this century. These were the youngest of our new immigrants, so typical of those who came to America seeking refuge, opportunity, and the chance to grow in a young country.

More often as not they came with little earthly possessions, but loving relatives and loyal friends who had come before them provided for their needs until they had found jobs and become used to this new land of opportunity. Here in America they found work, happiness, and the chance to raise their families under advantages of which they never before had dreamed. In less than a half century, the sons and daughters of humble Italian stock rose to places of leadership and great influence in the professions, in the public service, in the religious and business life, and in all the callings of the American people—so much so that they have made distinguished, outstanding contributions to the social, economic, and political institutions of our country.

In New York City at Columbia University where I received my degree in law, there stands the stately and beautiful La Casa Italiana. Over its portal are the immortal lines of the poet Byron:

Italy, mother of arts, thy hand was once our guardian and it is still our guide.

Thus, we in America acknowledge the contributions of our citizens of Italian origin. They have helped to build our railroads, our bridges, our roads, and our cities.

Italian influence, capital, and energy have helped to build America to the industrial giant it is today among the nations of the world. Every schoolboy at an early age recognizes the Italian contribution to our American civilization for it was Cristoforo Colombo who discovered America, Giovanni Cabota who first explored its mainland, and Amerigo Vespucci who gave America its name.

That the Italians have taken a conspicuous part in maintaining our precious American freedoms and saving our cherished form of government no one can deny. The pages of American history glisten with the names of patriotism of such men as Filippo Mazzei, the friend of Thomas Jefferson; William Paca, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and many others.

It was Mazzei who wrote in the Virginia Gazette in 1774:

All men are by nature created free and independent * * * it is necessary that all men be equal to each other in natural rights.

This has been translated by Thomas Jefferson into the Declaration of Independence in the form of the immortal "all men are created equal."

The unexcelled patriotism of these great heroes of the American Revolution was reenacted by the Italians of each succeeding generation whenever our country was in danger. Italian names are on the rosters of all our wars and outstanding military and religious figures of Italian blood furnished inspiring leadership, gallantry, and devotion to every struggle from Bunker Hill, Gettysburg, Flanders Fields to Okinawa, the Bulge, Heartbreak Ridge, Sniper Ridge. Italian-American patriots have sacrificed their lives in every war to preserve America. Their precious blood has saturated the soil of many countries in the cause of American freedom.

Citizens of Italian origin have been in the vanguard of every fight America has made for liberty and freedom. More than 200 Italian officers served in the Civil War. About 750,000 men and women of Italian extraction served in the Armed Forces of the United States during World War I, reportedly the largest single racial group serving under our colors. An estimated 845,000 men and women of Italian-American descent were in the United States Armed Forces during World War II.

An Italian-American boy from our own Commonwealth of Massachusetts was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest award a grateful Nation can bestow, for his heroic service in World War II. Sgt. Arthur F. DeFranzo, of Saugus, Mass., was killed in action in France on June 10, 1944. After rescuing a wounded comrade, although wounded himself, he gave his life to clear a blazing path through concentrated enemy fire. His heroic action spared the lives of scores of his comrades.

This is the citation which accompanied the posthumous award of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Sergeant DeFranzo's bereaved family:

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life, above and beyond the call of duty, on June 10, 1944, near Vaudabon, France. As scouts were advancing across an open field, the enemy suddenly opened fire with several machineguns and hit one of the men. Staff Sergeant DeFranzo courageously moved out in the open to the aid of the wounded scout and was himself wounded but brought the man to safety. Refusing aid, Staff Sergeant DeFranzo reentered the open field and led the advance upon the enemy. There were always at least two machineguns bringing unrelenting fire upon him, but Staff Sergeant DeFranzo kept going forward, firing into the enemy and 1 by 1 the enemy emplacements became silent. While advancing he was again wounded, but continued on until he was within 100 yards of the enemy position and even as he fell, he kept firing his rifle and waving his men forward. When his company came up behind him, Staff Sergeant DeFranzo, despite his many severe wounds, suddenly raised himself and once more moved forward in the lead of his men until he was again hit by enemy fire. In a final gesture of indomitable courage, he threw several grenades at the enemy machinegun position and completely destroyed the gun. In this action Staff Sergeant DeFranzo lost his life, but by bearing the brunt of the enemy fire in leading the attack, he prevented a delay in the assault which would have been of considerable benefit to the foe.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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For actions of March 25, 1954
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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed 3rd supplemental appropriation bill. House members discussed dairy price supports. Senate committee reported road authorizations bill, and it was discussed. Senate passed excise-tax reduction bill. Senate subcommittee voted to report International Sugar Agreement. Sens. Humphrey and Kefauver recommended continuation of present dairy price supports.

HOUSE

1. THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 8481 (pp. 3594-621). For items relating to this Department, see Digest 52. There were no amendments relating to these items. Rep. Andersen explained the items (pp. 3603-4). Rep. Cooley criticized FICA donation of Christmas food packages (pp. 3606-10).
2. DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS. Reps. Johnson of Wis., Whitten, and Blatnik spoke against reduction of dairy price supports, and Rep. Javits spoke in favor of such reduction (pp. 3591-4).
3. PLANT PATENTING. The Judiciary Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 5420, to amend the law relating to patenting of plants (p. D328).
4. CROP INSURANCE. Received from this Department a proposed bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to provide for payment from premium income for costs of adjusters and commissions for sales and servicing of new contracts; to Agriculture Committee (p. 3624).
5. COMMODITY EXCHANGES. Received from this Department a proposed bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act so as to authorize the Secretary to fix reasonable fees and charges for registrations and renewals and for copies of registration certificates; to Agriculture Committee (p. 3624). Also received in Senate; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 3627).

6. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 29 (p. 3624). The independent offices appropriation bill is to be debated Mon. and Tues., followed by various bills not concerning agriculture (p. 3621).

SENATE

7. TAXATION. Passed, 76-8, with amendments H. R. 8224, to reduce certain excise taxes, and Senate conferees were appointed (pp. 3632, 3646-85). Sen. Johnson, Colo., inserted statements on the importance of fur farming (pp. 3673-9).
8. ROAD AUTHORIZATIONS. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment S. 3184, to authorize road appropriations for the fiscal years 1956 and 1957 (S. Rept. 1093), and Sen. Martin and others discussed the bill (pp. 3632-3). The Senate Committee increased "Forest highways" and "Forest roads and trails" by \$2,500,000 each for each of the fiscal years. (The present law and the House bill authorize annual appropriations of \$22,500,000 for each of these items.)
9. STATEHOOD. S. 49, the Hawaii-Alaska statehood bill, was again made the unfinished business, and Sen. Knowland said it was intended to continue with this bill until it is disposed of except for possible conference reports, etc. (pp. 3687-8).
10. DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Humphrey urged passage of S. 3169, his bill to provide a 4-month extension of 90% dairy supports "until the committees complete action on new farm legislation" (pp. 3629-30).
Sens. Kefauver and Humphrey criticized the reduction in dairy price supports, and Sen. Kefauver claimed that Tenn. milk producers would receive 1/3 less income in 1954 than they did in 1952 and favored congressional action to continue present supports "until the question can be further studied" (pp. 3638-44).
11. SUGAR AGREEMENT. The subcommittee ordered reported to the Foreign Relations Committee the International Sugar Agreement (Exec. B, 83rd Cong., 2d sess.) (p. D327).
12. RECESSED until Mon., Mar. 29 (p. 3689).

BILLS INTRODUCED

13. PRICE SUPPORTS. H. R. 8558, by Rep. Pfof, to continue temporarily existing 90% of parity price supports for milk and butterfat; to Agriculture Committee (p. 3625).
H. R. 8560, by Rep. Bow, to limit the reduction in dairy supports; to Agriculture Committee (p. 3625). Remarks of author (pp. A2281-2).
14. TWINE STATISTICS. H. R. 8562, by Rep. Gross, to authorize the Census Bureau to collect and publish statistics on twine imports; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 3625).
15. FARM LOANS. H. R. 8574, by Rep. Donohue, to reduce from 4½% to 4% the interest rate on loans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act; to Veterans' Affairs Committee (p. 3625).
16. PERSONNEL. H. R. 8578, by Rep. Yorty, to increase the pay of Government employees; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 3625).
17. PRICE SUPPORTS. H. R. 8575, by Rep. Poage, "with respect to price supports for basic commodities"; to Agriculture Committee (p. 3625).

term of Congress. Then, too, deep cuts were made into fundamental Mines Bureau research programs, on the claim they were saving the taxpayers money.

By the next year, they learned that most of the cuts they made had saved some dollars at the expense of major industrial progress in the United States. So they had to put all these funds back in the budget again. All the cuts had accomplished was confusion, chaos and delay in vital programs of research.

Fortunately, the highly successful mine safety program, which in its first full year of operation under the revised inspection law passed in 1952 resulted last year in the lowest fatality and injury rate in the coal mines in the history of the industry, was cut much less than other Mines Bureau programs—only \$55,000 below last year's \$3,700,000 appropriation. At least the administration did not want any blood on its hands from a slash in this fund, and for that we can all be grateful.

DAIRY PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM

(Mrs. PFOST asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Speaker, in view of Secretary of Agriculture Benson's firm refusal to hold in abeyance for 4 months his order reducing dairy support levels, I am today introducing a bill identical to the one previously introduced by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. JOHNSON]. These bills would continue on a temporary basis 90 percent price supports on milk and butterfat. At this time I ask the great House Agriculture Committee to give this legislation their immediate attention.

I talked by long distance this morning with a number of dairymen and representatives of the dairy industry in my own State of Idaho. They are unanimously of the opinion that a grave situation faces the industry if the Benson order is allowed to go into effect. They are aware, as I am, that the consumer may receive some benefits in a few cents' drop in milk and butter prices, and in these days of falling employment and worsening economic conditions, we all want to give the consumer a break. But in my opinion, it is foolhardy to think only of the few cents this order would save in the immediate present, and shut our eyes to its long-range repercussions to our economy as a whole. We all know that farm prosperity is the basis of prosperity of us all, and that we cannot afford to place in jeopardy any segment of our farm economy.

The Benson order would put in serious trouble the dairy farmers of my congressional district. Though the national average is 1 cow for each 7.4 persons, the average in Canyon County, my home county, is 1 cow for each 2 persons.

Hard upon the heels of Secretary Benson's announcement last month of the drop in dairy support prices, the largest creamery in my home county dropped the price of butterfat 3 cents. This happened just on the basis of the announcement. What the future holds is

anybody's guess—and that guess is an apprehensive one. Add to this these facts: In 1952 the Canyon County price for butterfat in whole milk was \$1.18; in 1953 the price dropped to \$1.07½; last month the price was 89 cents.

The high price of feed is adding to the dairy farmer's dilemma. A severe drop in dairy prices will really lower the boom on him. If he is given until July 31, he will have an opportunity to readjust his schedule, and will have the advantage of spring pastures to supplement his high feed costs.

Mr. Speaker, April 1 is almost upon us. If the order to reduce the support price of dairy products to 75 percent of parity is allowed to go into effect next Thursday, it will indeed be April Fool's Day for the dairy farmer—and before long the consumer may realize it was April Fool's Day for him, too.

I urge the Agriculture Committee to consider immediately H. R. 8328 and H. R. 8558 to postpone the Benson order for 4 months. This will give Congress time to consider carefully the impending slash in dairy price supports. I ask each of you to join forces with my colleague and me in requesting consideration of this important legislation.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

(Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I was informed that while I was attending a meeting of the Judiciary Committee the gentleman from New York [Mr. DEROUINIAN] made the statement that there was reflected in the Long Island press a statement to the effect that I called the President of the United States a coward.

I deny emphatically having made any kind of statement of that sort.

I said that I thought that when history was written with reference to the operations of a certain committee in the other body and the chairman thereof it would state that "the Republican administration had manifested considerable timidity and cowardice."

I did not intend thereby to involve personally the President of the United States. I did involve others.

I also said that when history is written it will be shown that the Republican administration, for example through its Secretary for the Army, had determined upon a very forthright, hard-hitting statement at the time of the investigation by that same committee of a battle-scarred general with many decorations, and then unfortunately the Secretary for the Army buckled before the impact and onslaughts of the gentleman presiding on that committee and withheld that splendid statement. I could give many other examples of timidity manifested by the administration. Suffice to say it has been weak-kneed and cowardly in its reactions toward that certain chairman of that committee.

I have the greatest respect and honor for the President of the United States. He is a great soldier, an exemplary character, kind, humble, able. But he too

could well manifest a far stronger and belligerent attitude toward this certain individual who is creating so much havoc.

STARVATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that it is estimated that 200,000 people in the Philippine island of Mindoro are facing starvation because of an infestation of rats.

We have spent vast millions in southeast Asia in arms and ammunition to defend against communism. I suggest that our Government could well fight communism in this instance by sending some of the surplus food to these people whom formerly we had under our protection and our flag and who now face starvation. I would suggest that our Government send surplus food to the starving people of the world as a humanitarian and effective manner of defeating the influx of the godless hordes.

GREEK INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

(Mr. EBERHARTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the heroic people of Greece on the occasion of the 133d anniversary of the independence of their small but great nation.

The courageous deeds of these people over many generations have been and will continue to be an inspiration to freedom-loving people the world over. I join with their admirers in the 28th Congressional District of Pennsylvania and throughout the United States in reiterating praise for their stoutheartedness and hopes and prayers for a bright and glorious future for this brave people who have done so much on behalf of the cause of freedom everywhere.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

(Mr. BECKER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and include an article from the Nassau County Review Star.)

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Speaker, I am very glad the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] took the opportunity to make the denial he did, because there appeared in the Long Island Press and Nassau County Review Star an article in which these statements are made:

Congressman EMANUEL CELLER, Brooklyn Democrat, last night accused President Eisenhower of "running an administration of fright and cowardice"—

Referring to the President of the United States. The article goes on to state that he also made the statement:

We have naught but silence from the head of the Republican Party in the White House. When history is written it will clearly indicate how cowardly was the man in the White House.

I say to the gentleman from New York that if he did not make such statement—and he denies he said it—that he write the papers of Nassau County and demand that they retract the statements immediately.

I include herewith the article to which I made reference:

CELLER SAYS IKE'S AFRAID OF MCC

Congressman EMANUEL CELLER, Brooklyn Democrat, last night accused President Eisenhower of "running an administration of fright and cowardice."

Speaking before the Great Neck Democratic Club, CELLER said the President "should cut this man MCCARTHY down to size, but instead, he refused to mention the rascal in all his utterances."

"We have naught but silence from the head of the Republican Party in the White House. When history is written it will clearly indicate how cowardly was the man in the White House."

Congressman CELLER, who represents the Rockaways in Queens in addition to his Brooklyn district, acknowledged in his Great Neck address that there "is a Communist threat to the United States."

But, he insisted, MCCARTHY has created "an anti-Communist threat to our security by fighting communism with the weapons of communism (itself)."

Referring to MCCARTHY's recent illness with laryngitis, CELLER said "it was caused by his morning gargle with lies."

Two Long Islanders, Bryan Hamlin, a Bridgehampton lawyer, and Edward T. Chase, an East Hampton public relations expert, are circulating a petition calling on President Eisenhower "to speak out against MCCARTHY and his methods."

"We have 3,500 signatures to the petition," said Chase, "most of them since MCCARTHY started his dispute with the Army."

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE AND BUTTER PRICES

(Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I notice a rash of speeches this morning asking the Secretary of Agriculture to recede from his position on reducing supports for milk products, on April 1. Mr. Speaker, this is the first Secretary of Agriculture in some time—including the previous administrations—who bore in mind that there are not only people who make butter, but who consume butter. I think he is to be congratulated upon what he has done. I think he is trying to see to it, in the interest of the consumer, to give him a break, and I urge the great Committee on Agriculture to think of the consumer, too. In addition, the Secretary of Agriculture has understood the complete fallacy under which we are operating today with surpluses piling up and with \$6.75 billion of Government money invested in them, and farm income at one and the same time falling. There must be something wrong somewhere, and it is the very scheme that has brought about this situation, this high fixed 90 percent of parity price support for milk products, so it must be wrong somewhere, too, and there is no use continuing an error which is hurting the farmer and hurting the consumer and yet that is what the 90 percent of parity price support people want to do.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House today for 20 minutes, following any special orders heretofore entered.

[Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8481) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be confined to 1 hour and a half, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, reserve the right to object, would the gentleman be willing to amend his motion by making it not to exceed 1 hour and a half?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. CANNON. In the event that debate is exhausted prior to that time, the bill could be read for amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 8481, with Mr. MORANO in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 23 minutes.

We have before us a bill for \$394,521,596, a reduction of approximately \$29,500,000 from the estimates.

Also, there is included \$6,027,000 to meet direct obligations resulting from statutory requirements, audited claims, and that sort of thing, for the District of Columbia, which will come out of District revenues.

I will not spend very much time on most of the items. The items for the legislative and the judiciary I think will speak for themselves. They are items that had to be provided for the operation of the courts and the legislative establishment.

The items for State, Justice, and Commerce I shall leave to the members of the subcommittee handling that bill. The items for the Treasury I shall leave to the members of the subcommittee handling that bill, if any explanation of those is necessary.

I shall discuss briefly chapter 5, for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. There are some items included that I think will need no explanation.

There are others that may require some little explanation. The figures on page 19 of the report cover items that were unanimously agreed to in the committee, and I believe there will not be very much question about them. However, I should be glad to answer any questions that may come up.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at this time?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Can the gentleman advise us as to the availability of funds for carrying out the provisions of Public Law 246 as authorized in the last days of the last session of Congress?

Mr. TABER. Yes. There was no provision made, there was no budget estimate submitted, and the members of the subcommittee were not aware of any acute situation, and are not now, except legislatively. The situation is this: There was \$70 million provided for the operation of the new school-building activity in the last appropriation bill before adjournment. Of that, \$35 million has been obligated and \$35 million remains. Unless there is a very marked speeding up of the operations of the Department—greater than was ever had before—that will be amply sufficient to carry them through the 1st of July. There is pending a budget estimate of \$40 million for the continuation of the consideration of title III and title IV grants under that situation. The committee will have hearings on that item and when the regular appropriation bill comes in they will do what the situation that develops seems to require.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Do I correctly understand the gentleman to say there are presently available sufficient funds to pay 70 percent of the entitlements?

Mr. TABER. I have not discussed that feature of the bill yet, but I will in a moment, unless there are some questions that relate to the new operations. If there are any questions relating to the new operations, I would be glad to discuss them.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. By "new operations" the gentleman means those entitlements which were declared valid between June 30, 1952, and the present time?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. I have discussed those, and I think I have covered that subject as thoroughly as it can be covered at the moment.

Now I will go into the question with respect to the old funds under Public Law 815 of the 81st Congress. If I recall correctly, that resulted something like this. I will not try to give the detailed figures, but there was provided something in the nature of \$341,500,000, of which approximately \$340,022,000 has been obligated. There is, as I understand, something in the nature of \$95 to \$98 millions representing certain projects that had previously existed and to which consideration had been given.

When Public Law 246 was passed and became law last August there was in it a subsection, on page 7 of the printed statute, paragraph (e) in section 2, which stated that not to exceed \$55 million was authorized to be provided for handling entitlements that had previously existed, but that not to exceed 70 percent of the unpaid entitlement or any claim of entitlement should be paid. That item has never had any consideration in the Appropriations Committee except a short hearing that we had on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. PERKINS. May I ask the gentleman what has been the attitude of the Health, Education, and Welfare Department concerning this appropriation?

Mr. TABER. I found that out on Tuesday afternoon. I found that the new Commissioner of Education, Mr. Brownell, about 2 weeks ago submitted to the Secretary a request that a budget estimate be requested to meet the situation, and the situation described in section 209. She, however, had not up to that time submitted any request to the budget, and the budget knowing nothing about it, and our committee knowing nothing about it and its regular hearings being about completed, and not knowing anything about the urgency of it, did not consider it.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. As I understand, the gentleman is speaking of the \$55 million item, which is up for an amendment?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. BARDEN. As you know, there has been considerable discussion about the \$55 million amendment, and then for the \$58 millions for the completion of the requests coming in. Let me say at this point, I think the gentleman is acting wisely and in accordance with good policy, and certainly for the protection of the House and everybody else in determining that the item of the \$58 million is unwise to handle at this time because there are only about half of the requests in. They have not been worked up. They have not been determined as to amount. I do not think we should call upon the Committee on Appropriations to take steps on that item at this time. I think that is the consensus of opinion of the members of the Committee on Education and Labor which handles such legislation. On the \$55 million item, I must say there has been some criticism floating around as to the manner in which the Department has handled this matter. But I want to say this to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. There certainly can be no criticism of him or his committee for the manner in which they handled it because the Department simply intended to veto this piece of legislation by inaction. They just held their hands. They did not request it of the Budget Bureau, according to what they said, and the Department did not bring it to the attention of the committee of the gentleman from New York,

chairman of the Appropriations Committee. So when he was alerted about it, I must say that the gentleman took every step to act expeditiously and wisely. I think at this point, it is probably safe to say that there will be an amendment offered to take care of the \$55 million, which was part of the \$98 million originally passed by the House. Then we went into conference with the other body, and the other body and the House agreed to \$55 million by reducing some of the applications or disregarding some of the applications for buildings that were commenced before the act was passed and then by reducing the amount further by providing for 70 percent which would cover minimum school facilities instead of complete school facilities. That left the \$55 million. That money has been authorized twice by this House. It was authorized once. The time ran out and it was reauthorized last year. The reason for this action at this time, and the reason I think the gentleman realized that it required unusual procedure was because the time expires as of this coming June 30 for action, and it caught the gentleman from New York in a rather uncomfortable position, and I am in accord with him. He has made a quick thorough search of the problem.

Mr. TABER. The committee intends to—and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSHEY] will—offer an amendment which will put the \$55 million in the bill with such restrictions as will insure that it be paid out only in accordance with the provisions of the statute.

Mr. BARDEN. That is right.

Mr. TABER. And, frankly, I want to say to the gentleman from North Carolina and to the others here that we have had this matter up with the General Accounting Office, and we have their assurance that they did not believe that this situation would permit the payment of anything to any district which did not have or was not presently contemplating the construction of a school or did not have children in it that would qualify.

We believe that it is fair; and, frankly, I do not know whether the \$55 million would all be required.

We were in hopes that we might have an opportunity to go into the matter in such way that we could know; but as we cannot—the sentiment of the House seems to be overwhelming in favor of putting it in—we might just as well bow to sentiment and take our medicine whether we have the disease or not.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. I would like to mention this: These entitlements, or applications under the law coming from the districts that were worked up, certified and approved, and so forth—there is a bare possibility that there may be some change in conditions and certainly neither the House nor the gentleman nor I expect any funds to go where the need does not exist, where the building has not been built, or to pay for a building that has been built or to be built.

Mr. TABER. That is right.

Mr. BARDEN. That is what we included in the law. If there is a possi-

bility that it does not take the \$55 million, that is well and good and we can save that much.

Mr. TABER. It will revert back to the Treasury.

Mr. BARDEN. At the same time I think it would be wise if the gentleman would consider also adding in the amendment if the reverse were true that it be paid pro rata instead of just taking it on a first-come-first-served basis.

Mr. TABER. I would be glad to add it. The reason I did not do it offhand was because it might be regarded as legislation; but I would be glad to add that to the amendment if we can get by with it.

Mr. BARDEN. I think the gentleman from New York and myself are in good enough standing with the membership of this House that we can get by with it.

Mr. TABER. I hope so.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Are we to understand then that the amendment will be offered to provide \$55 million to take care of schools in distressed areas?

Mr. TABER. This amendment will be offered to take care of these old—I might say dead items at the present time, although the education department has not been through them for the last year and three-quarters and does not know anything about them or their status, and it will be supposed to take care of those old items. It will have nothing to do with new schools.

Mr. DONDERO. One further question: At the top of page 9 of the bill \$55 million is provided for Federal-aid highways. Is that part of the \$575 million annual authorization of the Congress 2 years ago?

Mr. TABER. It is a part of the unappropriated funds of previous authorization acts. Just exactly what date it was authorized, I have not the information in front of me to show; but it is expected this will carry the Bureau of Public Roads to the 30th of June.

Mr. DONDERO. To take care of the Federal part that is allocated to the States for matching money to be applied on the highways?

Mr. TABER. That is as I understand it.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DOYLE. May I say to the gentleman that I received a letter this morning from Mr. Lillywhite, to whom I made inquiry about the Bellflower School District in my congressional district and with reference to the figures which the gentleman has read he said:

In order for them to receive the full entitlement, the full amount of \$95,500,000 would have to be appropriated, and not the \$55 million.

Mr. TABER. We have no authority to put in anything beyond \$55 million. That is the limit of the authorization and we cannot go beyond that because it would be subject to a point of order.

Mr. DOYLE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. That is the situation as it exists today.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. KNOX. I refer to the Department of Labor appropriation of \$7,551,100 and reading from the bill it is stated: "which shall be available only to the extent that the Secretary finds it necessary to meet increased costs of administration resulting from changes in State law or increases in the number of claims filed and claims paid." That is from the bill.

Mr. TABER. I am not going to answer that question. I wish the gentleman would ask that of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY], because he has the detail on that. I am not able to cover the detail on every single item.

Mr. KNOX. I withdraw my question.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. The gentleman has said he would not discuss the State, Justice, and Commerce items, but I would like to ask a question he can answer. There was some concern about the reduction in operation subsidy funds in the bill by the sum of \$10 million. Can the action of the committee or should the action of the committee be construed in any way as repudiating a just obligation of the Government?

Mr. TABER. No. There was a general feeling in the committee that that item should be carefully investigated. We felt that before we went any further with it we should have a study made of their actual situation, the way they are making their contracts, and whether or not the people who have been getting the subsidies have complied with what was intended in connection with the income-tax feature.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. May I ask the gentleman if that investigation is going to be made during this present session?

Mr. TABER. We expect it to be made promptly, and whatever it shows will give us a clue to the situation that might develop.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. So that if the investigation shows the vouchers are valid and the contracts under which they are made are valid, then the committee will come out with a request for funds?

Mr. TABER. What the committee will do will depend on the situation that develops as to whether or not something is needed within the authorization.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. In other words, if the vouchers are valid and just they should be paid?

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

[Mr. CANNON addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY].

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, the bill before us today includes five items for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare. The total re-

quests for these items amounted to \$83,-850,000. The committee has recommended that \$76,201,100 be appropriated. This is a reduction of \$7,648,900 from the estimates.

The first item in this chapter of the bill is \$7,551,100 for grants to States for the administration of unemployment compensation and employment service programs. The request was for \$14,500,000. This request was to cover the following items of increased cost, realized or anticipated, by the States and the Department of Labor:

First. Increased workload because of the increased number of unemployment-compensation claims under the regular program.

Second. Increased workload in connection with the increasing number of claims under the program for unemployment compensation for veterans.

Third. Increases in State salaries.

Fourth. Increased costs which would result from a change in the present policy of reporting claims biweekly to a policy of reporting each week.

Fifth. Additional activities in connection with employment services.

Sixth. Increased expenses resulting from increased purchases of supplies, increased postage reimbursement, and increased retirement contributions.

The committee has allotted, in full, the amount requested for meeting basic salary expenses accountable to workload increases in connection with the unemployment-compensation program. The committee has not allotted funds requested for State salary costs nor for changing the present policy with regard to biweekly reporting, in connection with unemployment compensation.

It has only been about 8 months since the 1954 act was passed, and the committee was not convinced that any real emergency exists, in connection with these 2 items, which would require revision of the basis upon which this act was passed. These matters are being given very careful consideration in connection with the budget request for 1955.

The committee did not allow any additional funds for the increased activities contemplated by the budget in connection with employment-service activities. There are some activities in this category which appear to the committee to be unnecessary under present conditions. For instance, the committee was not at all convinced that funds should be appropriated for teacher-placement services. It was brought out, in connection with the hearings on the 1955 budget, that 11 States have a specific division established for such a service, and that other States handle this service in connection with their regular activities. This work, of course, is paid for in full out of the funds appropriated under this head.

Under the appropriation recommended in the bill, it will be necessary for the States to absorb the relatively small incidental costs, such as increased expenditures for supplies, retirement contributions, and postage reimbursement.

The next item in the bill is unemployment compensation for veterans.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. KNOX. I asked the question of Mr. TABER, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] asked that I refer this question to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY]. In the bill we have the language, "\$7,551,100, which shall be available only to the extent that the Secretary finds necessary to meet increased costs of administration resulting from changes in a State law or increases in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid."

Then when I read the report I find it says:

The allowance will provide in full for the net basic expenses requested for workload increases in connection with unemployment compensation claims but disallows funds requested for State salary increases.

The reason I bring that up is this. In the State of Michigan we have a constitutional amendment that provides that the civil service commission of the State shall set all salaries and wages and that it shall become mandatory upon the agency to pay those salaries or wages which have been put in effect by the civil service commission.

Today we have an order from the civil service commission in Michigan to raise the salaries and wages of State employees in the amount of \$6 million. What I fear is that unless the gentleman can assure me that this will be absorbed through some additional funds going to the State of Michigan, we will have to have a decrease in the number of employees, which will directly reflect upon the ability of the agency to make the payment benefits to those who are entitled to them under the Unemployment Compensation Act.

Is it the opinion of the gentleman from Illinois that this is rigid and that there will be no salary increases absorbed under this particular fund for which we are appropriating at this time?

Mr. BUSBEY. I think the latter statement of the gentleman from Michigan is correct.

I may also state that, in instance after instance in the Federal Government, the various departments and agencies are being compelled to absorb not only salary increases, but also, in practically every case, the cost of penalty mail that has been put upon the various agencies.

Mr. KNOX. I am not going to offer an amendment for an increase. I want to get further information on it. I assure the gentleman I will take the matter up with the Senate and see what will be the ultimate outcome.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. In my State of Wisconsin we are faced with the situation where unemployment compensation benefits are being slowed up because of the lack of administrative help. If this cut goes into effect and as the unemployment increases it seems to me we are going to be severely handicapped. At this moment I am inclined to offer an amendment to increase the amount.

Mr. BUSBEY. We have taken that into consideration. The amount that is allowed in the bill takes into considera-

tion this additional load that has been put on the States because of increased unemployment.

Mr. DONDERO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. I want to confirm what my colleague from Michigan [Mr. Knox] had to say. I have also received telegrams from the employer members of the Unemployment Compensation Commission of my State showing exactly the same condition to exist there. How they are going to get the money to pay this additional amount unless we provide it I do not know.

Mr. BUSBEY. May I state for the record that I had not received one single communication from an employer in the State of Illinois, and they have had to contend with the same thing. As a matter of fact, we laid off 122 people, but I do not think the program has been crippled.

The next item in the bill is unemployment compensation for veterans. The total requested for this item was \$20,500,000. As you will recall, \$15 million of this amount was included in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, which has now become law. Since action on that bill, the committee has had an opportunity to study this matter further, and is recommending that the remaining amount of \$5,500,000 be appropriated in this act. Under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, these payments are mathematically computed. Except for determining the eligibility of individual applicants, there is no administrative control over expenditures under this appropriation.

The next item in the bill is payments to school districts for operation and maintenance of schools in federally impacted areas. The full amount of the budget request for \$5,850,000 is included in the bill. This will bring to \$72,350,000 the total amount available for these payments in fiscal year 1954. The Office of Education officials testified that this amount would be sufficient to pay 100 percent of the entitlements under Public Law 874, as amended by the last session of Congress.

The next item in the bill is salaries and expenses for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance. The funds which this bill would make available come from the Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance trust fund, rather than from the general funds of the Treasury. The amount recommended is an increase in this limitation of \$996,000, the amount of the budget request. This represents the cost of penalty mail, which must be paid by the trust fund in 1954, under Public Law 286 of the Eighty-third Congress. This additional expense comes on top of a fairly substantial increase in workload above that upon which the original 1954 appropriation was based. No funds have been requested, nor any recommended in the bill for this increase in workload. However, the committee felt that it would be impossible for the Bureau to render the services which are expected of it if they were required to absorb both the cost of increased workload and the penalty mail cost.

The next item in this chapter is grants to States for public assistance. The committee was requested to include \$58 million for this purpose. This amount was composed of \$54,500,000 for payments to recipients and \$3,500,000 for State and local administration. The committee has allowed the full amount requested for benefits payments. Grants for this purpose are figured on a mathematical formula prescribed in the basic law, and the Congress has no alternative but to appropriate funds which are necessary, as a result of this calculation. The committee has reduced by \$700,000 the amount requested for State and local administration, and has included a provision in the bill which will limit to \$2,800,000 the amount that can be used for this purpose.

The committee will expect a much better explanation and justification for the budget covering the item of State and local administration when the Bureau presents the budget for 1955 than they were able to give, in connection with the supplemental request. Last year the committee recommended the full amount of the budget request of \$1,340 million for grants to States for public assistance. This budget included \$77,500,000 for grants to States for State and local administration. When the supplemental request was presented to the committee, the budget schedule indicated that not \$77,500,000 was budgeted for this purpose, but \$79,200,000, even though there had been no increase in the total funds appropriated since the original 1954 act. The committee had taken no action whatsoever, nor had the committee even been advised of this rather substantial change in the amount budgeted for administration. The justifications which accompanied the budget schedules for the supplemental did not even mention this fact, nor did the general statement presented by the acting head of the Bureau. On top of the increase which the Bureau had already made, they included \$3,500,000 in the supplemental request.

Had it not been so late in the fiscal year, I personally would have been in favor of reducing the request of \$3,500,000 much more than we have, or perhaps disallowed it entirely.

Unless the Members have additional questions on any of these items, I will not take up any further time of the committee.

(Mr. BUSBEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, I wish to point out the serious reduction in this bill in the appropriations to the Department of Commerce for paying operating-differential subsidies to American shipping concerns engaged in foreign commerce.

The Department asked for \$29½ million to meet existing contractual obligations for subsidy payments. The committee bill provides only for \$19½ million. This is a reduction of \$10 million,

or more than one-third of the amount requested.

The amount asked by the Department is not merely an estimate of future requirements. As of March 5, 1954, the Department had in its hands processed vouchers in the amount of \$29,924,963. This is some \$400,000 above the figure requested, a figure which this bill has reduced by more than one-third.

Mr. Chairman, the operating-differential subsidy program is, in my opinion, vitally necessary if we are to maintain a strong merchant marine. These payments are needed to permit the operators to meet foreign competition with operating costs considerably below ours. The subsidy rate of payment is based on five cost items—wages, subsistence, maintenance, insurance, and stores and supplies.

To give but one example of the difference between American costs and foreign costs, the wage cost per voyage day for one United States operator in 1951 was \$666; for foreign operators this wage cost varied from \$384 to as low as \$167. In other words, the average wage cost per voyage day for the foreign competitor ranged from 42 percent to as low as 75 percent below the cost to the American operator. The disparity is even greater today. Our lines could not stay in business very long without the subsidy program.

Under existing law, the Department has entered into long-term contracts with 15 lines to make these subsidy payments. These lines have scheduled extensive foreign service, and they have set up long-range programs to replace obsolete vessels as required by their contracts. If we fail to carry through with our part of the bargain, we not only renege on our contractual obligations, but we deal a serious blow to the maritime industry. Justice and policy require that Congress appropriate the full amount of the Department's request.

This is not the time to cut these funds. The operators are finding that their cash position is right; they need the money which the Government by contract is obligated to pay, and they need it now.

The maritime industry is seriously alarmed at the significance of the cut, not only for what it means today, but for what it means to the future of the program. I should like to read a telegram I have just received from the president of the Pacific Far East Line, Inc., one of the firms holding contracts with the Federal Government under the program:

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., March 24, 1954.
Hon. DON MAGNUSON,
Merchant Marine Committee,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

We are greatly disturbed to learn that House Appropriations Committee has refused to pass the \$29½ million budget of Commerce for operating differential subsidies currently due and payable and have instead trimmed this amount by some \$10 million. Know that you yourself are quite familiar with fact that the amount submitted by Commerce was least possible net to meet obligations of current vouchers which are part of definite obligation under bona fide contracts with United States Government

for services rendered by the operators concerned. This fact must, however, have escaped Chairman CLEVENGER of Appropriations, otherwise cannot conceive of his suggesting that Government ignore or disavow good faith legal contract obligation. Furthermore, in case of our company, we have in the first year of our contract obligated ourselves to something in excess of \$16 million for 3 new mariners now building and are deeply agitated over portent of such action.

How are we ever to fulfill our commitment and put these vessels into operation if we are faced with the prospect that Government may at any time revoke its reciprocal commitment? Will appreciate your best efforts to correct this damaging inequity and to get some reassurance that operators endeavoring to implement Merchant Marine Act and its objectives can rely upon that act for protection as well as obligation, and that Congress will not destroy private industry's faith in long-term commitments and vessel-replacement programs such as noted above.

T. E. CUFFE,
President, Pacific Far East Line, Inc.

It is regrettable, Mr. Chairman, that the committee has cut by more than one-third the funds the Department needs today to meet outstanding contractual obligations. I hope that this serious oversight speedily can be corrected.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BENNETT].

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I favor the proposed so-called Fogarty amendments and the proposed Busbey amendment to make possible additional educational funds for federally impacted areas.

I am strongly in favor of these proposed amendments to provide for past entitlements and for current ones under the educational program. I understand that the committee may agree to part of the proposals and that others may be submitted in the next bill to be before us on this question. In enacting Public Laws 815 and 874 of the 81st Congress, Congress recognized the obligation of the Federal Government to assist in the education of the children of servicemen and defense workers under circumstances where there was a particular burden on a local community.

There are two strong reasons why the Federal Government has this obligation: First, the Federal Government's defense installations are exempt from local real-estate taxes. Thus, without this legislation, the Federal Government does not accept the usual responsibility of the property owner to pay taxes necessary for free public education. Second, while taking land off the tax rolls, the Federal defense activity brings an influx of children of servicemen and defense workers who must be educated.

These two circumstances create an obligation. But it is not just a matter of obligation. It is a matter of necessity. Some communities are simply unable without this assistance to provide sufficient school housing and operating expenses under these circumstances.

Last year Congress renewed its recognition of the Federal obligation in this field by extending Public Laws 815 and 875 in amended form.

The President has also recognized the Federal responsibility in this field. In

his state of the Union address last year, he said:

One phase of the school problem demands special attention. The school population of many districts has been greatly increased by the swift growth of defense activities. These activities have added little or nothing to the tax resources of the communities affected. Legislation aiding construction of schools in these districts expires on June 20. This law should be renewed, and, likewise, the partial payments for current operating expenses for these particular school districts should be made, including the deficiency requirement of the current fiscal year.

This program is not to be confused with various proposals which have come to be known as Federal aid to education. It is in sharp contrast to such proposals in that it is in fulfillment of a direct Federal obligation arising out of the carrying on of a defense activity. It is in the nature of a contract arrangement between Federal and State Governments. The Federal Government says in effect to the States, "We will pay you to educate children for whose education we are responsible." It is in no sense a gift to the States without consideration.

The proposed Fogarty and Busbey amendments seek only to make appropriations to cover authorizations made in Public Law 246, enacted last August 8. This statute was enacted with an overwhelming majority in the House. For these and other reasons, Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of these amendments.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, with reference to this item of \$55 million which has been mentioned by me and others already, may I state that in the great 23d Congressional District, in Los Angeles County, there are some school districts which, under this sum of \$55 million, will only finally receive up to 70 percent of the total money they formerly had good and sound reason to believe they would receive from this Congress. To illustrate the problem in my Congressional District, I say that I have in my hand here 2 letters from Mr. Lillywhite, of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C., dated March 18, 1954, and March 23, 1954, respectively, in which he frankly states as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
OFFICE OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., March 18, 1954.
Hon. CLYDE DOYLE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. DOYLE: Reference is made to your letter of March 4, 1954, accompanied by a communication from Superintendent W. Norman Wampler of the Bellflower city school district, Bellflower, Calif. (California 54-C-247).

Mr. Wampler outlines the problem confronting his district and suggests two lines of approach as a solution to his problem. We are submitting herewith comments on his suggestions.

With reference to the district's first approach to secure the \$620,569 outstanding entitlement under title II of Public Law 815, Congress in the closing days of the first half of the 83d Congress authorized an appropriation of \$55 million to pay these claims up to 70 percent on any individual claim. However, no funds were appropriated and under the terms of the authorization passed, this terminates June 30, 1954. So any appropri-

tion made under this authorization would have to be made before June 30, 1954. In order for them to receive full entitlement, the full amount of \$95,500,000 would have to be appropriated and not the \$55 million authorized.

With reference to the second approach, that of having the Presidential determination of areas under section 305 (a) (3) expedited, there is not much which we can report at the present time except to say that discussions are going on and planning being done to work out this matter. From day to day, we are expecting the go-ahead signal on this matter but as yet, it has not materialized. We are expecting it at any time now.

We trust this information will enable you to advise Mr. Wampler and also assist you in carrying out the purposes suggested in the last paragraph of your letter.

We appreciate your interest in this application, and if there is any further information which we can supply, we shall be happy to do so.

Sincerely yours,
B. ALDEN LILLYWHITE,
Associate Director for
Federally Affected Areas.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
OFFICE OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., March 23, 1954.
Hon. CLYDE DOYLE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. DOYLE: Reference is made to your letter of March 18, 1954, which refers to the application of the Bellflower City School District, California 54-C-247, under the provisions of Public Law 815, as amended. You inquire what priority is now assigned to this district and whether or not it has been raised.

The first priority assigned tentatively to this project was 14.2. Under date of December 20, 1953, the applicant submitted a revision of the data in his original application which raised the priority to 24.3. This priority counts the 305 (a) (3) pupils as eligible. Therefore, the priority is still tentative, since the Presidential determination of the area under this section has not as yet been made.

The reply to your letter of March 4, 1954, was mailed out of this office on March 18, 1954. If you have not received it, please let us know, and we will send another copy. We appreciate your interest in this applicant, and if we can supply any additional information please call upon us.

Sincerely yours,
B. ALDEN LILLYWHITE,
Associate Director for
Federally Affected Areas.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOYLE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. Of course, the gentleman knows that the Congress has no right to appropriate funds that are not authorized. The \$55 million is the full authorization.

Mr. DOYLE. I realize that, but that does not alter the fact, in my judgment, that as soon as possible the Congress should authorize enough to help these impacted school districts to receive the full amount to do the job which should be done.

Mr. BUSBEY. May I say that, in my opinion, the whole program should be reviewed at this time, due to the fact that many defense industries have been closed down in certain localities, expensive installations have been curtailed to a great extent, and we ought to know

just exactly what the situation is at the present time in these communities.

Mr. DOYLE. I think that is true, and the sooner we know what the facts are the better it will be for the children of the country.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOYLE. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. I probably can clarify the point for the gentleman from California. There are two things that contributed to reducing that item from \$98 million to \$55 million. We enacted last year Public Law 246. A lot of the old projects that were under Public Law 815 have been processed under Public Law 246, which cut down some of the \$98 million. Then in Public Law 246 we changed it so that it would be on the basis of unhoused school children and that resulted in another slice off. So all we actually need is \$55 million.

Mr. DOYLE. I thank the gentleman who I pleasantly recall came to my native State of California a few years ago for Congress and gave his high talents to sponsor necessary legislation in the interests of our schools all over our Nation. I urge this Congress to see that the full anticipated amount of the total of \$95,500,000 is available as soon as practical to do so.

Another important step which should be promptly taken by the executive department as soon as practical is the presidential determination of their areas in southern California, and elsewhere too, as allowed by the present existing law.

I shall gladly support the amendment announced to increase the appropriation, and I am pleased that the majority party leadership favors it on the floor today, even though it was not budgeted and even though the Director of the Budget has not approved it.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, on last Friday I served notice on the full Committee on Appropriations that I was going to offer two amendments to this supplemental bill to provide—first, \$55 million for school construction under the old act, Public Law 815, and \$58 million under the act, as amended last July by unanimous vote of the House. I understand the leadership on the other side of the aisle met around noontime today, and decided on an amendment which will affect one-half of that sum. I inquire of the chairman of my subcommittee, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY] if he has an amendment which he intends to offer to that part of the bill when we get to it?

Mr. BUSBEY. I do have an amendment to offer for the \$55 million.

Mr. FOGARTY. That is just for the \$55 million?

Mr. BUSBEY. That is all.

Mr. FOGARTY. I think under the circumstances that if that is amended, and no strings attached to it, to include the \$55 million for construction under the old entitlements, I will go along with the amendment. But, I think the membership should be advised also, there is still due as far as we can determine from

the Department of Education, \$58 million under the new act to meet 100 percent of all the applicants for construction under the act, as amended last July. There is \$40 million budgeted in the bill, which we will have up sometime in the latter part of April or May. This, I presume, will be on the regular appropriation bill, and I now want to advise the House that I will at this time, reserve the right that, if the committee does not put in enough money under the new entitlements under the act, as amended, I intend to offer an amendment at that time on the floor of the House to make the amount sufficient to cover 100 percent of the entitlements under the act, as amended.

Mr. BUSBEY. Of course, the gentleman knows he does not have to reserve the right to make the amendment?

Mr. FOGARTY. I was just saying that as a figure of speech to make sure that you knew, and that every other Member of the House knows today what I intend to do if the committee, of which you are the chairman and I am a member, does not see fit to increase that amount to meet 100 percent of the obligations that this Congress has laid down.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Will this proposed amendment by the committee of half of this amount take care of the schoolhouses that have already been built?

Mr. FOGARTY. This \$55 million primarily is to reimburse those school districts that built these schoolhouses and were never reimbursed for their Federal share—yes. The other \$58 million is new money under the act, as amended last July, as I understand it.

There is one other thing I do want to mention, and that is there was some discussion a little while ago about the cut in the employment services where they asked some \$14 million, and the committee allowed \$7 million. We have been cutting this fund every year. I have maintained in past years that this three-tenths of 1 percent, which is collected from the employers countrywide, is turned into the Treasury of the United States for the purposes of defraying expenses of administration of employment services in every State of the Union. The Federal Government is making about \$60 million profit on this three-tenths of 1 percent every year. Why in the world the committee and the Congress refuses to appropriate sufficient funds to administer this program, when actually it is not coming out of the Federal Government's Treasury, I do not understand. In fact, since the program has been in operation, the Federal Government has made a profit of between \$600 million and a billion dollars according to what might be termed expenses.

I think the committee went too far on that again this year, and I hope that when we have the regular appropriation bill before us—I made the suggestion in the committee on this supplemental bill—that we establish a sufficient amount of money in the contingent fund which this committee established 5 or 6 years ago that would meet increases in work load, increases in State salaries,

and changes in State laws that could not be foreseen at the time the Bureau of the Budget, the Federal Security Agency, or our committee dealt with the problem.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. BUSBEY. Did I understand my good friend from the great State of Rhode Island to say these moneys are not appropriated out of the Treasury? It was my understanding that the money went right into the Treasury the same as income taxes do.

Mr. FOGARTY. I do not think I said quite that. I did say that this 0.3 percent is collected from the payrolls for the purposes of administering this law in the various States; in other words, it is collected and turned into the Treasury of the United States, and then the Treasury of the United States dispenses it to the local States to pay their expenses. It is not the same as income tax at all; it has no relationship to income tax or any other tax.

This 0.3 percent is for the specific purpose of paying for the administration of this program, and the Federal Government this year will make a profit of \$60 million on that one item alone. I think that when we are taking in funds like that it is the responsibility of this Congress to see to it that the States get back their share. It comes out of the States to the Federal Treasury to administer this program equitably and fairly, especially in these days when we have high unemployment over the country.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. GARY. While these funds go into the Treasury they go in as trust funds reserved for specific payment, do they not?

Mr. FOGARTY. No; it is not the same as a trust fund, not like the old-age and survivors' insurance; no, they are paid directly into the Treasury, but they are not taxes to constitute revenue for the carrying on of the general expenses of the Federal Government; they are taxes to bring in revenue to carry out the administration of this program.

Mr. GARY. Reserved for that particular purpose.

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes.

Mr. GARY. Just as other trust funds, to fulfill a particular purpose.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. FORAND. Is it not a fact that these funds are not collected as general revenue but represent money collected and placed in the Treasury for a specific purpose? The intent of Congress was that this fund should be used for the purpose of administering this law, but the Government has been dealing with it as though it were a part of the general revenue.

Mr. FOGARTY. The gentleman is absolutely right.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. I would like to direct the gentleman's attention again to the \$55 million item in the appropriation for the Department of Education. In answering the inquiry of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. NICHOLSON], the gentleman from Rhode Island left the impression that the majority of the \$55 million was to reimburse school districts for projects already constructed.

I may advise the gentleman from Rhode Island that only a reasonable percentage of that, probably 20 or not more than 30 percent will be used for that purpose.

I may advise the gentleman further that there are now some 220 districts that were given allocations under Public Law 815 a few years ago, that have gone ahead with their own local financing, but there has not been made available a single cent of Federal money to match the local contributions, and the projects are idle now, construction waiting on Federal money. That will account for more than 50 percent of the \$55 million.

Mr. FOGARTY. I want to thank my distinguished friend from West Virginia. He knows more about the original law than I, for he was one of the fathers of the law when it was enacted in 1950. The statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts, I believe, was that a school had been built in his district, the money paid out by the local district, but never repaid by the Government because we did not appropriate the money. This \$50 million will take care of that situation.

Mr. BAILEY. And it would take care of the other situation, too?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE] such time as he may require, and I ask unanimous consent that his remarks may appear immediately following those of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BENNETT].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I merely wish to call attention very briefly to some of the testimony with reference to the refugee program. Many of you will recall that last year President Eisenhower recommended that 240,000 refugees be admitted to the United States. The Congress on August 7 passed a bill authorizing 214,000 refugees, 5,000 of which were adjustments for those already in the United States. This act, therefore, provides for the admission of 209,000 refugees not now in the United States.

The Congress at that time appropriated \$3 million to carry out that program. The department requested in this bill an additional \$1,560,000 to finance its operations to the end of this fiscal year, which would be June 30 next. The committee went rather fully into this request, and I think the testimony which appears beginning on page 300 of

the hearings and particularly at page 311 will be interesting to the Members of the Congress. Up to the present time, they have spent \$672,000. During the 7 months that the program has been in progress less than 50 visas have been issued, and according to the best information that we can obtain, only 6 refugees have been admitted to the United States. Now, that is over \$100,000 per refugee.

I like to be fair in these matters and I think for the sake of fairness it should be stated that the officials in charge of this program claimed that it was necessary for them to prepare and plan the program. They likened it to building a railroad. They said they had to build a railroad to the refugees to get them out. Now they say the railroad is completed; the refugees are clamoring for tickets, but they cannot take them aboard because they are screening in this country the employees who are going to screen the refugees in foreign countries.

My distinguished colleague from New York then took up the inquiry, and you will note the testimony which he developed on page 314. Mr. Alexander had been one of the leaders in the ILO and the displaced persons program, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] suggested to Mr. Alexander that they had already screened employees under the ILO and displaced persons programs and asked why they could not use some of those. The reply was that the Committee on the Judiciary in the other body had ordered that no employees from the ILO or the displaced persons program at the policy level should be employed. That means, of course, that people with experience are barred from this program.

Then, if you will look on page 318, you will find that the question was asked if they could not have screened these employees while they were building the railroad so that when the passengers were ready to embark, they could then screen the passengers and take them aboard. The reply was that "many times your hindsight is better than your foresight."

May I say that our subcommittee turned down the request for the additional \$1,560,000, and I think very properly so, because clearly the program is not progressing as had been anticipated and it is doubtful whether they can spend between now and June 30, the entire \$3 million which has already been appropriated for that purpose.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Was that the only explanation your committee got for the establishment of this figurative railroad and for the spending of this \$672,000 to bring 6 refugees into this country?

Mr. GARY. If you will read the testimony, you will find that that is the explanation.

Mr. GROSS. I have not had the opportunity to read the testimony. I certainly want to commend the gentleman for explaining to us what has happened in this case.

Mr. GARY. I thought the Members of the Congress would be interested in the present status of the program.

Mr. GROSS. This sort of thing is indefensible to me that they could spend \$672,000 to bring 6 refugees into this country, and then have the State Department come before the committee and ask for 991 more employees on top of that record. I commend the gentleman.

Mr. GARY. The record speaks for itself.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. Does not the gentleman feel that this is verging up into a national scandal; if we passed a bill authorizing the admission of over 200,000 refugees and admitting only 6, that we ought to have a look at this situation to see if it is not falling over its own feet or if Mr. McLeod of the State Department is following the intent and desire of Congress in respect of this legislation. I am for it. It is a wise and considered element of the policy of the United States and should get moving or we should know why.

Mr. GARY. I will say to the gentleman that I personally have never been enthusiastic about the program. But I stated in committee to the State Department officials who appeared before our subcommittee that in my judgment the act either should be carried out or repealed.

Mr. JAVITS. I will say to the gentleman that I am enthusiastic about the program and I am going to look into this matter carefully, and to do my utmost to lay the situation before the House.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. If the act is repealed forthwith, that cannot be too soon, as far as I am concerned.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, while I have now been a member of the Committee on Appropriations for many years, I have never seen such appropriations abracadabra as is going on here today. It would seem that the alleged Republican budget-cutting drive has gone into reverse. To find my distinguished and sincere friend, the chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], a party to inserting \$55 million in this bill today without a request for it from President Eisenhower's Bureau of the Budget is something I never expected to witness.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished chairman of the full committee.

Mr. TABER. I wonder if the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], my dear friend of long standing, feels that he will have to vote for that amendment?

Mr. ROONEY. I shall be glad to follow the learned gentleman with regard thereto. He is the great saviour of the taxpayer's dollar. His party is the party which is going to balance the budget. What kind of budget balancing is this?

I have in my hand Report No. 1372 on the pending Third Supplemental Appropriation bill, 1954, the report from the distinguished Committee on Appropriations, and on the very first page the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] says:

Budget estimates considered by the committee total \$424,090,496. Appropriations recommended total \$394,521,596, a reduction of \$29,568,900.

At the meeting of the full House Committee on Appropriations last Friday it was claimed that this \$29,568,900 was a substantial savings for the taxpayers, amounting to 6.9 percent of the amount of the requested budget estimates. But now, when the gentleman adds to the amount approved at the meeting of the full committee last Friday, to-wit: \$394,521,596, the amount \$55 million, which the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] knows has not even been requested by Mrs. Hobby, the Eisenhower Bureau of the Budget, or the Eisenhower administration, we have the sum of \$449,521,596, or \$25,431,100 over and above the amount which the Eisenhower administration requested. Instead of a savings, as alleged in this report, of \$29,568,900, or 6.9 percent of the amount of the budget estimates, John Q. Taxpayer is in the hole to the extent of \$25,431,100.

The distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] made mention here today of the fact that it has cost over \$600,000 to date to bring in six refugees. It is indeed an unfortunate situation when, although the authorizing law was enacted on the 7th of August of last year, and although at that time the Eisenhower administration was given an appropriation of \$3 million, only six refugees have been brought in to date. Our consulates abroad, and in particular those in Italy, have lists of prospective immigrants in five figures, in tens and twenties and fifty thousands, who have been carefully interviewed and checked and looked up and down and backwards with regard to their entry as prospective decent citizens into the United States. But it seems that only good and deserving Republicans may go abroad to screen those already screened by the consulates and the Foreign Service. They don't want experienced personnel. Let me call your attention to the following colloquy which appears in the printed hearings on this bill:

Mr. ROONEY. Under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, you brought in over 200,000 aliens, did you not?

Mr. ALEXANDER. That is right.

Mr. ROONEY. And your experience has shown that only dozens, or thereabout, of those people were bad security risks; is that true, as far as you know?

Mr. ALEXANDER. A small number.

Mr. ROONEY. An infinitesimal number?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Yes; relatively.

Mr. ROONEY. What happened to the personnel that worked on that program?

Mr. ALEXANDER. It folded up and they are gone, and out of the Government.

Mr. ROONEY. Could you not get those people?

Mr. ALEXANDER. We had to—

Mr. ROONEY. They did a good job. Why couldn't you get them?

Mr. ALEXANDER. We had a directive from the Judiciary Committee, not to hire anyone who had anything to do with policy on the IRO or the DPC program.

Mr. ROONEY. Oh, I see.

The third matter which I shall bring to the attention of the House concerns the administration's now famous number's game. On the Saturday evening before last our former colleague, Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON, in his widely publicized and televised speech told the American public that—

This administration recognizes the danger of Communist infiltration in the United States.

The Vice President went on to say:

I have here a breakdown of the files of over 2,400 people who have left the Federal payroll either by resignation or discharge under this program since May, and the great majority of these, incidentally, were inherited from the previous administration.

This is what their files show: 422 of the files showed that they contained information indicating subversive activities or associations.

The Vice President then said that he thought—

All of you will agree that people with information like that in their files shouldn't be working for the Federal Government. That's what we think, and that's why they aren't working for the Federal Government today. Now, that's what the administration in the executive branch has done.

This may all be very well and good, but what about these Government employees who the Vice President says were engaged in subversive activities? If that allegation is the truth, then why have not these subversive employees been prosecuted for a felony? There is a law on the statute books known as Public Law 759 of the 81st Congress, enacted in 1950, which provides as follows, at section 1209:

*Provided further, That any person who * * * advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any other act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year.*

The Communist Party has been found by the Subversive Activities Control Board to be an organization which advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence. I say, Why have not these Government employees engaged in subversive activities whose files were mentioned by the Vice President in his broadcast a week ago Saturday evening been prosecuted under this law?

I asked this same question of the Assistant Attorney General, in the absence of Attorney General Brownell before our committee, and the following is the answer, later submitted for the record. The Assistant Attorney General could not answer this question at the moment of the hearing. Later submitted by the Department of Justice was this statement, which appears at page 229 of the printed hearings:

The records of the Department do not disclose that any indictments have been returned or prosecutions brought under the provisions of this statute.

The statute I have mentioned has been in every appropriation bill for at least 6 or 7 years. It is permanent law. It certainly goes back far enough to cover people who were engaged in subversive activities while they were Government employees. I say to President Eisenhower and the administration that the sooner you get to prosecuting these Communists and subversives, whom you say you found in the Government, the better. The American public is entitled to know what you are going to do about this.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of the time to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, of course, we know that when the amendment stage is reached, we are going to witness an interesting and somewhat unusual picture of an amendment being offered to increase this bill \$55 million, with the approval of our distinguished friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. To me, that is really making history. My purpose in addressing the committee on this occasion is to call attention to an item in the budget message sent up by President Eisenhower, which the committee eliminated, and to urge that it be adopted by the Committee of the Whole when I offer the amendment to put it back in the bill. I think arguments should not be necessary to satisfy the membership on both sides of the aisle on this particular proposition. We all know that unemployment is increasing, and I am not going to discuss the factors or the influences at this time, but I am going to discuss a matter which the President recommended and which this committee eliminated, which I think should appeal to each and every one of us as a desirable thing for the House to do to support the President. In the President's budget message, there was an item of \$1,281,300 for the payment of claims weekly from April 1 to June 30. That simply means that the Congress appropriated money which in turn is allocated to the several States, as we know, for the payment of administrative expenses in connection with the payment of unemployment compensation enabling the several States in their wisdom, if they so desire, to make weekly payments to those entitled to unemployment compensation under the State law rather than biweekly payments. I hardly think any argument in favor of that action is necessary or should be necessary. Prior to September of last year, the Congress always appropriated money so that the several States could make weekly payments. In the Truman budget of last year, the total budget was \$218 million. The Eisenhower budget was \$213,600,000 and in that there was included enough funds to permit the several States to make weekly rather than biweekly payments, if they so desired. The committee reported out a bill for \$187,300,000. That is the sum

which passed the House. As it passed the Senate, the bill provided for \$197,100,000 and the conference agreed upon \$192,205,000. As a result of that cut, the several States were compelled to go on a biweekly payment, assuming that they did not want to do so. Some of the States do make weekly payments. They have to make it up out of their own State funds appropriated for that purpose. President Eisenhower in his budget recommendation of last year contemplated that the appropriations should be made so that the several States could make weekly payments of unemployment compensation.

I might say for the benefit of my colleague that so far as I can find out, prior to last September and the period previous to that there were but two States in the Union that paid on a biweekly basis, which was action on the part of those States.

In this supplemental budget recommendation the President specifically included \$1,281,300 for this purpose; but the subcommittee and the full committee eliminated this with some other items, and while I favor them, I am not including the other items in my amendment. My amendment goes to one proposition: That we ought to appropriate the money to enable the several States of the Union if they so desire, between April 1 and June 30 of 1954—for the remainder of this fiscal year—to make unemployment-compensation payments weekly rather than biweekly.

As I said, I do not think argument is necessary. We are all reasonable ladies and gentlemen; we all want to do the right thing. I think we all realize that those who are getting unemployment compensation are not possessed of much of the world's spoils. I think we realize the importance of that money going to them weekly rather than biweekly. You and I cannot judge this question based upon our own financial position, because at least we have a dollar in our pocket; it must be considered from the angle of the person who is without employment, not only that person but his family, and the importance of that check coming to them for whatever period is prescribed by State law, weekly rather than biweekly.

I think it would be an entirely sound thing to do and a fair thing to do, and a humane thing to do, for you and me to put these things back into the budget recommended by President Eisenhower enabling the several States to make weekly payments of unemployment compensation rather than to make payments every 2 weeks. At the proper time, when the bill is read under the 5-minute rule, I shall offer such an amendment. I hope before that time arrives that the chairman of the subcommittee, the chairman of the full committee, and the other members of the committee will confer and accept the amendment or agree to have the amendment offered by one of the Republican members of the Committee on Appropriations. I have no pride of authorship; I get no pleasure out of feeling that it is my duty to offer this amendment because I wish it was in the bill; I am thinking of about 3,500,000 persons who are out of employment at the pres-

ent time with many others. But they are receiving unemployment-compensation checks, and I am thinking of the importance of weekly payments to them at this time rather than payments every 2 weeks.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. What was the situation in this regard in 1950 when there were 4,500,000 out of work? Were they paid every week or biweekly?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am unable to answer the gentleman, but I will accept his statement as to what the condition was; I am not making any controversial remarks on this occasion. If the gentleman says it was the same situation—I have no knowledge of it—I will accept his word. But that does not justify the same procedure at this time.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I asked for information.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL].

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak on the section of this bill which has to do with appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. While I feel that northern Virginia could be one of the wealthiest communities in this country, I regret having to state that most dairy cows in the United States are better housed than many of our school children. That is a fact. Most dairy cows are better housed than many of our school children in northern Virginia. You may say to me, that is a local problem, a State problem, and we should not call upon the Federal Government for aid. That is partly true, except that the Congress has recognized as a part of its responsibility an obligation to these communities in the enactment of Public Laws 815 and 874, as amended by Public Laws 246 and 248.

Since I have been a Member of Congress I have seen several Members of this body who have found it necessary to take the floor of the House and repeatedly point out that Public Laws 815 and 874 were not Federal aid to education. I imagine on several occasions prior to the 83d Congress, and since the time 815 and 874 were enacted, several Members found it necessary to clarify that issue.

I realize that Public Laws 815 and 874 are confusing, they are complicated, and it is necessary to use repetition in order to emphasize what is the purpose of the measures. At the risk of being somewhat repetitious myself, I would like to try to simplify what is the true purpose of these measures.

They simply do this: They provide for payment by the United States to school districts or local communities that have suffered from the impact of Federal installations in their areas, to be used for assistance in the construction and maintenance of schools, and are based upon a formula which has to do with the number of children of Federal employees attending the schools in those areas.

Why do we pay these communities on a formula which is based on the number of children of Federal employees? We all know it does not cost any more to educate the child of a Federal employee than it does to educate the child of anyone else. These Federal employees are generally an asset to the community. They raise the standard of living, they raise the educational and intellectual background of the citizenry, they have a great deal of civic interest and citizenship participation. In addition, in the areas that have been impacted by Federal employees we find that crime and delinquency are a great deal lower.

Why then should we pay these communities for the children of Federal employees? Many Members of this body, I know, have served in various capacities in local governments as mayors and as members of city councils. You know that the economy of every community is based upon a certain amount of revenue coming from residents, local business and industry. We all know that the residents, that is houses and homes, will not pay a sufficient revenue to the township to support the schools in the area. We must receive a large portion of our revenue in these local communities from the industry in those communities. The Federal Government moves into a community, it becomes a part of the industry of that community and brings in people who must be provided with community facilities. Those communities do not receive payment in lieu of taxes from the Federal Government for the property the Federal Government owns. In addition, the Federal Government moves into an area and it can move out again at any rate at which it would like to move out, sometimes suddenly and without notice. Therefore, the Congress in recognizing that it was imposing a hardship on these communities, enacted Public Laws 815 and 874 and set up this particular formula, which meant that the Congress was recognizing a small portion of its obligation to the various communities that have suffered from this impact.

As a result of this action of the Congress, the communities acted accordingly. They drew plans, let contracts, bonded their communities and set out with a school construction program. But, then, what happened? Congress changed its mind. They said, "We are not going to fulfill our obligation. We are not going to do what we promised we would do," which meant that many Members of Congress have had to come back every year with hats in their hands, with humility, begging for these funds to be appropriated by Congress, which merely means that Congress would be meeting their obligation which they previously promised they would do, to these various communities. In Public Law 815 there has been \$440 million authorized. There are 941 school districts, school areas, involved. About half of these school districts, about 500, have received all the money which Congress promised them. About 200, 25 percent of them, only got part of their funds, and 200 others did not get a dime. We have appropriated all of this \$440 million with the exception of \$98 million, and we cut that down last year in an authorization bill to \$55 mil-

lion. I am very happy to find here today that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY] is going to offer an amendment to restore that amount.

Now, I think every Member of this Congress can take pride, point with pride, at a reduction in expenditures last session of \$14 billion, but I do not think that we can point with pride to economy in Government if we are going to arrive at that economy by refusing to meet our just and legal obligations to pay a just and honest debt. Every Member of this body can reduce his personal expenditures, economize on his personal budget, by merely refusing to pay his just and legal debts, but we cannot economize in this Government by refusing on the part of this Congress to meet its just and legal obligations. I further understand that the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] will offer an amendment to appropriate \$58 million to take care of the construction of schools for this year's construction program.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROYHILL. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. I would just like to say that if we had stopped appropriating some of these billions of dollars for what I call Operation Rathole all over the world, we would not have to be in here taking up the time of the Congress fighting about pennies in trying to take care of our own people. I think it is high time that a few of us think about our own people and take some of the money from the foreign-aid program and put it into these worth-while programs, such as those in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare that I have wrestled with since I have been in Congress.

Mr. BROYHILL. I have no quarrel with the gentleman on that. However, whatever we do with our friends abroad we cannot do it at the expense of our school children in this country.

Mr. BUSBEY. Does not the gentleman believe we ought to think of our own people first?

Mr. BROYHILL. Yes. I do not like to be dramatic or try to be emotional about this thing, by saying that we are jeopardizing the education of all our children. Regardless of what Congress does, I think our people will find some ways and means to educate our children. We might have to educate them in cow barns and lower the salaries of our teachers, not pay them an adequate amount, and sacrifice some other community facilities, but somehow we will find ways and means for educating our children. But, that does not relieve the Congress of meeting its obligations to our various communities.

So, I urge every Member of this body to support both amendments, the Busbey amendment and the Fogarty amendment, which will do nothing more than permit Congress to meet its obligation, what they actually promised these communities they would do.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROYHILL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I would assume that the gentleman wants to do the right and honest thing. I wonder if he understands that there has already been appropriated toward that new program that was set up, \$70 million.

Mr. BROYHILL. I do.

Mr. TABER. And that only \$35 million has been obligated and that the balance, \$35 million, will carry through the balance of this fiscal year; that there is a budget estimate pending of \$40 million to start the new year with, and that the committee has not yet held hearings on it and we do not know what the picture is. We have been told, however, that out of the \$146 million of claims at least 10 percent will not be valid, and so we cannot go ahead and we ought not to go ahead and do something foolish and provide funds that are not necessary and cannot be used.

Mr. BROYHILL. The figures that I have received from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which were based on the authorization bill last year, show that we need an additional \$58 million to meet our responsibility.

Mr. TABER. Pardon me. I have the figures here, but they do not show that. I will show the gentleman the statement that we have received from them, that probably is the same that the gentleman received, and if he will look it over, he will see that that is not correct.

Mr. BROYHILL. Would the gentleman support an amendment that would provide funds that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare stated would be necessary?

Mr. TABER. They do not know what is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

(Mr. BROYHILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. Chairman, it is my belief that the sum of \$7,551,100 is inadequate for the proper administration of unemployment compensation by the States during the remainder of this fiscal year. I believe the amount should be restored to the original \$14,500,000 requested by the Department of Labor. I base my belief on the experience of the New Jersey Division of Employment Security during this current fiscal year.

Because of budget cuts enacted during the first session of this Congress, the New Jersey Division of Employment Security was forced in August to lay off 500 employees at a time when the number of claims was increasing. Overtime operations were eliminated, claimants were placed on a biweekly reporting schedule, and 12 part-time local offices were closed. By the end of November, a critical situation had developed with nearly 65,000 backlogged claims on hand awaiting the writing of checks. Temporary relief was obtained in December when \$500,000 was made available through a State appropriation from the agency's auxiliary compensation fund.

In commenting on this chaotic situation, which resulted in widespread hardship among New Jersey workers who had lost their jobs, the commissioner of labor and industry pointed out that adequate

financing of employment security administration by the Federal Government is of primary importance to the welfare of the State. He further stated that breakdowns in operations under the instability of the present system of budgetary grants cause delays in benefit payments to unemployed workers when the income is most needed.

The sum appropriated by the Federal Government for the fiscal year 1954 for the State administration of unemployment compensation is \$192,205,000. This figure is approximately \$5 million less than the amount appropriated for this purpose by the budget of the Democratic administration for the fiscal year 1953.

In the face of this reduction, joblessness has risen to higher levels during the current fiscal year, and threatens to remain at this higher level. The most recent report of the Labor Department states that the number of initial claims for unemployment compensation for the week ending March 13 was 310,363. The number of new claims for the same week last year was 170,116. This is an increase of 80 percent over the 1953 level of new claims for unemployment compensation.

The Department of Labor requested the sum of \$14,500,000 in supplemental appropriations for the remainder of this fiscal year. This request has been cut back to \$7,551,100 by the Appropriations Committee. I fail to see how this reduction can be justified in the face of the flood of new claims coming into unemployment compensation offices these days. I believe the loss of a man's job is severe enough a hardship to endure without encountering delays in receipt of unemployment compensation checks. These workers paid into the unemployment fund when they had jobs, and they have every right to expect that the Federal and State governments will see to it that they receive checks promptly when they are so urgently needed.

DISASTER LOAN REVOLVING FUND

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, last July, Congress authorized \$150 million to meet the emergency in drought areas, particularly with reference to the problem which had developed in livestock areas due to the severe drought and falling prices. This money was provided as follows:

Economic disaster loans.....	\$30,000,000
Special livestock loans.....	60,000,000
Emergency feeding program....	40,000,000

Total, disaster loan fund	130,000,000
Production and subsistence loans.....	20,000,000

Grand total.....	150,000,000
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Latest estimates indicate that the emergency feeding program will run in excess of the original estimate of \$40 million. Offsetting this, however, it now appears that there will be an unused balance for economic disaster loans which can be transferred to cover this increase. The language in the bill is recommended to accomplish this.

The additional amount is needed to reimburse the President's disaster relief fund for the \$10 million advanced from that fund last fall to cover the emergency hay feeding program established in co-

operation with the 12 drought disaster States to supplement the program for providing feed concentrates from CCC stocks.

FOREST SERVICE—FIGHTING FOREST FIRES

The serious drought conditions throughout the country last year resulted in an unusually heavy forest fire season. More fires occurred, they burned much stronger than usual, and they lasted longer and were much more difficult to handle. For example, during brief periods in August more than 1,000 lightning fires were started in northern Idaho and Montana. Similar situations developed in other areas of the West.

The number of fires between July 1 and November 30 during the 3 years of 1950, 1951, and 1952 averaged a little above 4,000. During the same period in 1953 the number exceeded 5,500.

Furthermore the situation in such areas as Colorado and South Dakota will be bad again this spring as a result of the extreme deficiency of snowfall this winter. There have been some fires in these areas already this winter, in a period of the year which is traditionally free of fires.

In the regular bill for 1954 we provided the usual \$6 million for this purpose. Through January it had been necessary to spend over \$9 million, and there is little doubt but that several more million will be required by June 30.

This deficiency will provide a total of \$10,500,000 for the 1954 fiscal year. There is some possibility that even this amount may not be sufficient.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

At the time the administrative authorization of \$17,100,000 was provided last year, the estimates of volume of commodity loans and purchases for the year were about normal.

Since the enactment of the regular bill, the volume of transactions for wheat, corn, cotton, and dairy products has increased tremendously. For example, the volume of loans for wheat is now estimated at 67 percent higher than was forecast last spring. The acquisition of corn is running 44 percent higher, loans on cotton will be 60 percent higher, and acquisitions of dairy products is about 170 percent higher.

Based on indications of sizable increases in these programs, the Director of the Budget authorized the CCC to operate on a deficiency basis beginning last September, acting under his authority contained in the Antideficiency Act. Accordingly, this item is in the nature of a true deficiency rather than a supplemental request.

In reviewing the estimate, the committee reduced the amount based on actual obligations through February 28. The \$2 million provided should carry the present force through the balance of the year and allow room for some expansion to meet the further workload increases related to loans and purchases expected in May and June.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

The funds provided in the bill are needed to take care of three categories of additional expense resulting from the Farm Credit Act of 1953. That act separated the Farm Credit Administration

from the Department of Agriculture and created a new 12-man board of directors. The amount recommended consists of the following:

1. Personnel, travel and other expenses of the new board.....	\$67,000
2. Creation of new Legal Division to perform the work formerly furnished by the Solicitor of Agriculture.....	35,000
3. Additional administrative and supervisory expense resulting from separation from Department of Agriculture.....	18,000
Total.....	120,000

This item is also a deficiency, since the Director of the Bureau of the Budget authorized Farm Credit to operate on a deficiency basis beginning last December.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Operating-differential subsidies

For an additional amount for "Operating-differential subsidies," \$19,500,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, during general debate I brought to the attention of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee [Mr. TABER] an item appearing in the bill covering ship-operation subsidies. Item in the bill is \$19.5 million, a reduction of \$10 million from the Department's request. In response to a question which I put to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], I understood that the reason for the reduction in the request was that the committee was not entirely satisfied with the vouchers which had been approved, nor perhaps with the contracts under which they were approved, and, possibly, with some of the procedures. The gentleman informed me, as I understood him, that the committee would investigate the matter, and if the vouchers were found to be valid and justifiable they would be paid; further, that in no sense should the action of the committee be considered in any way as a repudiation of the Government's obligation.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The last part is correct, but as to the other part there were several other things, including the method of handling their income, and their exemptions and preferences, and that sort of thing, that we will have to go into. It will involve quite a lot of items. We will try to do whatever is right after we have our picture. There is no repudiation of any obligation. We want to have the thing developed so that we can know just exactly what the situation is.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I appreciate that. I want to make clear the other statement I understood the gentleman to make—that if upon the investigation which I understand the committee is to make it is found that these particular vouchers are justifiable and are legitimate they will be paid.

Mr. TABER. Of course, I cannot guarantee they will be paid, but the com-

mittee will consider them and I am sure they will approve what they think is justified.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I thank the gentleman.

This reduction of the request has had some effect upon the shipping industry. It has raised some questions in their mind, and perhaps justifiably so because they had not known exactly what was in the mind of the committee when it made the reduction.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I share the same concern the gentleman shares about the validity of the obligation and the obligation imposed upon us, but I have looked into the matter and I am satisfied this is in no sense a repudiation of the obligation, and that those bills which can be justified before the committee will be paid. I also confirm the desire of the committee to see that they are promptly audited and that the items in them are properly reported to the committee.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. May I make inquiry of the gentleman whether the legislative committee is making any inquiry or investigation of the subsidies and the manner in which they are being considered?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Yes. The committee will go into not only the operating subsidy question but also the construction differential subsidy matter. However, I have suggested to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations that in respect to this particular matter his committee go into it because they know what questions they have in mind and perhaps could get a quicker answer to the problem which confronts them than our committee. But we are going into this entire subsidy program before the end of the session and we hope that by the end of the session we will have some matters to present to you.

Mr. BOW. Do I correctly understand the gentleman intends to conduct an investigation other than the hearings?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Yes, indeed. As a part of the hearings there will be investigation.

May I say a word about this subsidy question, because, as I have indicated, this action has had some impact upon the industry. Starting last year, when Congress adopted a private financing law, we sought to get private financing of ship construction. To date we have been able to get not one dollar of private financing.

One of the reasons for our inability to do so has been the general feeling on the part of the lending institutions—I am not talking about the shipping industry, I am talking about financial institutions, now—that the attitude of the Government toward these subsidies is very uncertain.

(On request of Mr. McCORMACK, and by unanimous consent, Mr. TOLLEFSON was allowed to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The private-financing institutions have been reluctant to finance ship construction because they have not been certain what the policy or the attitude of the Federal Government itself has been toward the subsidy program.

The ship-subsidy program and philosophy is a rather complicated and involved one, and I do not expect that I shall be able to go into it in detail here, but I would like to discuss it very generally and very briefly because it is of considerable importance to the security and welfare of the United States. The question which Congress must answer constantly is this: Does the United States want a strong and adequate merchant marine? If the answer is in the affirmative, and it always has been as far as I can see in the record, then inevitably it means that we must have a subsidy program—an operation subsidy and a construction subsidy because obviously in this country we cannot build ships as cheaply as they can build them abroad, nor can we operate them as cheaply. That policy has been supported by every Maritime Commission that has been appointed. It has been supported by a number of Presidents, including President Eisenhower. I want to read a communication from him dated in 1952. I will only read a part of it wherein he says:

In 1944, from London, I said, "When final victory is ours, there is no organization that will share its credit more deservedly than the American merchant marine."

We were caught flatfooted in both World Wars because we relied too much upon foreign-owned and operated shipping to carry our cargoes abroad and to bring critically needed supplies to this country.

America's industrial prosperity and military security both demand that we maintain a privately operated merchant marine adequate in size and of modern design to insure that our lines of supply for either peace or war will be safe.

I consider the merchant marine to be our fourth arm of defense and vital to the stability and expansion of our foreign trade.

The same type of statement was made by President Wilson, President Roosevelt, and by President Truman.

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN of California. I commend the acting chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries for the statement he is making. I would like to commend him even more for the activity and interest that he has engendered by the leadership that he has given to the committee. I think I speak the minds of all the Members in saying that we appreciate very much his leadership and the renewed activity that has come to the committee on which we serve.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I thank the gentleman very much for his kind remarks. And may I say to the House that the gentleman from California [Mr. ALLEN] is one of the outstanding authorities on merchant-marine matters. We are fortunate, indeed, to have him not only on our committee but as a Member of Congress.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I understand there are only 25 ships in American yards today under construction and 11 of them are registered under the flags of other nations.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I am not certain as to the figures, but I have no doubt that the gentleman from Massachusetts is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. And the 11 ships of other nations are being constructed here because the production facilities of these foreign nations are being taxed to capacity, and that is the only reason they are being built in this country.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. That is right.

Mr. McCORMACK. Ship construction abroad, particularly in England, is very intense and very feverish; is that not correct?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Most of the great nations of the world have recognized and are still recognizing the importance of a merchant marine. For that reason they are outdoing us in new ship construction. We have dropped to fourth place, and if we continue our neglect of our own merchant marine needs we will drop further than that.

Mr. Chairman, on March 2 I addressed this distinguished body on the proposition that the United States needs and must have an adequate merchant fleet in peace as in time of war.

In that statement I pointed out the appalling cost of maritime myopia which history has proved time and time again, and I stated that one of the tragedies of history is that its lessons are so seldom learned, so often ignored.

How can we so soon forget that our neglect of the merchant marine in World War I cost this Nation over \$3 billion and that in World War II we again spent over \$12 billion to build the ships that were necessary to victory?

But there is another side of this story that needs to be told and retold because we were better prepared in World War II than in World War I and our preparedness paid rich dividends to the Nation.

Prior to the First World War we had so neglected our shipping that we were carrying only 9 percent of our own foreign trade. We were at the mercy of foreign merchant fleets and we paid dearly for our mistakes for we were caught in the pinch of shipping rates controlled by foreign nations which for general cargo skyrocketed 1,117 percent. Who paid for that mistake? The answer is plain—the American taxpayer paid and paid again.

The cost of our lack of a sound maritime policy was so staggering—so convincing that in 1920 we passed a Merchant Marine Act in which the Congress declared it to be the policy of the United States to do whatever may be necessary to have a merchant marine of the best equipped and most suitable vessels sufficient to carry the greater portion of our commerce and serve as a naval or military auxiliary in time of war.

Sixteen years later the Congress reaffirmed this basic philosophy but this time with even greater emphasis.

This, gentlemen, was the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 which was enacted on June 29, 1936, after almost 2 years of investigation and debate. It stands today as the Magna Carta of the American merchant marine—the cornerstone—indeed the very foundation of our national maritime policy.

Was it a wise decision the Congress made in 1936? Let me refer you to the language of the Harvard report of 1945 which said, and I quote:

Because of the 1936 act the United States had both a nucleus of modern merchant vessels before the disaster at Pearl Harbor in December 1941 and the machinery for greatly expanding ship production to meet the extraordinary requirements of World War II.

Was it a good business decision? Let us face the facts. Let the record speak for itself.

When World War II broke out the principal pool of privately owned new ships available for war service were the ships built and building for the subsidized lines under the 1936 act. Our Government realized substantial dollar benefits from its original investment in the construction of these ships at a time when the world price of tonnage was soaring.

Unlike the situation in World War I when, as I have said, shipping rates for general cargo skyrocketed to 1,117 percent, general cargo rates in World War II increased by 70 percent. Our prudence—our foresight—paid dividends. We were no longer at the mercy of foreign shipping.

We were not completely ready for the enormous demands made on our merchant shipping but we were better prepared than ever before in our history. The 1936 act had given us a head start—a nucleus of ships and sailors and management know-how on which we built the merchant marine which according to Fleet Admiral King proved to be "an integral part of our country's armed might in time of crises."

There were many who recognized the contribution which our American merchant marine made to the winning of the ultimate victory. But none could speak with greater authority—with more conviction—than the great military leader of World War II—who today serves his country as the President of the United States.

On October 3, 1952, President Eisenhower stated:

In 1944, from London, I said, "When final victory is ours, there is no organization that will share its credit more deservedly than the American merchant marine."

We were caught flat-footed in both world wars because we relied too much upon foreign-owned and operated shipping to carry our cargoes abroad and to bring needed supplies to this country.

America's industrial prosperity and military security both demand that we maintain a privately operated merchant marine adequate in size and of modern design to insure that our lines of supply for peace or war will be safe.

I consider the merchant marine to be our fourth arm of defense and vital to the stability and expansion of our foreign trade.

Yes, the policies in the 1936 Merchant Marine Act have proved to be sound, prudent, and economic.

Why, then, it is that they are so misunderstood? I confess that I am shocked and bewildered at times by the lack of even elementary understanding of the policies—the objectives of this our basic maritime law. It is precisely because we are again faced with the results of such misunderstanding that I address myself to a particular phase of our 1936 act. Nor is this the voice of a single Congressman because a majority of my colleagues on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee share my convictions and join in my apprehension.

I have before me Report No. 1372, 83d Congress, 2d session, containing on page 10 under the heading "Maritime Activities—Operating Differential Subsidies," the following sentence—and I quote:

The bill includes \$19,500,000 additional for this item, a reduction of \$10 million in the budget estimate.

Such a simple statement to convey so much meaning. But what exactly does it mean?

Gentlemen, it means that the Government of the United States will not be able to honor its contractual commitments. It means that the faith and credit of our Nation is in jeopardy. Is it economy? The answer is emphatically, No. Do we wipe out our debts by postponing the payment of our just and legal obligations? The answer is obvious.

Let me explain what I mean. Let me explain why a majority of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee has authorized me to clarify this situation and attempt to rectify it.

When the Department of Commerce requested this additional amount of \$29,500,000 for "Operating-differential subsidies," it said, and I quote:

Funds made available under this appropriation are for the purpose of paying amounts due the subsidized operators under the terms of existing contracts. Fund authority is not used to incur new obligations, but to make payments under existing obligations.

Let me emphasize that the statement refers to "existing contracts" and "existing obligations." Who are the contracting parties? On the one hand we have the ship operators, on the other the United States. Have the ship operators fulfilled their obligation under the contracts? The answer is in the records of the Maritime Administration. They have operated American-flag ships, with American crews for a stipulated number of voyages on routes declared to be essential to the commerce of the United States. In addition, they have complied with all the restrictions imposed upon them by our Government. Yes, the record is plain, the Maritime Administration has certified that these lines have lived up to their end of the bargain by approving the vouchers submitted by the lines as contract payments for contract services.

When were these services rendered? For what period were these obligations incurred? Of the total amount requested in this supplemental, \$7,600,608

was for the calendar years 1947 through 1952, \$4,989,237 was applicable to the third quarter of calendar year 1953, and the remainder was applicable to the fourth quarter of calendar year 1953.

It is plain that these are not forward commitments. They are neither "guess-estimates" nor estimates. These are for approved vouchers. They are bills due and payable. Do we economize by not paying our bills? Since the operators have fulfilled their obligations can the United States do less?

Possibly the action of the Appropriations Committee in cutting this request for a supplemental appropriation is the result of a misunderstanding of the law which authorizes these contracts.

Under authority of title VI of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, operating-differential subsidies may be paid to United States citizens operating vessels in the foreign commerce of the United States on essential routes or services. The operating subsidy is designed to place the American operator on a basis of parity with his low-cost foreign competitors.

In simple language the Government under the authority of this act says to the operator: If you will operate your ships under the American flag regularly in good times or bad on a route the United States designates as essential, the Government will pay the difference between your high American costs and the lower foreign costs. Then you will be in a competitive position to succeed or fail by your own efforts. The Government will not guarantee you a profit but if you earn more than a specified return we will divide the excess with you on a 50-50 basis until the entire subsidy is repaid to Uncle Sam.

That seems to me to be a fair and reasonable proposition. How has it worked?

From 1928 to 1951 the net cost to the Government of operating differential payments was \$147,158,234. Direct Federal income and profit taxes paid by these companies in the same period total \$130,503,000 or just \$16,655,324 short of the amount due the lines for operating subsidies. This does not take into account the taxes on wages and salaries which at present withholding rates are estimated to yield about \$24 million annually in income taxes.

Yes, it has been good business for the Government to pay operating differential subsidies and the real cost has been nil.

Now I do not contend that this favorable pattern will continue. The evidence indicates that it will not and that appropriations for this purpose may increase as recapture declines. But if they do we must weigh the benefits against the cost. Steamship operators are not the beneficiaries of this program. The real beneficiaries are the American workers and farmers and industries across the breadth of our great land whose prosperity depends upon our ability to sell our goods in foreign markets and to import the materials necessary to our industrial economy. Add to these the countless thousands in banks, insurance companies, ship supplies, and others who directly or indirectly depend for their livelihood on the existence of

an American merchant marine. The benefits are manifold and widespread and it was in recognition of these that the policy of paying operating differentials was established.

Surely with that understanding of the basic objective, principles, and results, no one can dispute its merits and advantages.

But if there be doubters or those who cannot or will not understand, can anyone deny that the United States must honor its contractual obligations?

The contracting lines have done their job. They have lived up to their contracts. They have presented their bill for contractual services. These bills have been approved and, fantastic as it may seem, the lines have paid income taxes on moneys due and owing to them by the United States but which they have not received, although some of the service dates back to 1947.

This injustice must be corrected and I am confident that when both houses review this situation, the cut in the supplemental appropriation will be restored and the good faith and credit of the United States will, as a result, be unimpaired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, since we are now discussing an appropriation bill, I assume that it is entirely appropriate for me to bring to your attention pertinent information concerning "Operation Reindeer." Perhaps no Member of the House knows anything at all about this particular "operation." It might well be called Stassen's Operation Santa Clause. I hope that I may have the attention of members of the Committee on Appropriations. Frankly, I do not believe that members of the committee understand fully just how the money made available under section 513 (b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1953 has been used. Certainly, I cannot believe that any member of the committee or any Member of Congress had the slightest idea that any part of the funds made available by that section would be used to finance a Santa Clause program such as that conducted by Gov. Harold Stassen, Director of the Foreign Operations Administration, when he sent Santa Claus into 17 nations of the world bearing 5 million Christmas presents to be delivered in the yuletide. So bold was the great Director in the misuse of Federal funds, and so filled with the spirit of St. Nicholas, he actually named the project and called it "Operation Reindeer." Perhaps you can imagine what a broad smile Santa Claus Stassen had on his beaming face as he loaded his 5 million Christmas presents on the sleighs of Santa Claus and drove the gallant reindeer across the seaways and into the airways of the universe. His heart must

have been filled with the generous spirit of giving—giving most anything—as long as it could be given away at the expense of the American taxpayers.

Governor Stassen has a right to be generous—generosity is an attribute that is admired by all right-thinking people; but there is an old Latin adage to the effect that "One must be just before he is generous." I do not hesitate to say that neither the President nor his appointee, Mr. Stassen, nor any other person connected with this administration had either a legal or a moral right to play Santa Claus with the money appropriated under section 513 (b) of Public Law 118 in the 1st session of the 83d Congress, which reads as follows:

(b) Special use of funds: Amend section 513 (b) (relating to special use of funds) to read as follows:

"(b) Not more than \$100,000,000 of the funds made available under this act, of which not more than \$20 million may be allocated to any one country, may be used in any fiscal year by the President, to be expended, without regard to the requirements of this act, or any other act for which funds are authorized by this act, in furtherance of the purposes of such acts, when the President determines that such use is important to the security of the United States. The President shall notify the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives upon making any such determination."

While I am convinced that the use of such funds in the financing of "Operation Reindeer" was a deliberate and willful misappropriation and illegal and unauthorized use of the money made available under section 513 (b), I shall not be content for Members of Congress to accept my interpretation of the law. I have, therefore, written a letter to Hon. Lindsay C. Warren, the great Comptroller General, requesting him to investigate the matter fully and to give me an official opinion concerning the use of the money which was used in the financing of Operation Reindeer. Here is a copy of my letter to Mr. Warren dated March 23, 1954. The letter contains a brief statement of some of the pertinent facts and circumstances.

MARCH 23, 1954.

HON. LINDSAY C. WARREN,
Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, Washington, D. C.
(Attention: Mr. Frank H. Weitzel.)

MY DEAR GENERAL WARREN: Since the problems of agriculture, including the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities accumulated in the inventories of the Commodity Credit Corporation, are appropriate subjects for the consideration of Members of the House Committee on Agriculture, I am prompted to write this letter to request an investigation and an opinion as to the propriety of certain Federal expenditures made by the Foreign Operations Administration.

I have information to the effect that the Foreign Operations Administration used in excess of \$15 million from the Mutual Security appropriation under the provisions of section 513 (b) of the Mutual Security Appropriations Act of 1954 for the purpose of giving away 5 million Christmas presents to individuals throughout the world. This project of the Foreign Operations Administration was either known as the Christmas food package program, Operation Reindeer or "Stassen's Santa Claus program." The gift packages contained raisins, rice, prunes,

and "beef and gravy," among other things. It seems that the Director of FOA, Mr. Harold Stassen introduced a "fresh approach to the actual conduct of the various programs and projects" of the Administration which he directs, and decided to give Christmas gifts to individuals in about 17 or more countries throughout the world. While some of the food was purchased from the Commodity Credit Corporation I understand that most of it was purchased in ordinary trade channels and in "consumer-size packages bearing American packers' brands" and further that "the program was designed to get some of our plentiful supplies of food directly in the hands of those who would most welcome it and at a time when giving is traditional." These last two quotations were taken from a letter dated March 12, 1954, written to me by Dr. D. A. FitzGerald, Deputy Director for Operations. According to the report to Congress on the Mutual Security Program for the 6 months ended December 31, 1953, which was not released until March 8, 1954, the "Operation Reindeer" program or "Christmas Present" program cost approximately \$15.5 million. According to Dr. FitzGerald's letter to me of March 12, 1954, "The total cost of the program is currently estimated at not to exceed \$13.8 million," but Dr. FitzGerald indicated that final figures were not yet available.

Frankly, I do not believe that you will find anything in the legislative history of section 513 (b) of the Mutual Security Appropriations Act of 1954 which would indicate that Congress intended money thereby appropriated or any part of it would be used for the purpose of giving Christmas presents to individuals, either at home or abroad. The section, 513 (b), of Public Law 118, entitled "Special Use of Funds" clearly limits the use of the \$100 million made available by that section. No reference whatever is made to individuals and there is no indication that Congress intended that any part of the money should be used for the purpose of making gifts to individuals. There is a limitation to the effect that "Not more than \$20 million may be allocated to any one country." The section also clearly indicates that before any part of such funds may be used the President is required to determine "that such use is important to the security of the United States." I cannot believe that Congress intended that the money made available by section 513 (b) should be used for the purpose of making gifts to individuals selected either by the President, the Director of FOA, or any other person, and it occurs to me that the use of such funds for such purposes is unwarranted and contrary to the clear intent and meaning of the language of the section, 513 (b).

You will note that section 513 (b) requires the President, upon making a determination to use the funds, to notify the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, but said section does not indicate that the President's communication shall be either secret or classified. When I called upon the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House to advise me of the contents of a communication dated September 25, 1953, concerning the program which I have referred to, I was advised that the communication had not been brought to his attention before the date of my inquiry, but that upon examination he had found that the letter was marked "Secret." The communication likewise had not been brought to the attention of the ranking Democrat on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs appeared to be surprised when I advised him concerning the program and he indicated a willingness to cooperate with me in trying to arrange for the contents of the communication to be made available. I understand that the chairman of the Commi-

tee on Foreign Affairs has now called upon the White House to lift the ban of secrecy from the communication to the end that its contents might be made available to other Members of Congress.

Since the program Operation Reindeer, or whatever name it is called, has been surrounded by such secrecy I am constrained to call upon you for a full and complete investigation and for a determination as to the use of the funds expended in connection with Mr. Stassen's Santa Claus program.

I am advised that the international organization CARE received from FOA the equivalent of approximately 500,000 Christmas packages, and that CARE paid to FOA the equivalent of approximately \$1 per package. Certainly there is nothing in section 513 (b) which would indicate that even the President had a right to give any part of the money or food purchased with the money to any organization or individual to be passed on to other individuals in other countries. Information which I have indicates that CARE packages were delivered as personal gifts to individuals from John Jones, Main Street, U. S. A. Certainly I have no objection to CARE participating in any charitable enterprise. In fact, I understand that CARE offered to pay FOA \$1 a package for the 5 million packages, but that Mr. Stassen and his associates decided to permit CARE to participate in the distribution of only 500,000 of such packages and that Mr. Stassen's agency gave away the other 4½ million packages.

I am advised further that after these packages had been delivered that four American couples, not affiliated with the Federal Government, were selected to go to Europe to observe the preparation of the plan for the utilization of these gift packages, their actual distribution to families and to report on the effectiveness of the project in terms of accomplishing the objective. This is also a quotation from Dr. FitzGerald's letter and should be considered in connection with the following: "That we would engender friendlier feeling toward the United States on the part of several million needy people who received these Christmas packages." This is a clear indication that the program was prompted by the Christmas spirit or the spirit of giving rather than by its importance to the security of the United States. Certainly by no stretch of the imagination could you read into section 513 (b) the right of the President or his Director of Foreign Operations Administration to use any part of the fund to pay the expenses of four American couples to travel into different countries of the world for the purposes mentioned. In addition to paying traveling expenses of four American couples I am advised that they were paid per diem. With all of our missions abroad it certainly would seem unnecessary to send four American couples to far-distant countries for the purpose of making observations. Frankly, I do not believe that any Member of Congress intended that any part of this money should be used as it has been used. I shall be glad to make available to you all of the information I have in my files concerning this matter.

Thanking you for your usual prompt attention, and with kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

HAROLD D. COOLEY.

Neither lawyer nor layman can read Santa Claus into any part of section 513 (b), the law which I have cited. This remarkable program, the Christmas food-package program, "Operation reindeer, or Stassen's Santa Claus story," or whatever you want to call it, was apparently shrouded in great secrecy. Under the law the President

was required, upon making a determination to use any part of the \$100 million of funds made available under section 513 (b) of the act, to notify the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the act placed certain very definite limitations upon the use of such funds. The law provided that "not more than \$20 million may be allocated to any one country." I emphasize the word "country" since the word "country" is used in the law and the word "individual" is not used in the law. I do not recall that in the legislative history of this appropriation anything was said or done which would indicate that any part of the \$100 million would be used by the President or any other person for the purpose of making donations or gifts or presents of any kind to individuals anywhere either at home or abroad. For what purpose was this money made available? The act itself clearly indicates that the President could use the money only when he had in good faith determined that the use of the money, or any part of it, was "important to the security of the United States." The President was not authorized to use any part of the money for the purpose of disposing of surplus agricultural commodities, nor was he authorized to use any part of the money to brighten the lives of people at Christmastime or to create a feeling of friendship around the world.

With the law in mind let us take a look at the record.

Here are some quotations from a letter dated March 12, 1954, which I received from Dr. D. A. FitzGerald, Deputy Director for Operations, Foreign Operations Administration. Dr. FitzGerald's letter was in response to inquiries which I had made in a telephone conversation and here is what Dr. FitzGerald said about the program:

The program was designed to get some of our plentiful supplies of food directly in the hands of those who would most welcome it and at a time when gift giving is traditional.

Is there anything connected with the defense of the United States indicated in that statement? Here is another quote from Dr. FitzGerald's letter:

It was intended to demonstrate to the people of all the free nations that the United States was interested not only in the general economic progress of the entire country but in the well-being of the individual and his family as well.

Is there anything about national defense in that statement? Further quoting from Dr. FitzGerald's letter:

We hoped, and in practice this turned out to be a fact, that we would engender friendlier feeling toward the United States on the part of several million needy people who received these Christmas packages.

This is the spirit of friendship to be sure but what do you find in all this sentiment to warrant Mr. Stassen, or for that matter the President, in concluding and in determining that all this gift giving was, to quote the law again, "important to the security of the United States." Dr. FitzGerald's letter further indicates that while "some of the cheese

and all of the canned beef came directly from the Commodity Credit Corporation stocks" other articles of food were purchased in the open market and "in consumer size packages bearing American packers' brands." The packages contained everything from shortening to sugar and raisins and rice and honey and beef and gravy. It was really a Santa Claus package. I am certain that there were hundreds of thousands of members of families in America, in your district and in mine and throughout the length and breadth of our Nation, who would have been glad to have received one of Stassen's Santa Claus stockings filled to the brim with goodies.

According to Dr. FitzGerald, some of this food "was used by United States military personnel stationed in Europe at Christmas parties, for orphanages and other charitable groups."

I am certain that every Member of Congress holds in high esteem that great international, worldwide charitable organization known as CARE. I am advised that officials of CARE offered to take full responsibility for the delivery of all of Mr. Stassen's Christmas presents and actually offered to pay to FOA \$5 million for the privilege of delivering these gifts to the needy people of friendly nations but Mr. Stassen was so anxious to play Santa Claus himself he did not agree for CARE to deliver the gifts although CARE has a competent organization trained and skilled in the arts of giving. Mr. Stassen did finally agree to let CARE handle 500,000 packages and for these 500,000 packages CARE "paid FOA \$1 per package for 500,000 packages." FOA paid the ocean freight and in turn paid CARE \$0.985 per package, "subject to final adjustment of a few cents, if the audited costs of the packaging material are found to be less than the original estimate." To the end that you might have the full information contained in Dr. FitzGerald's letter, I herewith submit the same for your consideration:

FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., March 12, 1954.
Hon. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. COOLEY: This is in reference to our telephone conversation of March 9, 1954, in regard to the Christmas food package program and I promised to furnish you with additional information which I did not have at hand at the time of our conversation.

The program was designed to get some of our plentiful supplies of food directly in the hands of those who would most welcome it and at time when gift giving is traditional. In particular, it was intended to demonstrate to the people of all the friendly nations that the United States was interested not only in the general economic progress of the entire country but in the well-being of the individual and his family as well. We hoped, and in practice this turned out to be a fact, that we would engender friendlier feeling toward the United States on the part of several million needy people who received these Christmas packages.

The food provided in this program included evaporated milk, cheese, vegetable oil shortening, canned beef, dried beans, dried prunes, raisins, rice, honey, and sugar. These foods, mostly in consumer size packages bearing American packers' brands, were assembled into family packages of about 13 pounds.

Because of limitations due to indigenous production, dietary habits, and availability from the United States on short notice, all of the items were not included in every package. Some of the cheese and all of the canned beef came directly from the Commodity Credit Corporation stocks. The shortening was purchased with the provision that replacement cottonseed oil would be purchased by the processor from Government stocks.

The total cost of the program is currently estimated at not to exceed \$13.8 million, but we do not yet have a final accounting from the Department of Agriculture which was the procurement agency for the food contained in the packages.

Three types of distribution were used in handling the approximately 5 million food packages:

1. Distribution by the Government of the country in which the packages were distributed, either directly or through its voluntary relief agencies. Under this scheme the food was furnished free of cost at the port of entry. Some of this food was used by United States military personnel stationed in Europe at Christmas parties for orphanages and other charitable groups. All local distribution, packaging, and handling costs were carried by the government of the recipient country or its voluntary relief agencies. About 4.4 million packages were handled this way.

2. Distribution by Hadassah and the American Middle East Relief. These two agencies paid us 50 cents a package. In addition to paying for the food in each package, we also paid ocean freight. No other costs to FOA were involved. They were absorbed either by the agencies concerned or by their affiliates abroad. These two agencies handled 140,000 packages.

3. CARE. This organization paid FOA \$1 per package for 500,000 packages. However, in addition to paying ocean freight, we also paid CARE 98½ cents per package, subject to final adjustment of a few cents, if the audited costs of the packaging material are found to be less than the original estimate. This payment to CARE included cost of packaging in the United States and at least a portion of handling and distributing in the country of destination. Thus the cost to the United States for the CARE program was about 48½ cents per package more than the cost through other voluntary relief agencies. CARE had proposed that it handle the entire program on the basis of paying the United States Government 50 cents per package and FOA paying CARE for its cost of packaging and distribution. This would have meant that if CARE had handled the entire 5 million packages, the additional cost to the United States Government would have been about \$2½ million more than the costs incurred as the program was handled.

In order to assure identification of the products as having come as a free gift of the United States, paper bags with the clasped hand emblem of FOA in color were sent with all of the food shipments, except the CARE packages which were in corrugated paper shipping containers, marked both with the clasped hand emblem and with the usual CARE markings.

Four American couples, not affiliated with the Federal Government, were selected to go to Europe to observe the preparation of the plan for the utilization of these gift packages, their actual distribution to families, and to report on the effectiveness of the project in terms of accomplishing the objective. Each couple was assigned to a country but in some instances visited 1 or 2 other countries. They were on these assignments from 3 to 7 weeks, the time depending on the scheduled food parcel distribution in the country to which the couples were assigned. They were paid per diem and travel expenses only. They observed and reported on all phases of the program, including the distribution by CARE.

I believe this covers all the questions which arose in our telephone conversation, but if you need additional information I shall endeavor to furnish it promptly upon receipt of a further request.

Sincerely yours,

D. A. FITZGERALD,
Deputy Director for Operations.

While it is perhaps to be regretted that CARE was not permitted to handle the entire 5 million gifts, the fact remains that you cannot read into the law any authority granted to the President, Mr. Stassen, or to anyone else to use any part of the \$100 million to purchase articles, commodities, or anything else of value and to give such articles or commodities, or anything of value, to any individual, to any organization, or association; and certainly there is not authority in the law for such articles to be acquired and resold, even at a dollar a package, to any individual, organization, or association. Yet, here is Dr. FitzGerald's statement that CARE paid to the Foreign Operations Administration \$500,000 for 500,000 packages. It seems to me that if Santa Claus Stassen had a right to permit CARE to acquire and to distribute 500,000 packages, he had authority to have permitted CARE to have acquired the entire 5 million packages. It appears that if CARE had been permitted to handle the 5 million packages, CARE would have paid the Foreign Operations Administration \$5 million and this amount of money could have been saved by the Foreign Operations Administration for the taxpayers of America, but apparently Mr. Stassen refused to accept the proposition submitted by CARE and preferred to let CARE handle only 10 percent of all "Santa Claus' cargo." If Mr. Stassen thought that CARE was capable of delivering the 500,000 packages, I wonder why he was not willing to trust CARE to deliver the other 4,500,000 gifts? The only answer is that Mr. Stassen really wanted to be Santa Claus.

I understand that some of these gifts were sent around the world marked "John Doe, Main Street, U. S. A." If individuals here in America wanted to send packages to needy friends across the sea, this could be done by paying only \$1 to the organization charged with the responsibility of delivering packages to selected and specified friends.

Mr. Chairman, I want to be charitable to Mr. Stassen, but actually I cannot bring myself to believe that he advised the President fully concerning Operation Reindeer and I am thoroughly convinced that the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House and the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate were not advised fully concerning either his purpose or his program. When I first called this matter to the attention of the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House and to the ranking Democratic member of that great committee, neither of them had any information or knowledge concerning Operation Reindeer or the Christmas food package program. I want to compliment the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, Congressman ROBERT B. CHIPERFIELD, who immediately when the matter was called to his attention, indicated that he was anxious

to cooperate in every way in an effort to obtain full information concerning this project. Upon inquiry I was advised by a member of Mr. CHIPERFIELD's staff that a letter had been received from the President on September 25, 1953, pertaining to this particular expenditure, but I was advised that the contents of the letter could not be made available to me for the very good reason that it was marked "Secret." It is difficult for me to understand why, if this were such a worthy program, there should be anything secret about it. Certainly the letter should have been brought to the attention of the chairman and of the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House and of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. Otherwise there should be no purpose in requiring the President to advise these two committees. I have been assured that Mr. CHIPERFIELD has called upon the White House to lift the ban of secrecy attached to the letter to the end that its contents might be made available to me and to other Members of Congress. I hope that I shall be able to give you the contents of the letter at an early date. If Mr. Stassen had a right to give away ten or fifteen million dollars of the \$100 million provided by section 513 (b), by the same authority he had a right to give away the entire \$100 million. If Congress intended that this \$100 million should be given to the President to be given away in the spirit of friendship at Christmastime or to relieve hunger abroad, then certainly members of the appropriate committees should be able to throw some light on the subject. If there is anything in the legislative history or in the act of Congress to which I have referred which authorizes the use of this money in this fashion, I am certain that our great Comptroller General, the watchdog of our Treasury, will come up with the facts. I am certain that Mr. Warren's investigation will be entirely impartial and in all respects thorough. I am certain that Members of Congress have great respect for his good judgment, and if the Comptroller General concludes that this was an authorized use of Federal funds, I am certain that we shall accept and abide by such judgment as he shall render.

If by the law, the President was authorized to purchase and to give away food, something will have to be read into the law which I have not been able to find. I hope you will read the law and I ask you to try to find somewhere couched in paragraph 513 (b) any right or authority for the President or Mr. Stassen to select 4 couples, husbands and wives, and to send them on a trip into 17 nations of the world to check on the delivery of Christmas presents to needy people. Here is an article from the Washington Post dated December 12, 1953:

GOP COUPLES GO TO EUROPE AS INSPECTORS

The Foreign Operations Administration has sent four husband-wife teams to Europe to take a look at distribution of holiday gift food packages being sent abroad by private and governmental agencies.

They left without fanfare this week and will be in Europe through the holiday season, returning after New Year's day. The

Government is paying transportation, per diem expenses, and a \$25-a-day consultant's fee for both husbands and wives.

The 8 persons, selected by FOA boss Harold Stassen, include 1 member of the Republican National Committee and others prominent in the GOP.

They are: Mr. and Mrs. Oscar A. Ahlgren, of Whiting, Ind., Mrs. Ahlgren is president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Gunderson, of Rapid City, S. Dak. Mrs. Gunderson is GOP national committeewoman.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Edward Howard, of Excelsior, Minn. Mrs. Howard is a regent of the University of Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. Newton P. Leonard, of Providence, R. I. Mrs. Leonard is president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Chief object of the teams will be, in the words of an FOA spokesman, "to take a temperature reading on how effective the program is and to get the reaction of the people who receive the packages." They will report to Stassen on returning.

About a half-million food parcels are being sent by CARE on behalf of Americans who put up \$1 each to cover packing and shipping costs. FOA is supplying the food, mostly surplus butter, canned beef, and powdered milk. Each package contains 11 pounds of food.

They go to such organizations as orphanages, hospitals, and other institutions. A group of American private organization workers already overseas checks on the distribution.

CARE did not ask for the husband-wife teams, but is willing to have its program checked by one and all.

And here is another article from the Washington Post dated December 16, 1953, and another dated December 23, 1953:

JUNKETS DE LUXE

Foreign Operations Administrator Stassen is no slouch as a promoter, and he has made a convincing case for most of his program. But his latest distribution of largesse, minor though it is, raises some perplexing questions of public policy that call for an explanation. Mr. Stassen has designated four husband-wife teams to go to Europe at public expense to check on the distribution of some food parcels. There are hundreds of American officials already in Europe perfectly capable of making the check—if it needs to be made, which is doubtful. CARE and the other agencies involved have representatives on the scene to make checks and supervise the distribution. But Mr. Stassen seems to be dispensing the Christmas spirit among the 8 persons—1 of whom is a GOP national committeeman—who will receive all transportation expenses, \$16 per diem each, and \$25 per day as a consultant's fee. What is not very clear, though, is how these junkets fit into the economy program.

OPERATION REINDEER

Of the many ways in which Americans express their regard for their fellow man at Christmastime, one of the most appealing is a new plan devised by CARE and the Foreign Operations Administration. For the mere sum of \$1 anyone in the United States may send a Christmas package to a needy recipient to 12 European and 7 Latin American countries. The 500,000 special dollar packages contain a really amazing assortment of beef, sugar, shortening, milk, prunes, beans, and rice—all foodstuffs purchased by the Government for distribution abroad. CARE itself supervises the distribution in each of the countries—quite capably, we may add, without the need for the junketeering "inspectors" Mr. Stassen has sent abroad.

It scarcely needs to be added that this dollar plan does not supplant the other extensive voluntary giving carried out through CARE all over the world. The more than \$150 million worth of food, clothing, and equipment distributed in this fashion during the past 7½ years has not only been an outlet for American humanitarianism, it also has been an important unofficial adjunct of foreign policy. The knowledge that fortunate Americans did and do care about the needy elsewhere (as well as at home) has been one of the things that have helped to keep the free world free. It is not too late to join in Operation Reindeer. Contributions may be made to the Washington CARE office, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., phone Columbia 5-9320.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. Has this anything to do with cleaning up the Washington mess?

Mr. COOLEY. This is a little mess all its own. Frankly, I cannot believe that the Republican leadership in either House of Congress would countenance this misuse of Federal funds or would approve of Stassen becoming Santa Claus at the expense of American taxpayers. Stassen was a little ingenious, however, in naming the program Operation Reindeer. Now, that is just plumb cute and Christmaslike. Stassen could have more appropriately named the project Operation Santa Claus, by Harold Stassen. Certainly Republicans in Congress will condemn this personal giveaway program and I believe that the chairmen of appropriate committees should call upon Mr. Stassen for a full and frank discussion and insist upon a full disclosure of all the pertinent facts. It really would be interesting to read the opinion of Mr. Stassen's lawyer or legal adviser authorizing or justifying such use of these particular funds.

By another section of the same law, section 550, we authorized the use of not less than \$100 million and not more than \$250 million to be used directly or indirectly, to finance the purchase of surplus agricultural commodities or products thereof, produced in the United States. The pertinent parts of section 550 read as follows:

USE OF SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

SEC. 550. (a) Not less than \$100 million and not more than \$250 million of the funds authorized to be appropriated under this act, shall be used, directly or indirectly, to finance the purchase of surplus agricultural commodities, or products thereof, produced in the United States.

(b) The President is authorized to enter into agreements with friendly countries for the sale and export of such surplus agricultural commodities under conditions negotiated by him with such countries and to accept in payment therefor local currency for the account of the United States. In negotiating agreements for the sale of such commodities, the President shall—

(1) take special precaution to safeguard against the substitution or displacement of usual marketings of the United States or friendly countries, and to assure to the maximum extent practicable that sales prices of such commodities are consistent with maximum world market prices of like commodities of similar quality, and to obtain the recommendations of the Secretary of Agriculture in carrying out the provisions of this subsection;

(2) use private trade channels to the maximum extent practicable;

(3) give appropriate emphasis to underdeveloped and new market areas;

(4) obtain assurance that the purchasing countries will not resell or transship to other countries or use for other than domestic consumption commodities purchased under this program without specific approval by the President.

Five hundred and fifty is the food section and there is nothing in 513 (b) to indicate that we intended any of the funds from 513 (b) to buy Christmas presents.

Frankly, Mr. Chairman, if there is nothing wrong or unusual about this program, can you imagine why President Eisenhower should have made his communication to the committees of Congress either "classified" or "secret"? Since when did it become necessary to shroud our generosity in secrecy? What could possibly be secret in the President's communication? I venture to say that the communication was prepared by none other than Mr. Harold Stassen himself. If the communication concerned some secret of national defense, why we would not even make inquiry about it. If Mr. Stassen is the person responsible for marking the communication "Critical material" or "Classified material" or "Secret," then I want to say to the everlasting glory of the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs that all Members of Congress will appreciate his lifting the ban of secrecy from this important communication to the end that all of us and those we represent might know the facts involved.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I want to commend the gentleman for bringing this matter to the attention of the House. If what he says is true, Harold Stassen should be removed from his position.

Mr. COOLEY. Here is another interesting article from the Minneapolis Star of December 2, 1953:

[From the Minneapolis (Minn.) Star of December 2, 1953]

GOP WOMEN LEADERS AND MATES GET TRIPS ABROAD—TEAMS TO CHECK ON OPERATION OF CHRISTMAS FOOD GIFTS

(By Wilbur Elston)

WASHINGTON.—The Foreign Operations Administration (FOA) is giving away 4 million Christmas food packages in 20 foreign countries. To check on the operation of the program, the agency, headed by Harold Stassen, is sending five husband and wife teams on month-long inspection trips to various parts of the world.

Three of the women assigned to such teams have been top Republican leaders in their home States. The other two are the national presidents of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the National Parent-Teachers Association.

One of the couples is Mr. and Mrs. C. Edward Howard, Excelsior, Minn. Mrs. Howard is a regent of the University of Minnesota and a former Minnesota State Republican chairwoman.

Another is Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Gunderson, Rapid City, S. Dak. Mrs. Gunderson is Republican national committeewoman for South Dakota.

Other teams:

Mr. and Mrs. W. Vance Hickman, Winston-Salem, N. C. (Mrs. Hickman is acting chairman of the Republican State committee.)

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Ahlgren, Whiting, Ind. (Mrs. Ahlgren is president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.)

Mr. and Mrs. Newton P. Leonard, Providence, R. I. (Mrs. Leonard is president of the National Parent-Teachers Association.)

An FOA spokesman said the new program was proposed because of the success of the recent distribution of American surplus food to Germans on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

About 3½ million packages will be given to the governments of 5 Western European countries on a government-to-government basis, and the receiving countries will handle distribution to their people. Cooperating countries will be Germany, Italy, Spain, France, and Greece.

Another 600,000 parcels will be given to private relief agencies in this country, which will distribute the food in France, Norway, Iceland, Yugoslavia, United Kingdom, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Ecuador, Haiti, Brazil, Panama, and several other countries.

Under both programs, the plan is to distribute about 12 pounds of food in a brown paper bag stenciled with the American flag and the FOA's clasped-hands seal. Contributors to the private agencies also will have their own names stenciled on the bags.

The sacks will contain different items in different countries, but the food will include dried prunes, raisins, shortening, rice, dry beans, sugar, canned beef, evaporated milk, and cheese.

The food to be distributed is being supplied from surplus Government stocks with FOA reimbursing the Department of Agriculture for the \$12,500,000 worth of food used.

The job of the teams will be to see how the food is distributed, to check on whether it is reaching the people who need it, to make sure there is no waste and to report on the people's reaction and the possible benefits to the United States, the FOA spokesman said.

The five inspection teams will come to Washington Monday for a briefing and then will be sent abroad at Government expense for about a month.

(Mr. and Mrs. Howard will leave Thursday on the first leg of the trip to Europe.)

(Mrs. Howard said she and her husband will visit Western Europe, but she does not yet know the specific assignment. Among places mentioned, she said, have been Madrid, Spain; Paris; Rome; Frankfurt, Germany, and Vienna, Austria.)

(Mrs. Howard was an active campaigner in the GOP presidential nomination bids of Stassen. She made the speech nominating Stassen in Chicago in 1952.)

I am advised that the members of these teams were furnished transportation and were paid \$16 each per diem and \$25 each consulting fee.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am taking this time, if I may have the attention of the gentleman from Illinois, chairman of the Subcommittee on Health, Education, and Welfare, to ask him a question in respect of the reasons for the reduction in the grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration. The people in Michigan who are affected by this program, both those representing employee groups and employer groups, are very much concerned about the action taken by the subcommittee.

I have a telegram that was sent to my colleague, Mr. DONDERO. I think all Members from the State of Michigan received the same wire. It is from the Michigan Employers Unemployment Compensation Commission, and says:

We urge favorable House action on Bureau of Employment Security Department of Labor supplemental budget request of \$14½ million. This full amount rather than \$7½ million recommended by the House Appropriations Committee is necessary if Michigan is to have the proportionate share essential to proper administration.

I assume that other States are in the same fix.

I should like to yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY] to ask him what justification the committee has for failing to allow the additional amount.

Mr. BUSBEY. In the first place, I wish to advise the gentleman from Michigan that we have not reached that point in the bill. When we do, I have been informed that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] intends to offer an amendment to restore some of the funds.

In direct answer to the gentleman's question, I will say that the Unemployment Compensation Bureau has been provided in this bill with a fund which is far greater than any amount they have ever had in any year in the history of the United States, including 1950, when unemployment was much greater than it is at the present time.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. According to the committee report, the committee disallows funds requested for State salary increases. In Michigan, for example, the legislature had provided for salary increases for employees who carry on this program, and unless additional funds are provided they will have to get along without these employees or compel them to work for lesser pay in spite of the salary increase.

As I understand it, this money does not come from general tax funds. It comes from contributions made to a specific fund by the employers themselves. So that when we get a request from groups, such as the one I referred to whose wire I read, we are getting requests from people who represent the people who are paying this money into the Treasury.

Mr. BUSBEY. The gentleman is correct when he says that they put the money into the Treasury. But when he says the money does not come out of the general funds, the gentleman is not correct, because the money does come out of the general funds.

Some time ago, during the general debate, in answer to a question, I stated that many of the agencies and departments of the Government have not only been requested to absorb salary increases, but are doing so. In many cases, they are absorbing the penalty-mail costs, as well as other costs. When an amendment is offered, and when we reach that point in the bill, I think I shall be able to point out to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BENNETT], as well as to others, many places where they could effect savings which would offset the little that has not been allowed by the committee.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. I am sure they will be glad to have that information because, in spite of the fact that they are responsible and are charged with the administration of the program, in Michigan they apparently do not agree

with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY]. If an amendment such as has been referred to is not offered by anyone else, I propose to offer an amendment to insert the additional amount necessary, because I think it is justified.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "salaries and expenses," \$3,600,000.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. JONES of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to get a little information relative to the operation of the Internal Revenue Service. I have talked to one or two members of the committee, and they have told me that they got no impression from the representatives of that Service who appeared that there was any intention to reduce the Service. However, I do know that in Missouri they have closed at least one office in the eastern district. I have received word that they have notified the people who are employed in one of the out-State offices in my home town of Kennett, Mo., that that office is to be closed within the next 6 months. I do know that if that office is closed they are going to be compelled to spend more money for operation in the way of mileage and other expenses, not to mention the fact that they are going to work an injustice on employees of the Service who do have their homes in that community and who presumably would be offered the opportunity to transfer to some other office.

I am also concerned about this because of the fact—and I am not charging that any politics is involved—that it is apparent that with three offices in the 10th District of Missouri, two of those offices are located in counties which normally go Republican, and the office about which I am speaking is in a county in the center of a predominantly Democratic area and serves four counties which are normally and consistently Democratic. It looks as if someone might be interested in bringing about a hardship on those employees in that office, causing them to want to leave the Service.

I have information here showing that during the year 1952 the 4 men who are employed in that office, which, by the way, is located in the post office building and therefore has not occasioned any great amount of expense, handled some 3,895 cases and collected a total of some \$203,137.

I also am a little concerned about the fact that upon hearing the rumor that this office at Kennett was to be closed, I contacted the Internal Revenue Service and talked to Mr. Winkle, who is in charge of field offices, relative to the rumor about closing this office. He told me at that time, and that was in the early part of January, that a survey was being made of all offices merely as a matter of routine, and promised to give

special attention to the condition that I explained existed there at Kennett, where 4 men were employed taking care of 4 of the most heavily populated rural counties of the State, with a total population of approximately 164,000. He said he would contact me before any action was taken even if a recommendation should be made to close that office at Kennett. He did not contact me, although an official has gone down and told the employees at that office that they were to make arrangements to get ready to be moved.

May I ask someone on the Appropriations Committee if it was represented to them that some of these offices were to be closed at the time they asked for these additional funds? Can the chairman give me that information?

Mr. GARY. I will be very glad to answer any question the gentleman has. The amount contained in this bill for the Internal Revenue Service covers only the cost of mail which has been transferred from the Post Office to the Internal Revenue Service. The gentleman will recall that heretofore the cost of handling Government mail has been paid by the Post Office and charged to the Post Office account. Last year the Congress passed an act providing that each department should pay for its own mail. The estimated cost of mail for the Internal Revenue Service for the balance of this fiscal year, according to my recollection, was over \$4 million. The Department decided they could not absorb the entire cost. They will absorb a part of it, but they asked for \$3,600,000 to cover the balance of the mail cost. That is the item that is included in this bill.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. In the report, it mentions about salaries and expenses while it says restricted to postage, still you discuss that the program contemplates a steady increase in the number of enforcement personnel during the current year.

Mr. GARY. That was developed during the hearings on the annual appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1955, which has already been passed by the House.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. That is included in the report on this bill, is it not?

Mr. GARY. No; it may be included in the report, but it has nothing to do with the item we are talking about now.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. It is included in the report, and I wonder if the committee ascertained whether or not there was being adopted a policy of closing up these offices?

Mr. GARY. What I have been trying to say to the gentleman is that they made a report on that to the committee during the hearings on the regular annual appropriation bill. They reported at that time that they were reducing the number of districts which had been set up when the reorganization plan was adopted. My recollection is that they put in 17 regional offices. They reported to us that they had found out that they did not need that many offices, and that they were reducing the number of offices to 9, thereby saving \$2 million in operating costs which would be applied to in-

creasing their field force so that they could investigate more income returns and thereby bring in more revenue.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I think they put one over on your committee then because I think it is apparent they are doing the same thing the Department of Agriculture did when they put their reorganization plan over on us and told us it was for economy and it was for efficiency, and it turned out to be nothing but pure politics from the bottom to the top. I regret to say this service is apparently trying to do the same.

Mr. GARY. I will say to the gentleman they certainly did not put one over on our committee because our committee has nothing to do with the reorganization of the department.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. You appropriate money for them to operate and you give them the opportunity to do that.

Mr. GARY. The Congress gave the Treasury Department the authority to reorganize the Internal Revenue Service in an act passed several years ago. They merely reported to us the results of their activity in that respect.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I still insist and I challenge anyone, even including experts in the Internal Revenue Service to show that any economy will be effected through closing the Kennett major zone office which during the time that it has been in operation has had one of the best records of any office in the State of Missouri. Unfortunately the record during the past few months may not show a true reflection of the efficiency of the four field officers due to the fact that one of these men was away from the office for several months due to ill health which resulted in his death only a few days ago. I wish to point out that during the year 1952 which might be a typical year and one in which all four of the field men were on the job most of the time, except for a period of 5 months when one man was taken from this office and assigned to the racket squad working out of St. Louis on a temporary assignment. If this Kennett office is closed and the four counties which have been serviced by the four field men working out of this central office are transferred to one of the other two offices in southeast Missouri, it will necessitate more expense in the way of travel and per diem and furthermore it should be apparent that the service to the people of that district will be curtailed and in all probability the collections reduced, not to mention the fact that the Internal Revenue Service may lose the services of some of these capable experienced employees who might not elect to accept the opportunity of transferring to some other office.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration," \$7,551,-

100, which shall be available only to the extent that the Secretary finds necessary to meet increased costs of administration resulting from changes in a State law or increases in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the allocation for the District of Columbia) was based, which increased costs of administration cannot be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BENNETT of Michigan: On page 10, line 8, strike out "\$7,551,100" and insert "\$14,500,000."

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, all this amendment does is to restore the request of the budget, making the total authorization \$14,500,000 instead of \$7,551,100. I think it is important that this additional money be granted for the administration of this program. Our people in Michigan are very conservative in their requests in this regard, and they are deeply concerned about the effect the proposed cut by the Committee on Appropriations will have on the administration of the program in Michigan. I am sure the situation in Michigan on this is not unique and that other States undoubtedly have the same problems. I cannot see any justification for disallowing funds that have been requested for State salary increases of these employees after the commitment has been made, and I cannot see any justification for requiring that claims be made on the basis of every 2 weeks instead of on a weekly basis, as is the policy in Michigan, at least, where critical unemployment dictates need for claimants being paid on a weekly basis. I will ask for permission in the House to insert some telegrams that I have received.

I hope, Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, that you will support the adoption of this amendment.

[Mr. BUSBEY addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I can assure my colleagues that I will not consume the 5 minutes to which I am entitled under this pro forma motion.

I am interested in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan to this extent—I do not know whether my State of West Virginia is involved in the question of any salary increases, but it is involved in the question of increased workload. I am sure my colleagues here in the House have no conception of the situation that has developed in my State. Largely due to the administration of the reciprocal trade-agreements program by the present Tariff Commission, four West Virginia major industries are practically devastated.

Let me inform my colleagues that we have in 26 of the 55 counties in West Virginia 106,200 persons on relief. You must realize that that means a doubling and tripling of the workload on the unemployment compensation board.

I am interested in whether there is enough money to process those cases,

and I am more vitally interested, Mr. Chairman, in what the condition of that fund is that is available for the unemployed people in West Virginia. I was advised by one of the members of the committee that there is legislation being considered to provide for a loan by the Federal Government to States where their unemployment-compensation funds have become exhausted. West Virginia is right on the point of having to face that situation because we cannot continue to carry the load. And, speaking of unemployment, the State of West Virginia convened a special session of the legislature and made an additional million dollars of relief funds available. We do not have another meeting of the legislature until January next.

We have a serious situation in our State. I am interested in whether there is going to be any money to even pay the limited number of weeks that are due those people. It is a serious situation. I would like to know that there is enough money there to pay for whatever additional help is needed, whether we need what the gentleman from Michigan is asking for or not, and I certainly want the committee to approach this on the basis of need, not on the basis of what they think they need. And what facts did you have when you put this supplemental item in there?

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. I may say to the gentleman that we are just as concerned over the situation as are he and the gentleman from Michigan. The subcommittee at this time is getting ready to hear witnesses on this very same thing to take into consideration in connection with the fiscal 1955 appropriation bill which will be coming to the floor of the House in the near future.

Mr. BAILEY. They will have starved to death over in West Virginia before you get around to that. Will this item that you are restoring here now prevent their reducing the force in a State like West Virginia where they ought to add to the force to handle the increased load? It does cut down their personnel.

Mr. BUSBEY. We did not go into what would happen in each individual State. We do think that this amount of money will take care of the situation very nicely for the Nation as a whole.

Mr. BAILEY. Let me remind the gentleman from Illinois that you are allocating it to States; not only the 3 percent but the whole fund is allocated to the States.

Mr. BUSBEY. That is not the committee's responsibility. The Department of Labor allocates to the States.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I want to say to the gentleman for whatever comfort it may be to him that we have been told on high authority that this unemployment situation will take a turn for the better during the month of April.

Mr. BAILEY. I thank the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the pending amendment.

It may be that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan is not necessary. The amount is not \$7 million; it is \$6,948,900.

There are two things in connection with this that induces me to take the floor at this time. First, I am informed that the Michigan Civil Service Commission has issued an order for an increase in salaries of the State employees. These people working for this particular compensation bureau are State employees.

The second thing that challenges my attention is the fact that this request comes from the Employers Unemployment Compensation Bureau themselves, the people who pay the money into this fund. If this were not justified in the State from which I come it would seem to me that those who pay the money into the fund would not be the ones requesting this increase. For that reason I am influenced to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BENNETT]. If the amount is too much and not required, certainly it will not be paid out until needed.

I hope, therefore, that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BENNETT] will have the support of the committee.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. We have had the same complaints from our commissioner of labor in New York, who has said that the amount is inadequate to do the job of handling unemployment insurance claims. It seems to me that whether or not this threat of recession is serious, we certainly want to keep this unemployment insurance sound. I shall therefore support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. Chairman, I include the following telegram:

DETROIT MICH., March 22, 1954.
Representative GEORGE A. DONDERO,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

We urge favorable House action on Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor, supplemental budget request of \$14½ million. This full amount rather than the \$7½ million recommended by the House Appropriations Committee is necessary if Michigan is to have the proportionate share essential to proper administration.

MICHIGAN EMPLOYERS' UNEMPLOYMENT
COMPENSATION BUREAU,
COLIN L. SMITH, Manager.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. KNOX. I would like also to state that this additional money would go toward the retirement fund of those employees who are now working for the unemployment-compensation commissions of all the States. I notice by the report that that is eliminated from the provision which money could be achieved for. As to the question relative to the Civil

Service Commission, the gentleman is absolutely correct. The Civil Service Commission sets all of the pay scales in Michigan and the number of employees that the agencies shall employ, so, therefore, I think the gentleman is justified, and I think I will be justified, in supporting the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BENNETT].

Mr. DONDERO. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KNOX] is well qualified to speak on this matter. He was former speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. I want to state to my friend from Michigan that I have the same telegrams that our colleague from Michigan who offered the amendment has and they are very convincing. More than that, let me refer to page 33 of the hearings, to the testimony of Mr. Bernstein, who is the commissioner of unemployment compensation of that State and regional vice president of the Interstate Conference of Unemployment Security Agencies, as well as a member of its grants committee. He made a very strong argument on page 33 of the hearings for money for those purposes so necessary with the growth of unemployment, which I want to admit today has receded a little bit, but for the first time, and it is still far above the figures that we talked about some time ago.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. In answer to the gentleman from Michigan, my good friend [Mr. RABAUT], it is customary for the heads of practically all agencies spending Federal funds to come in and make a plea for additional money. There is nothing different in that pattern than what has always been customary in government.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, listen to this language: "We are subject to constant criticism throughout the country by employer groups" not workers but employer groups "because of the fact that we are not screening our claims adequately."

Mr. BUSBEY. In reply, I would say that the chairman of the subcommittee handling this appropriation has not received one single wire nor one single letter from any employer group, including my own State of Illinois.

Mr. RABAUT. Well, I have got them. The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by my colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BENNETT] deserves the support of every Member of this House.

I call your attention to the language of the committee report on page 18 expressing the feeling that there was not "sufficient showing of an emergency situation to reverse the basis on which the regular 1954 bill was enacted less than 1 year ago."

The basis referred to is a biweekly method of taking claims for unemployment compensation. This imposes an artificial waiting period on suddenly laid-off workers who are in urgent need of unemployment compensation, the only cushion they have against economic recession. The funds requested in this bill would have allowed State employment security agencies to take claims on a weekly basis and avoid this waiting period.

In the face of unemployment figures which are mounting in every corner of the country the committee has found an insufficient showing of an emergency. I call to your attention some figures which reached my desk this morning from the Michigan Employment Security Commission: 214,000 jobless people throughout the whole of Michigan, and 140,000 of them in Detroit is an emergency in any man's language. Why even the present administration, which is trying to play down the seriousness of our present economic situation has declared Detroit to be a labor-surplus area entitling the city to emergency consideration with respect to Government contracts. Which end of Pennsylvania Avenue are we to believe? The answer is clear. Let us not "kid" ourselves. Millions of unemployed workers all over America need the assistance that a proper appropriation in this bill can give them.

This is not entirely a prolabor situation. As was pointed out effectively in the hearings before the committee, industry objects to the biweekly basis because under it workers are not screened often enough against available job opportunities. We can expedite the screening process by making available the proper funds, thus helping to find jobs quickly for those taking unemployment compensation and reducing the number of claims.

On this specific point, I received a telegram yesterday from the employer Members of the Michigan Employment Security Advisory Council, which I would like to quote briefly at this point:

We feel that the long-established weekly basis for claims taking is essential in the interest of prompt payment of claims and as a protection against abuses. Employers provide the funds from which these appropriations are being made and we favor adequate provision for proper administration by the States.

The Honorable G. Mennen Williams, Governor of Michigan, also wired me on this measure, advising that—

Critical unemployment in Michigan dictates need for claimants being paid on weekly basis.

The amendment is sound and meritorious. It deserves the approval of the House.

(Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. NELSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks immediately following those of Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we could not have an agreement as to

time on this debate. I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved for the committee.

Mr. CANNON. That is satisfactory on this side, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I think that the committee should fully understand that the money we are talking about is money that has already been contributed by the employers to this particular fund. I notice that they have paid into the Treasury three-tenths of 1 percent for what they call the Federal unemployment tax. The contribution made to the fund, I am informed, amounts to \$280 million for this present fiscal year. The Congress for this fiscal year has appropriated only \$192.2 million, so there is, as the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] pointed out earlier in the day, a surplus of some \$60 million or more in the fund at this time additional to the amount which the gentleman from Michigan is now requesting under his amendment that the original budget estimate be restored so that unemployed workers will receive prompt payments of the amounts due them.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. NICHOLSON. There is over \$600 million in that fund that they have collected from the employer.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I am talking about the amounts appropriated for the present fiscal year and the amounts that have been contributed. I do not know what the accumulation is, but I assume the gentleman is correct.

This matter is causing a great deal of trouble in Wisconsin, as it is in Michigan, where unemployment exists and where it may possibly increase, but we hope it will not. In a letter from the chairman of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, written just a short time ago, he says:

In Wisconsin we had to lay off 90 from our permanent employment service staff, thereby cutting the staff about 23 percent. That has of course meant poorer and slower placement service to employers and to jobless workers. And slower placement work means lost production as well as higher benefit costs.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. BUDGE. Is it the contention of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SMITH] that the lay-offs have occurred by reason of the decrease during this fiscal year in the amount appropriated to the Bureau of Employment Security?

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I am not sure that I understand the gentleman's question, but it is my understanding that the Appropriations Committee cut requested amount \$20 million, when the original appropriation was considered.

Mr. BUDGE. The figure for this fiscal year is the highest it has ever been in history and is about \$2½ million higher than it was in 1953, if the amount approved here by the committee is adopted.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Apparently there was a protest at the time the committee acted on this original appropriation as I have said. Now our State people are coming back and saying that "This justifies our protest on your action earlier in the year." It does not make sense to me to cut \$21 million when there is a great need for most of it and when it has already been paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MEADER. I would like to say that I join with the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SMITH] in support of the amendment offered by my colleague, Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. My own district has one area which has been declared a disaster area and entitled to special consideration. In other areas in my district there has been unemployment caused by the cancellation of a huge aircraft contract. This matter of unemployment compensation is one of the matters of keen interest on the part of the Legislature of the State of Michigan at this time, and in my judgment it is no time to cut down the funds for the administration of these unemployment relief benefits.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I agree with the gentleman. No cut should be made in the appropriation when a critical situation exists and when the money is or should be available.

I want to conclude by reading from a telegram that I received this morning from the director of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission who has jurisdiction of the unemployment compensation funds and its administration, Mr. Vogta Wrabity.

President Eisenhower requested \$14½ million to permit decent State administration of jobless benefits. The Appropriations Committee recommended only \$7½ million for higher workloads. It provides nothing for better handling or prompt weekly payments of jobless benefits.

It is bad enough to be out of work and I know what that means. Certainly the least we can do is to make certain that these compensation checks and the administration of the funds are taken care of fully and expeditiously, for the best interest of our unemployed workers.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment should pass and I support it wholeheartedly.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. LANHAM. I agree with the gentleman from Wisconsin. I am in favor of this amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Thank you.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BENNETT]. This amendment would in-

crease the appropriation in this supplemental bill for unemployment compensation administration by \$7 million roughly. Such an increase would allow the taking of claims on a weekly basis rather than on a biweekly basis as is now done.

The chairman of the Maine Employment Security Commission has reported to me that curtailment of funds in this field has resulted in delayed payments to claimants. The greatest factor in delay is the instructions the commission is under to take claims on a biweekly basis. Through the sound and excellent administration that the Maine commission has always shown, they hope to put claim taking back on a weekly basis in a month or more. This amendment will insure that this is possible.

Administration of unemployment compensation is a poor place to practice questionable economies. Funds earmarked for that purpose have been paid in by employers. A large surplus now exists.

That man or woman who is unfortunate enough to be thrown out of a job is entitled to and needs prompt and accurate servicing and payment of his claim on a weekly basis. We should, without hesitation, provide enough funds to make certain that that can and will be done.

I am pleased indeed that the committee has indicated in its report and the chairman of the subcommittee has stated on the floor that this same matter will be carefully considered in the budget for 1955. All of us who are deeply concerned about the prompt, weekly payment of claims will watch the appropriation for that purpose carefully.

[Mr. HALE addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. LANHAM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BENNETT], and in justification of my position I am introducing into the RECORD with my own remarks, a letter which I received some weeks ago from the Honorable Ben T. Huie, commissioner of labor of Georgia, under whose jurisdiction the unemployment-compensation program and the employment service are operated.

I regret to know that there is as much unemployment in my State as this letter indicates and feel sure that the amount sought to be added to the appropriation bill by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BENNETT], is, if anything, too small.

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCY,
Atlanta, Ga., March 2, 1954.

Hon. HENDERSON LANHAM,
Member of Congress, New House Office
Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: There has been presented to the House Subcommittee on Labor a request of \$14,500,000 for supplemental grants to States for unemployment insurance and employment service administration for the remainder of this fiscal year. The sharply rising volume of unemployment since September 1, 1953, has created the need for this

appropriation as the State agencies are budgeted on workloads experienced. For example, the number of claimants in your district has increased from 2,550 to 9,529. There are now 34,026 persons claiming weekly job-insurance payments in Georgia, and the number has almost tripled in the past 6 months. Many unemployed persons who are not covered by job insurance have registered for work in our 34 local offices. We now have on file a total of 62,991 applications for work. We must continue and intensify our efforts to find jobs for these thousands of workers. Accordingly, the administrative funds currently available for this program will not finance needs for the remainder of this fiscal year.

We urge your favorable consideration of the above request and recommend that payment be authorized from the \$14,500,000 of all actual salary increases paid to State agency personnel. The original appropriation for the fiscal year 1954 prohibited payment of salary increases from the contingency fund, contrary to the policy in prior years. This has caused substantial damage and embarrassment to the employment-security program. The principle permitting payment of salary increases from contingency funds should also be continued in the appropriation to finance the employment-security program in fiscal year 1955.

I shall personally appreciate your support of this request.

Cordially yours,

BEN T. HUIET,
Commissioner, Department of Labor
of Georgia.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE] is recognized.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, we on the committee are just as much concerned as anyone that the people out of work receive their unemployment-compensation checks, to which they are entitled. We are just as much concerned about that as are the gentlemen from Michigan and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SMITH]. However, the situation with which we are confronted is that the amendment offered will not accomplish the purpose sought. To begin with, let us make a comparison of the funds which have been made available to this agency. As I said a few moments ago, for the fiscal year 1954, if the committee recommendation is sustained here, we will have the largest appropriation in history for this agency, \$199,756,100.

Let us compare that with, say, the year 1950. The caseload has changed considerably since 1950. In the year 1950 the insured unemployment being administered by this agency was 2,033,100 people. In 1954 the estimate given the subcommittee by the agency was 1,403,000 insured unemployed. Conversely, in 1950 there were \$174 million appropriated to this agency for this purpose, and this year, as I said, there were practically \$200 million appropriated.

The salary item about which there has been so much discussion is not actually involved in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan. The moneys sought to be increased by this amendment go into the contingency fund. Under the present law the money, even though it were appropriated under this amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan, would not be available to pay increased State salaries. Under the language of the bill, the \$14,500,000 sought to be appropriated by this amendment would be available only to

meet increased costs resulting from increased workload attributable to an increase in claims filed and paid and changes in State unemployment-compensation laws. The House should know that these are the only things that this \$14,500,000 could be used for, before it votes on this amendment.

The other items, as to weekly rather than biweekly reporting, is something the committee desires to go into in the regular hearings which are now in progress. We have not prohibited any State from doing this work in that manner if it sees fit. We have in this bill allowed practically all of the money which was requested except for the two items of the salary increase and the question about weekly rather than biweekly reporting, which is still optional, and this amendment would not accomplish either of those purposes.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUDGE. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. PERKINS. I first want to state that I intend to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan. I doubt the accuracy of the figures the gentleman just gave the committee in connection with the number of people who are now receiving unemployment benefits. The gentleman will find that 2,200,000 last week was the number.

Mr. BUDGE. I decline to yield further.

The information I gave is contained on page 19 of our hearings and is the information which was furnished the committee by the Bureau of Employment Security.

Mr. PERKINS. Did the gentleman check those figures?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield further.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUDGE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. May I ask the gentleman from Idaho this: If this is such an emergency, why is there still \$4 million left in the contingency fund? The amendment for nearly \$7 million which the gentleman from Michigan has offered does not correct the situation he wants to correct at all. It is just a matter of absorbing some of these items that the bureau can absorb themselves.

Mr. CRETELLA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BENNETT] which amendment restores to the appropriation to the Department of Labor the sum of \$6,948,900. It is obvious to me that this Department is one which can definitely utilize the funds appropriated by his amendment and will allow the payment for expenses for workload increases in connection with unemployment compensation claims.

In my State of Connecticut, the staff of the Department administering the unemployment compensation is inadequate and I have been urged by the commissioner of labor of my State, as well as labor organizations, to support this increase which I do wholeheartedly and enthusiastically.

It is bad enough for one to be out of employment without being hampered and delayed by the inadequacy of a force to adjudicate his claim. I am sure that if there should be more money than is needed for this purpose by the adoption of this amendment, that the fund will be wisely and judiciously administered by the respective States. I hope the amendment passes.

(Mr. HALE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks following the remarks of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. NELSON].)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BENNETT].

The question was taken; and the Chairman being in doubt, the Committee divided and there were—ayes 62, noes 79.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. BENNETT of Michigan and Mr. BUSBEY.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 87, noes 86.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Payments to school districts

For an additional amount for "Payments to school districts," \$5,850,000.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BUSBEY: Page 11, after line 8, insert:

"Assistance for school construction

"For an additional amount for providing school facilities and for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected areas as authorized by Public Law 815, 81st Congress, as amended by Public Law 246, 83d Congress, \$55 million, to remain available through December 31, 1954, all of which shall be available for payments authorized by section 209 (c) of Public Law 815, 81st Congress, as amended by section 2 (e) of Public Law 246, 83d Congress: Provided, That entitlements shall be paid on a pro rata basis if there be not enough to cover all legal entitlements."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I do not believe 5 minutes are necessary for the explanation of this amendment, because it has been thoroughly discussed in general debate.

I do want to say that the amendment has been read by the chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McCONNELL], as well as the ranking minority member of the committee, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN], and both have agreed to the language of the amendment.

This item was not in the original bill, as reported by the subcommittee and the full committee, due to the fact that there was no request from the Department for this money. Although we intended bringing this supplemental bill on the floor last Tuesday, it developed that there was a very great amount of interest, on the part of many Members, in this item. We thought it only fair to

the membership of the committee, and the whole House, to have some hearings on this matter before making the final decision. Hearings were held last Tuesday afternoon. Copies of the hearings are available at this time at the desk, and anyone can read what happened at the hearings.

I think the amendment speaks for itself.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FORAND. Did I understand the gentleman to say there was no request from the Department for this amount?

Mr. BUSBEY. There was no request in the supplemental budget that was before the subcommittee.

Mr. FORAND. From the Budget?

Mr. BUSBEY. From the Budget; yes.

Mr. FORAND. That is different from the department; that is the point I am trying to clear up: Did the department ask for it and was it cut out by the Bureau of the Budget, or was it that the Department did not ask?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield.

Mr. TABER. There was no request of the department to the Budget.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. LANHAM. I am informed that the Department of Education did not request this money because they were instructed by the Bureau of the Budget not to do so.

Mr. BUSBEY. If the gentleman knows that, he has information that I personally do not have.

Mr. LANHAM. I have the information but I cannot recall the names of the people who gave it to me. I think it is true. However, the gentleman can find out if he investigate a little.

(Mr. LANHAM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I am strongly in favor of this amendment, and am glad the Committee on Appropriations has offered this amendment. This sum of \$55 million will pay no more than 70 percent of original entitlement. After hearings before the House Education Committee, June 1953, the House voted unanimously to pay these entitlements in full—\$95 million. The Senate was reluctant to accept this amount; a compromise figure of \$55 million was accepted, with appropriation to be made during this session. The above statement is in keeping with the intent and purpose of the law as passed by Congress, as may be found in the last paragraph on page 5 of report 702 of the 83d Congress, 1st session, as follows:

It was the clear and expressed intent of Congress in enacting title II of Public Law 815 to pay to all school districts which duly applied for payments, and met all the statutory requirements, the amount called for by the formulas set forth in the law. Many school districts, in reliance upon this clearly expressed congressional intent, have drawn on their own resources to go ahead with urgently needed school construction in ad-

vance of the availability of Federal appropriations—as the law, in fact, permitted and encouraged them to do—only to find that as a result of their initiative in meeting their school facilities needs, they were unable because of reduced priority to share in appropriations later made available. Others had already bonded themselves to capacity by constructing schools for federally connected children prior to the enactment of Public Law 815 and were entitled to reimbursement under the provisions of that law authorizing applications for reimbursement in such situations. Many still have unmet needs for new buildings as a result of recent school population increases.

The purpose of this appropriation is to provide the Federal Government with funds for meeting its responsibility for aiding school construction in school districts burdened with an increased enrollment of federally connected children from June 30, 1939, to June 30, 1952, except that no school district would receive reimbursement for any expenditure for construction of school facilities under a contract entered into before September 30, 1950.

Title II, Georgia entitlements, are as follows:

1. Board of Education, Bibb County	\$361,542.00
2. Douglas City Board of Education	75,000.00
3. Marietta City Board of Education	773,968.00
4. Clayton Board of Education	63,967.77
5. Cobb County Board of Education	107,235.99
6. Floyd County Board of Education	321,556.00
7. Liberty County Board of Education	129,164.82
8. Muscogee County Board of Education	962,479.00
9. Dublin Public Schools	38,472.78
Total	2,833,386.36

FEDERAL BURDEN ON LOCAL TAXPAYER

The opposition to the amendment under consideration fails to recognize that this action intends only to provide funds to carry out the provisions of the law.

These provisions, in essence, are to relieve local taxpayers of burdens imposed on local areas because of Federal activities.

The weight of Federal activities should fall equally on all citizens of the United States and not on local taxpayers. I therefore support this amendment and congratulate the committee on offering it.

The intent of Public Law 815 is to provide funds for school housing for children coming into a community because of Federal impact.

This law was conceived in bipartisan spirit and should be so continued. The school districts having claim under these laws should be paid without further delay.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Is it not the fact that Dr. Brownell, Commissioner of Education, in testimony, suggested that it was the responsibility of his office of initiating a request for such funds and that such request is under active review at this time by the Department?

Mr. BUSBEY. Yes. The Department had this matter under review and study at the time the question came up about the \$55 million being added in this supplemental appropriation bill.

I think that is as it should be. The Secretary wanted to study this matter sufficiently to know that she was doing the right thing before she made her recommendation. Unfortunately, we cannot tell now if there will or will not be another 1954 supplemental bill before the end of the fiscal year. If we knew that there would be, I would very definitely have preferred to await the results of Secretary Hobby's study and her recommendations.

(Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I am glad to support wholeheartedly the amendment just offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY]. As a member of the Education and Labor Committee, and as a member of its subcommittee which recommended the extension of the legislation under discussion today, I have been most interested in seeing that aid is promptly made available by these federally affected school districts.

Like many other members, I have a number of these schools in my district. Just a few days ago a group of citizens from Denville Township in my home county of Morris, presented me with a petition bearing more than 2,900 signatures. They asked me for assistance in getting Federal funds to cover an application for reimbursement totaling \$190,500, which had been approved in June 1952. These are commitments recognized by law, and these legitimate claims need prompt consideration.

In closing, I should like to commend the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, for the position which he has taken here today. Both he and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY] have pointed out that no specific request for this appropriation has been made by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. They are willing, nonetheless, because of the urgency of this situation, to support the amendment which we are now considering. These funds are badly needed in school districts throughout the country, and unquestionably will be put to good use.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY].

Mr. Chairman, my proper support of legislation relating to the school construction assistance program in areas with substantial increases in federally connected school children is a matter of public record. It is a record well known by the people of my district whom I have the honor to serve as a Member of Congress.

This original program was established under Public Law 815, 81st Congress. Last year the program was continued and amended in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 246, 83d Congress.

During the closing days of the last session, the House-Senate conference

committee considering this legislation agreed to extend for 1 year—to June 30, 1954—the time for making appropriations under the original program, and authorized an appropriation of not to exceed \$55 million to cover grants not in excess of 70 percent of the remaining unpaid entitlements.

The Town of Groton still has a vital stake in this matter in its Fitch High School 8-room addition construction project application in the amount of \$350,244.

Mr. S. B. Butler, superintendent of schools for the town of Groton, advises me that on a 70-percent basis the town's share of approximately \$245,000 will make possible the elimination of the present double shift arrangements in the Poquonnock bridge area.

Last year—on February 19, 1953—when a similar appropriation bill was under consideration, I urged my colleagues to provide adequate funds for this basic program. At that time I analyzed in detail the very real problems of the town of Groton with regard to providing proper and adequate educational facilities for the children of that community.

These same basic problems are shared by other towns of my State, namely, Waterford, East Lyme, Manchester, Southington, West Hartford, Windsor Locks, East Hartford, and Glastonbury. Since all of these towns had valid applications on file as of June 30, 1952, they are vitally interested in this proposed amendment. I urge its adoption because I believe it to be the proper responsibility of Congress to honor these unpaid entitlements—entitlements previously authorized by Congress.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment.

I think it is unfortunate that many of our people have been so preoccupied with the dramatic events of modern history that they have lost track of what is happening in our schools.

Population increases during the last decade alone would be enough to cause a tremendous crisis in the Nation's school systems. But that is only one of the factors involved.

Since the beginning of the war in Korea and the subsequent accelerated defense program, thousands of families have flocked to the areas around Federal installations and defense industrial plants. Some sections of the country were affected more than others.

The tendency to concentrate defense industries in certain areas has served to aggravate the problem.

Consequently, the school systems in those communities faced and still are facing an especially critical shortage of school-housing facilities. They have done the best they could under the burden of greatly increased enrollments.

Clearly, the Federal Government has an obligation to help those communities whose school systems have been hard hit by the influx of relocated children. That is why we must approve additional funds for school construction today.

In Public Law 815 of the 81st Congress and Public Law 246 of the 83d, the Congress recognized that obligation. The Congress tried to provide financial

assistance to those communities affected by defense activities. It set up standards of eligibility which the communities were required to meet before qualifying for this Federal school-construction aid.

Mr. Chairman, I regard these laws as firm commitments by the Congress to help the local communities in providing minimum school facilities. I do not believe we should run out on this obligation to our children.

In the majority of cases, the relocated children come from families without taxable real estate in the new communities in which they have come to live for temporary periods. They are not intentional tax dodgers. It is simply that there is no effective machinery for making them contributing patrons of the schools which their children attend.

This amendment is merely a move to carry to its completion a declared policy of this Congress.

(Mr. MAGNUSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Messrs. TOLLEFSON, WOLVERTON, WILSON of California, OAKMAN, ELLIOTT, BYRNE of Pennsylvania, MACHROWICZ, and MILLER of Kansas (at the request of Mr. CANNON) asked and were given permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD following those of Mr. McCONNELL.)

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I want to get this matter as clear as possible.

First of all, I wish to commend the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. The situation in which we find ourselves was not of his making. It was due to the fact that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare had not made a specific request under the \$55 million authorization that we passed last year. That authorization was passed in the House, approved by the Senate and signed by the President. In other words, it is the law of the land—Public Law 246—that an appropriation of \$55 million shall be made to take care of past entitlements authorized under the formula set forth in Public Law 815.

Going back a couple of years to the previous legislation it was stated that certain areas, if they conformed to various standards and formulas, and so forth, would be entitled to a certain amount of money for construction. A large number of districts put in their applications, which applications were approved and authorized. Many of them were not paid. The total, I think, was approximately \$98 million in applications for entitlements which were not paid. We put in the bill last year, the extension of Public Law 815, the proviso that \$95 million shall be paid on those past entitlements for construction. That was passed virtually unanimously in the House. The other body provided for no such back payments, but in conference an amount of \$55 million was agreed upon.

We stated that where applications had been in and approved and payments authorized by June 30, 1952, they should be paid to the extent of 70 percent of those authorizations.

Now, it might be well to point out that while the bill was being considered last year the Department opposed our putting in for payment of back entitlements. Now we find, although that bill was finally passed and signed back in August of last year, that not a single move has been made by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to make any request for payments on past entitlements. We said in the bill passed last year, which is now the law of the land, the Committee on Appropriations would have up until June 30 this year to take care of appropriating \$55 million. Someone has argued that we ought to wait a couple of months longer, perhaps until June, to act on the \$55 million item, but there is great danger that it will be lost in the shuffle at the fiscal year end, June 30, 1954, and therefore I think that this amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY] to provide for \$55 million should be passed at this time.

If there are any questions, I will be glad to answer them.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCONNELL. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BARDEN. I asked the gentleman to yield just to make this observation: I appreciate the remarks made by my chairman. I concur in them heartily. I compliment him for keeping faith with the committee, with the House, and with the people to whom this money will go. They had a right to believe that it was a commitment, and I think nothing less than what we are doing should be passed as total good faith. The chairman has been very frank in his statement. He has discussed it with his committee fully and fairly. I compliment him, and I appreciate the position that he is taking in this matter. May I say this further: May I just again agree that the confusion that arose is not the making of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] or the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY]. The Department is certainly at fault in this matter.

Mr. McCONNELL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCONNELL. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. I want to thank the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] for making that clear, because I did not want any misunderstanding on this matter, because this \$55 million that I offered the amendment on on the bill before us was not cut out of the bill by the subcommittee or the full Committee on Appropriations because we had no request before our committee for the \$55 million or any other sum.

Mr. McCONNELL. I thought I made that clear, but I will also reemphasize it. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY] is correct. He is not at fault in any way, because no requests for past entitlements were made.

(Mr. McCONNELL (at the request of Mr. BARDEN) was allowed to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCONNELL. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HOLMES. I want to congratulate the gentleman upon his clarifying statement concerning this matter. I want to at this time go on record very strongly in favor of this amendment.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCONNELL. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, I wish to compliment the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor for his excellent statement and for his fair statement. I believe the chairman will agree that unless this appropriation goes through now, in all probability it is all over with; it is now or never. Is that a correct statement?

Mr. McCONNELL. I do not know whether it is now or never, but I think it very imperative that it be passed now.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I just want to quote something that I said in debate last year:

Congress has demonstrated by an overwhelming majority the recognition of a Federal obligation to those local areas financially affected by the acquisition of property and the influx of thousands of additional schoolchildren. The committee unanimously believes that a moral obligation exists in that respect and therefore authorizes a total of \$95 million to take care of previous obligations.

I had that feeling about the \$95 million; so did this House, but because the other body provided nothing, we agreed to 70 percent of the unpaid obligations, or a figure of \$55 million. So I think the approval of this amendment in the amount of \$55 million is amply justified.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCONNELL. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Will we get only 70 percent of what was originally agreed to?

Mr. McCONNELL. We authorized last year, coming out of the final conference, 70 percent of the unpaid obligations on past entitlements to be the amount that would be paid. That is the amount, \$55 million, for which we are asking appropriations.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I thank the gentleman, because I think it is a moral obligation and we ought to take care of it.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCONNELL. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. But that 70 percent was a compromise, taking into consideration what we call minimum standards.

Mr. McCONNELL. Not entirely, I will say to the gentleman from Illinois. Some of it was this. As you take care of some unhouse children, under the new requests, you probably would cut out the need for a certain percentage of past entitlements where construction had not been fully completed.

Mr. BUSBEY. That does not mean that some communities are only going to get 70 percent of what they spent on their school buildings.

Mr. McCONNELL. No; but they will receive only 70 percent of the unpaid en-

titlements which have been approved or authorized as of June 30, 1952.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCONNELL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. But that only applies to 70 percent on the balance remaining. That is, if they had distributed \$100,000 overall and had received only \$40,000, they would now receive 70 percent of the \$60,000.

Mr. McCONNELL. They would receive 70 percent of the unpaid entitlements, whatever that happened to be. My understanding is that in considering the unpaid entitlements the Department would take into account amounts that had been paid previously on those same entitlements.

(Mr. McCONNELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Chairman, I shall support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY], which would appropriate \$55 million additional school construction funds for assistance to those school districts which have qualified for assistance under Public Law 815 of the 81st Congress. Under that law many school districts filed applications for assistance and were awarded entitlements in those instances where they met the criteria fixed by the law.

To date a majority of those schools have received financial assistance from the Federal Government under appropriations heretofore made. Other schools have not received help, although entitled to it, simply because Congress has not appropriated sufficient funds to do so. This amendment seeks to take care of those schools, at least to the extent which is authorized by existing law.

In my opinion, the Federal Government ought to recognize its obligation to the schools which have not received help under their entitlements given them pursuant to Public Law 815.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman, the amendment that has been offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY] providing \$55 million to carry out the purposes of Public Law 815, 81st Congress, chapter 995, 2d session, for the construction of school facilities in areas affected by Federal activities, is highly necessary.

Public Law 815 was adopted by Congress in recognition of the impact which certain Federal activities have had on the school-construction needs in the areas in which such Federal activities have been carried on. In that legislation Congress declared it to be the public policy of the United States to bear the cost of constructing school facilities in such areas in the manner and to the extent provided in the legislation.

In full expectation that such would be the policy of the United States, arrangements were made by many local communities coming within the provisions of the bill. They fully expected to receive the financial aid intended. Applications were accordingly filed. The purpose of this amendment is to fulfill the obligations that have thus been created

and for which the financial aid expected has not been received. The amendment is most meritorious and should be adopted.

[Mr. WILSON of California addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. OAKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to add my wholehearted support to the amendment of my distinguished colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BENNETT].

During the transition from our wartime to a peacetime economy it is inevitable that economic adjustments take place. It is impossible to make this shift without temporarily experiencing some unemployment. All branches of Government should surely cooperate to the fullest in making this transition as painless as humanly possible.

One of the more important phases of this program is the prompt and regular payment of all unemployment compensation claims. The amendment of the gentleman from Michigan is important and necessary for this purpose. The people of Michigan, the employees, the employers, and all levels of government in Michigan have united in asking the Congress to provide this needed assistance now.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my fellow Members of the House to support the pleas of our people and to vote for the passage of the Bennett amendment.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Busbey amendment to provide \$55 million to cover entitlement earned by impacted school districts under the terms of Public Law 815, as amended.

There is no reason, certainly no good reason, why this appropriation should not be made at this time. As a matter of fact, it is already greatly delayed. Several millions of dollars for Alabama's schools are included in this appropriation.

Now, I wish to turn to the plight of our schools in general. In 1951 Hamon, in an article in *School Life*, estimated that 600,000 public school classrooms would be needed during the next 7 years. If this estimate was correct, our country would need in the neighborhood of \$20 billion to furnish this generation of schoolchildren with adequate school-room facilities. As far back as 1943 the National Resources Planning Board estimated that an expenditure of a billion dollars a year for 10 years would be necessary to eliminate deficiencies in public elementary and secondary school housing.

The generation of children now in and entering the public schools needs not only seating space but it needs libraries, gymnasiums, shops, music, art, drama rooms, lunchrooms, libraries, and other related facilities.

We are living in the age of the atom, in the day of the frightening explosion of hydrogen, in the day of bacteriological developments, which threaten to erase mankind from the face of the earth.

We are living in a day when a developed, a trained, and educated intelligence is more sorely needed than at any time in the history of the world.

In the face of these things how can we overlook, or neglect, or pass by on the other side the need of our public schools? Here are some figures that speak for themselves: 66 percent of the public high schools of America do not have medical suites; 43 percent do not have cafeterias; 17 percent do not have auditoriums; 11 percent do not have gymnasiums; shame that 22 percent do not have libraries; 59 percent do not have art rooms; 33 percent do not have music rooms; 18 percent do not have science rooms; 12 percent do not have shops; 15 percent do not have homemaking rooms; 24 percent do not have business education rooms.

I submit to the House of Representatives that the time has arrived that we must do something to improve America's schools.

A Federal aid bill, providing funds to the States and local communities for the construction of schoolhouses, is immediately justified. I trust this Congress will give this problem its immediate attention.

[Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

[Mr. MACHROWICZ addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the amendment. There has been a lot of discussion and some conjecture as to why this amendment is desirable and necessary. As I said on the floor of the House when a similar bill was before us in the last session, Congress has committed the United States Government to contribute to the expense of housing and educating the pupils of those school districts that have been impacted because of Federal defense activities. In honor, this Congress has no alternative but to pass this amendment and thereby to keep what amounts to the plighted word of the United States Government.

Why the necessary amount was not made a part of the bill as brought to the floor by the committee, whether it was deliberately omitted, or whether it was an oversight, is of no importance so far as the people affected are concerned. The fact remains that the passage of this amendment will correct the omission and I intend to support the bill as amended.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know yet that anyone has given the reason why this request has not heretofore been made to the Congress. There is only one reason why the request was not made to Congress before today and that lies in the old Federal Security Administration itself.

As the chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor said just now—and I remember reading his testimony of last July when this bill was amended and extended by a unanimous vote of this Congress—the Congress had on more than one occasion demonstrated by overwhelming majorities that they

were for this law and for appropriations to back up the law.

I have always maintained, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, that when Congress by a unanimous vote authorizes an expenditure or an appropriation of a sum such as this \$55 million, the amount we have under consideration today, it is then mandatory upon the executive branch of the Government to pay some attention to the will of Congress. In this particular case the executive branch of the Government paid little attention to that unanimous vote of last July until about 2 weeks ago. How many times the Department of Education recommended it to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, I do not know; I am referring to this appropriation of \$55 million. I know that on two occasions it was recommended, but no action was taken.

To the best of my knowledge and information, up to this point, nothing was going to be done about it until last Friday or until the latter part of February, when the people from the Department of Education appeared before our subcommittee and requested a supplemental of \$5,800,000 under Public Law 874. It was then that we started asking questions about the unpaid obligations of the Federal Government to these school districts, to the tune of \$55 million, and about the necessary amount of money to be budgeted and appropriated to meet all of the applications, eligible for payment under the new act, Public Law 815. They told us at that time it would amount to \$58 million in new money over the \$40 million that is being recommended in the regular appropriation bill for the construction of new projects under the law as the Congress extended the law last July by a unanimous vote.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I think the gentleman ought to be commended for calling the matter to the attention of the committee, to the attention of the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], our chairman, and to the House. The gentleman was the first man that called it to our attention. All of us from the States affected—and most of the States are affected—are grateful to the gentleman for doing so.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman.

I have no fault to find with anybody on this side of the aisle at all or in the Congress itself. The fault does not lie in the House of Representatives because it extended this act last July by unanimous vote. The people downtown absolutely refused to go to the Bureau of the Budget and ask for one dime of this money.

When this bill was passed, as I remember it, back in 1950, there were no politics in the bill at all. When it was again passed, as I read the RECORD, on July 8 of last year, there were no politics in it, and I do not want to see any politics in it today.

I have an amendment I intended to offer that I told the full Committee on

Appropriations on last Friday I was going to offer that would amount to \$113 million, of which \$55 million would be available for payments authorized by section 209 (c) of the public law which you have under discussion today. So, in order to keep politics out of education in our country—and I think we should keep politics out of it and not play politics with the school kids of this country—I have agreed to go along with my distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY], on this \$55 million, with the understanding that we give serious consideration to the other \$58 million which we have been told by people in the Department of Education is owed or will be owed under the applications that were received as of last November.

(On request of Mr. CANNON, and by unanimous consent, Mr. FOGARTY was allowed to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. FOGARTY. I am going to support the amendment offered by my chairman [Mr. BUSBEY] for \$55 million. However, I say to the Members of this House that when sometime after the Easter recess we appear before you with our regular appropriation bill for the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, I will offer an amendment that will be justified. One that will meet 100 percent of the eligible applicants under the law as amended last year in Public Law 815, so that they will have the money available starting July 1 to build the buildings that are needed at the present time and to give to these children in the federally impacted areas decent educational facilities, that they do not now have in this country. I hope by the demonstration here this afternoon, that we are taking politics out of education. I hope that when this Congress by an overwhelming vote, whether it be on education or anything else, speaks with a unanimous voice, or as I said, by an overwhelming vote, the people in our executive departments will pay some attention to the will and intent of the Congress. I believe that is their job and their responsibility. I hope this afternoon will be an example to them to pay some attention to the Congress in the future.

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. FORRESTER. I compliment the gentleman and the committee for the splendid thing that has been done here today. I want you to know I am extremely grateful because I just do not know how some of my small counties that have suffered so much from the military impact could have possibly operated. I am particularly gratified to know the gentleman will pursue this matter further, and that sometime in April the gentleman is going to renew his request for this other money.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. WHITTEN. I want to add my commendation to that extended to the gentleman from Rhode Island by the

gentleman from Georgia. I raised with the gentleman from Rhode Island the question of seeing that this amendment provides or make these funds available until used. I understood that agreement had been reached that they would continue available until January 1956. Is the gentleman assured that that will be ample time to actually put into the process and make available these funds so that they will carry out the purpose, or is there any question in the gentleman's mind as to whether the availability of these funds should be for an indefinite period?

Mr. FOGARTY. I cannot speak for the Department of Education, but I would think that between now and January 1, they could examine every application and make sure they were entitled to this money.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. May I say to the gentleman from Mississippi I am informed these applications or requests have been on file since about the middle of 1952. They have been reviewed and inspected and certified, and have been ready for action for several months. I think the department will do the wise thing in rechecking to see that the entitlements are correct and that some of the projects that may be for one reason or another discontinued will be given the proper consideration. But in view of that fact, and in view of the fact that it is now almost April 1, I agree with the gentleman that it did not look as if there was time enough to let it go until July 1. I do think January 1 is ample time.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WILSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. WILSON of California. On this question of past entitlements, is it the gentleman's understanding that each school district with entitlement will get approximately 70 percent of the entitlement, or will some 70 percent of those districts with entitlements get full payment on their entitlement? Does the gentleman have any understanding about that?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN].

Mr. BARDEN. This \$55 million will be paid on a prorata basis to the school districts with entitlements.

Mr. WILSON of California. It will be paid on a prorata basis to each district with entitlement?

Mr. BARDEN. Yes, that is clearly set out in the law.

Mr. WILSON of California. I wanted to get that clear in the RECORD to show that it is the intent of the Congress that that percentage would be paid to each school district with entitlement.

Mr. BARDEN. It will be prorated. That is part of the amendment.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, in connection with the amendment which has been recommended by the committee, I am hopeful that there will be sufficient funds to adequately care for those situations to which, as has been

pointed out by the gentleman from Rhode Island, Congress has given its emphatic approval. The Malden School District has been carrying an enormous burden during the past several years as a result of a situation which Congress intended should be relieved through legislation approved in this House by a practically unanimous vote. Yet only recently has this area been considered as eligible for Federal funds for maintenance and operation and is still awaiting executive approval for it to become eligible for construction funds.

I am including with my remarks copy of a letter under date of November 3, 1953, to Mr. Samuel Brownell, United States Commissioner of Education, which shows the history and status of the Malden Missouri Airbase which is presently and for the past few years been used as a training base for NATO students. This letter also points out the heavy burden placed on the public-school organization in that community. I am informed by Mr. W. I. Myers, superintendent of the Malden public schools that—

There has been an increase of 199 average daily attendance of school children in the Malden Public Schools due to the activities of this training program. In 1950-51, before reactivation of the Malden Air Base, this school had an average daily attendance of 980.1, and now the average daily attendance is 1,179, showing the increase of 199 average daily attendance.

In addition to this large increase of school children, which has placed a severe financial burden on the school district, this area has also been greatly effected by the serious drought condition existent for the past 2 years. This is predominantly a farming area, and the drought has created an acute unemployment situation. Business prosperity in this area mainly depends upon agricultural conditions.

The air-training program at the airbase has given some relief to this unemployment situation, but not enough to offset the conditions.

As a result of this areawide unemployment the school revenue from local sources has been greatly impaired.

Due to these conditions we feel that the vicinity of the Malden Air Base should be considered a critical defense area.

We have applied for emergency aid every year for the past 3 years, but at this time have not definitely been declared eligible for emergency financial aid.

As stated above, I have been assured that the Malden School has been approved and is eligible for some Federal aid for maintenance and operation which is to be advanced within the next few days. At this point I include the letter to Mr. Brownell setting forth the conditions under which I believe it should undoubtedly be approved for construction aid:

NOVEMBER 3, 1953.

Mr. SAMUEL BROWNELL,
United States Commissioner of Education,
United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

Re status of Malden Airbase.

DEAR SIR: The Malden Airbase operated as a United States Army Air Force Field during World War II. The land was acquired by the Government in 1942, and the Air Force started preflight operations in that year. At the close of World War II, the base was declared surplus property and turned over to the War Assets Administration. At that

time, through the State Department of Education and the United States Office of Education, the Malden School District filed an application for the facilities suitable for educational purposes. It was necessary to acquire additional facilities to care for the additional children living in the 250 housing units at the airbase.

Mr. Frank K. Reid, field representative of the United States Office of Education, came to Malden, June 15, 1947, from Topeka, Kans. Mr. Reid approved the facilities applied for, as being suitable for educational purposes, and recommended that they be included in the city's application for the airbase.

The city of Malden acquired the Malden Airbase as surplus property from the War Assets Administration in 1948, as a municipal air field under the supervision of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, and turned over to the Malden School District No. C-11 those buildings suitable for school purposes. The Malden School District used these facilities until the air base was reactivated in 1951, when these facilities had to be given up to make room for the NATO training program. The children from the base now have to be transported to the central school in Malden, which is overtaxing our school housing facilities.

As a result of Anderson air activities personnel and Army personnel, we have enrolled 150 additional students in the 1951-52 school year, 300 additional students in the 1952-53 school year, and expect an increase of that number for the 1953-54 school year in addition to our regular enrollment. This not only overtaxes housing facilities, but places a heavy burden on school finances, as from 6 to 10 additional teachers have had to be added to our elementary teaching staff. The only financial aid we receive is state aid, which amounts to about \$77 per child. Per capita cost per child is \$186, therefore there is a deficit of \$109 per child. During the 1952-53 school year, the extra cost to the district of educating the 300 children amounted to \$32,700, which has to be borne by the school district. The air base with its evaluation of \$2 million, at our school tax rate of 3.10, would amount to \$62,000 in taxes. However, the base is declared tax-free, therefore the school district realizes no income from taxes on this property, and yet we must educate these children at the expense of the people of the local community.

In the fall of 1952, the Malden School District was declared ineligible for emergency building aid (Public Law 815) and ineligible for current expenses aid (Public Law 874), by the United States Office of Education, because the Malden Air Base was declared outside the status of Federal property. Since the revision of these two bills, we are asking that you again review and reconsider the eligibility of our school for aid under these provisions.

The bills H. R. 6049 and H. R. 6078 have been passed by the 83d Congress and approved by President Eisenhower. Members of Congress regarded this legislation merely as a provision for Federal payment of an obligation, Federal shouldering of a part of the financial burden placed upon certain communities by Federal activities, or a form of Federal payment in lieu of revenue lost to the communities from Federal ownership of property.

Public Law 246 adds to Public Law 815 a new title III, the purpose of which is "to provide assistance for the construction of urgently needed minimum school facilities in school districts which, since the school year 1951-52, have had substantial increases in school membership as a result of new or increased Federal activities."

Public Law 248, amending Public Law 874 of the 81st Congress, extends through the fiscal year 1956 the Federal program of financial aid for the operation of schools in districts especially affected by Federal activities.

A change which became effective July 1, 1953, is a provision that defines Federal property so as to include properties owned by the United States and leased to a private contractor, even though the contractor's leasehold interest is subject to local taxation under State law.

Public Law 248 makes changes in provisions under Public Law 874 for the education of children who reside on Federal property for whose education local tax revenues may not be expended or for whom no local education agency is able to provide suitable free public education. In such cases the Federal Government provides education directly through schools located on Federal bases under Federal supervision or under contract with a local agency. The changes in the law are directed toward clarification of the relevant responsibilities of the Commissioner of Education or of the local contracting agency.

The Congress has appropriated \$66,500,000 for payments under Public Law 874, as amended, in the current fiscal year 1954.

During the past 2 school years, the Malden School District has educated these children, which are a result of Federal activities. However, the district cannot continue to do this, as you can readily see. There must be some means of securing aid if we are to survive.

Respectfully yours,

W. I. MYERS,

*Superintendent, Malden Public Schools,
Authorized Representative To Apply
for Federal Aid.*

(Copies to Mr. J. L. Watson, field representative, United States Office of Education; Mr. H. Kenneth Kirchner, assistant commissioner, State department of education.)

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I want to join those who have commended the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY] and the members of his subcommittee in providing the additional funds necessary to cover the applications of school districts for construction funds under past entitlement. The Congress created this obligation and the funds should be provided.

However, I am also interested in the assurances which have been given that in the regular appropriation bill, providing funds for the next fiscal year, the Committee will give every consideration to providing funds necessary to cover those applications of school districts affected by Federal facilities under present entitlement. From what I understand here, the Committee will give consideration to providing approximately \$58 million at that time.

In the congressional district which I am privileged to represent, the San Marcos School District, of San Marcos, Tex., is attempting to provide educational facilities to the children who are in San Marcos as a result of Gary Air Force Base, a splendid arm of our Air Force. San Marcos Independent School District has an application pending for funds which will provide construction of sorely needed additional space for these children. I am assured that if this amount is provided, the application of the San Marcos School District will be taken care of.

For this reason I appreciate the assurances which have been given, and I hope that the necessary funds will be provided in the bill which the Committee expects out in the near future.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk concluded reading the bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MORANO, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 8481) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to revise and extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight Friday to file a report on the independent offices appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON reserved all points of order on the independent offices appropriation bill.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY— LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think the membership would be interested in knowing what we may expect next week.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, on Monday we will take up the independent offices appropriation bill for which arrangement has just been made for filing

of the report by tomorrow midnight. General debate will continue throughout Monday.

On Tuesday we will continue consideration of that bill, reading it for amendment, and expect to bring the matter to final passage on Tuesday.

Wednesday we are hopeful that H. R. 7839, the Housing Act of 1954, will be ready from the Committee on Banking and Currency. If so we will take that up on Wednesday. I do not know how long will be required to conclude consideration of the matter.

Consideration of that measure and the others that I shall name will continue on through Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of next week.

We are also hopeful there will be reported from the Judiciary Committee what I choose to call an antitraitor bill, having to do with the making of certain evidence admissible in certain prosecutions.

Mr. RAYBURN. That is the so-called wiretapping bill?

Mr. HALLECK. Some call it the wiretapping bill, but I call it the antitraitor bill. It just provides for making certain evidence admissible in criminal prosecutions involving the security of the country.

The other bills are:

S. 984, providing for a judicial review of Tax Court decisions.

H. R. 2556, having to do with extradition to occupied countries.

H. R. 569, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, to impound mail in certain cases.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY

Mr. AYRES submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 5337) to provide for the establishment of a United States Air Force Academy, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1427)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5337) to provide for the establishment of a United States Air Force Academy, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, and 5, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary of the Air Force shall determine the location of the Academy within the United States in the following manner:

"(1) The Secretary of the Air Force shall establish immediately a commission, and appoint five members thereof, to advise him in connection with the selection of a permanent location for the Academy. The commission

shall make its report to the Secretary as soon as practicable.

"(2) The Secretary shall accept the unanimous decision for a permanent location by such commission. In the event such recommendation is not unanimous, the commission by a majority vote shall submit to the Secretary three sites from which the Secretary shall select one as the permanent location."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 8. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each cadet at the United States Military Academy and the United States Air Force Academy and each midshipman at the United States Naval Academy shall, prior to his graduation from such Academy, be afforded an opportunity to state a preference for appointment as a commissioned officer of the United States Army, the United States Navy, the United States Air Force, or the United States Marine Corps, upon his graduation, and, with the consent of the Secretaries of the military departments having jurisdiction over such Academy and over the armed force in which he prefers appointment, shall, upon his graduation, be accepted for appointment in such armed force, except that not more than 12½ per centum of the members of any graduating class of any such Academy shall be appointed as commissioned officers in armed forces other than the one administering such Academy. For the purpose of the foregoing limitation, graduates of the United States Naval Academy appointed as commissioned officers in the United States Marine Corps shall not be considered as having been commissioned in armed forces other than the United States Navy.

"(b) The Secretary of Defense shall by regulation provide for the equitable and fair distribution of appointments made pursuant to this section in the event that more than 12½ per centum of a graduating class of any academy referred to herein expresses a preference to be so appointed.

"(c) The provisions of this section shall take effect (1) in the year in which the first class of the United States Air Force Academy graduates, or (2) upon the rescission of the present agreement under which graduates of the United States Military and Naval Academies may volunteer for appointment in the United States Air Force, whichever is earlier."

And the Senate agree to the same.

DEWEY SHORT,
LESLIE C. ARENDS,
W. STERLING COLE,
PAUL W. SHAFER,
CARL VINSON,
OVERTON BROOKS,
PAUL J. KILDAY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
H. STYLES BRIDGES,
RALPH E. FLANDERS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
HARRY FLOOD BYRD,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5337) to provide for the establishment of a United States Air Force Academy, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

LEGISLATION IN CONFERENCE

On January 21, 1954, the House passed H. R. 5337, a bill to establish an Air Force Academy. On March 8, 1954, the Senate passed the bill with certain amendments. Set out below is an explanation of the differences between the House and Senate versions together with an explanation of the bill as agreed to by the conferees.

Amendment No. 1: As the bill passed the House, Section 3 vested responsibility for the selection of a site in the Secretary of the Air Force with permissive authority for him to appoint a commission to advise him in this connection. Section 3, as amended by the Senate, clarifies the role of the commission which the Secretary of the Air Force shall appoint in connection with locating the permanent site of the Academy. Under the Senate version, the Secretary of the Air Force must appoint a 5-man commission to advise him on the permanent location of the Academy. The Senate provided also that the commission make its report no later than 45 days after the date of its establishment. The conferees modified this provision by removing the requirement for the commission's report within forty-five days with the result that the commission shall make its report to the Secretary as soon as practicable. In view of the extensive study which has already been devoted to numerous sites throughout the United States, it is not believed that any considerable amount of time will be required by the commission in making its selection. Because of the importance of the site selection, however, it was felt that a limitation to a specific period of time might impose difficulties without necessarily attendant advantages. The Senate further amended section 3 by providing that if the recommendation of the commission is unanimous, the Secretary must accept it but that if the commission does not make a unanimous recommendation, it shall, by majority vote, submit three sites to the Secretary and the Secretary must select one of the three as the permanent site. The Senate version of the bill stated, in this connection, that if it became necessary for the Secretary to select one of three sites, he would be required to submit a written report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and of the House of Representatives setting forth the reasons for his selection. The conferees agreed to eliminate the requirement for reporting to the two committees for the reason that it appeared proper to vest full responsibility for the selection of the site in the executive branch. Thus the House managers receded to this amendment with an amendment.

Amendment No. 2: This involves merely the deletion of a subsection designation. The House managers receded.

Amendment No. 3: Subsection (b) of section 5 of the House version of the bill relating to appointment procedures for Air Force cadets was stricken by the Senate and a new section 6 was inserted in lieu thereof. The new section did not alter the intent of the House provision. It did, however, make the following modifications:

1. Reduces from 6 to 4 years the time during which the special system of appointments may prevail.
2. Removes the language in the House version requiring the Air Force to hold an annual examination "in each State, each Territory, and Puerto Rico."
3. Adds language limiting each Senator and Congressman to 10 nominations for the annual examination.
4. Removes the implication of the House version that cadet vacancies allocated to the Territories and Puerto Rico would constitute a portion of those allocated to the Members of Congress.

The House managers receded.

Amendment No. 4: This involved merely the changing of the section designation from 6 to 7. The House managers receded.

Amendment No. 5: A new section 8 was inserted by the Senate. This section provides that up to 12½ percent of each graduating class of all the military academies will be permitted to state a preference for the military service in which they desire to be commissioned, whether Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Air Force. As the bill passed the Senate, only the consent of the Secretary of the service in which the graduate desired to be commissioned would have been required. The conferees agreed to modify this provision by requiring also the consent of the Secretary of the military department having jurisdiction over the academy from which the cadet or midshipman is being graduated. Thus the House managers receded to this amendment with an amendment.

Amendment No. 6: Section 7 of the House version of the bill authorized the appropriation of \$26,000,000. The Senate amended this section by its new section 9 so as to authorize not to exceed \$126,000,000 which is intended to represent the total ultimate cost of the Air Force Academy. The Senate version also provided that not to exceed \$26,000,000 of this amount may be appropriated prior to January 1, 1955. The House managers receded.

DEWEY SHORT,
LESLIE C. ARENDS,
W. STERLING COLE,
PAUL W. SHAFER,
CARL VINSON,
OVERTON BROOKS,
PAUL J. KILDAY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks during general debate on the supplemental appropriation bill passed by the House today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

NEW HAVEN RAILROAD

(Mr. GOODWIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOODWIN. Mr. Speaker, inability of the Interstate Commerce Commission to cope with the infiltration of well-managed railroads by self-interested stockholder groups makes it clear that something must be done to give ICC adequate investigating power.

The Commerce Commission is the oldest Federal board in existence. Yet its power to deal from the beginning with questionable management situations is strictly limited. Its freedom to initiate action should be on the same judicial footing as that of the Federal Power Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Administration Board, the Federal Communications Commission, and others which are free to investigate a complaint of interested parties or upon their own motion.

The present weakness of the Commerce Act is shown by ICC Chairman J. Monroe Johnson's plea of "no authority" when asked to examine the dual interest

83D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 8481

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 29 (legislative day, MARCH 1), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 "Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954") for the
7 fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes,
8 namely:

1 CHAPTER I

2 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

3 COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND EXPENSES

4 DISTRICT GOVERNMENT RETIREMENT AND RELIEF FUNDS

5 For an additional amount for "District government re-
6 tirement and relief funds", \$120,000.

7 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

8 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, SUPERVISION AND

9 INSTRUCTION

10 For an additional amount for "General administration,
11 supervision and instruction", \$1,500,000.

12 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, GEORGE-BARDEN PROGRAM

13 For an additional amount for "Vocational education,
14 George-Barden program", \$24,000.

15 METROPOLITAN POLICE

16 For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police",
17 \$1,800,000 of which \$270,000 shall be payable from the
18 highway fund.

19 FIRE DEPARTMENT

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
21 Fire Department," \$700,000.

22 COURTS

23 UNITED STATES COURTS

24 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1953, for "United
25 States Courts", \$37,536.

1 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

2 For an additional amount for "National Capital Parks",
3 \$69,000.

4 PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

5 For pay increases for wage-scale employees, to be allo-
6 cated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the
7 appropriations and funds of said District for the fiscal year
8 1954 from which such employees are properly payable,
9 \$1,200,000, of which \$143,700 shall be payable from the
10 highway fund and \$233,800 from the water fund; said
11 increases in compensation to be effective during the period
12 beginning with the first day of the first pay period which
13 began after June 30, 1953, for per diem educational em-
14 ployees of the Board of Education, and beginning with the
15 first day of the first pay period which began after September
16 15, 1953, for other wage-scale employees of the District of
17 Columbia: *Provided*, That no retroactive compensation or
18 salary shall be payable in the case of any individual not in
19 the service of the municipal government of the District of
20 Columbia on the date of approval of this Act, except that
21 such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid in the
22 case of a deceased officer or employee, or of a retired officer
23 or employee, for services rendered after the effective date of
24 the increase.

1 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

2 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
3 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
4 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;
5 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$21,625.

6 JUDGMENTS

7 For the payment of final judgments rendered against the
8 District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Num-
9 bered 353 (Eighty-third Congress), \$222,218, together
10 with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the
11 interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such
12 judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same
13 became due until the date of payment.

14 AUDITED CLAIMS

15 For an additional amount for the payment of claims, cer-
16 tified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of
17 Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have
18 been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the District
19 of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47, sec.
20 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1951 and prior
21 fiscal years, as set forth in House Document Numbered 353
22 (Eighty-third Congress), \$333,370, together with such fur-
23 ther sums as may be necessary to pay the interest on audited

1 claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum
2 as provided by law (Act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546,
3 sec. 14d).

4 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

5 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
6 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be
7 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
8 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for
9 the fiscal years involved.

10 CHAPTER II

11 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

12 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

13 SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

14 Office of the Doorkeeper

15 For an additional amount for "Office of the Doorkeeper",
16 \$13,615.

17 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

18 Stationery (Revolving Fund)

19 For an additional amount for "Stationery (revolving
20 fund)", \$3,200, to remain available until expended.

21 Folding Documents

22 For an additional amount for "Folding documents",
23 \$15,000.

1 CAPITOL POLICE

2 CAPITOL POLICE BOARD

3 For an additional amount for "Capitol Police Board",
4 \$2,855.

5 EDUCATION OF SENATE AND HOUSE PAGES

6 For an additional amount for "Education of Senate and
7 House pages", \$2,785.

8 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

9 WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND
10 BINDING

11 The unexpended balances of all appropriations to the
12 Government Printing Office for "Working capital and con-
13 gressional printing and binding", for the fiscal years 1943
14 through 1951 shall be available, without regard to fiscal year
15 limitations, for payment of claims settled by the General
16 Accounting Office in favor of employees and former em-
17 ployees of the Government Printing Office for additional
18 compensation on account of service rendered during the fiscal
19 years 1942 through 1951.

20 THE JUDICIARY

21 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

22 JUDICIAL SERVICES

23 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

24 For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and com-
25 missioners", \$115,000.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses", \$36,000.

SALARIES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees", \$7,000 to be derived from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68).

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees", \$71,600, to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$900,000, to be derived by transfer from "Government in occupied areas", fiscal year 1954.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF

JAPANESE ANCESTRY

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry", \$1,560,000.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 The Attorney General is hereby authorized to transfer
3 from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Immigration
4 and Naturalization Service, 1954", not to exceed \$100,000
5 to the appropriation "Fees and expenses of witnesses, 1954",
6 not to exceed \$300,000 to the appropriation "Salaries and
7 expenses, Bureau of Prisons, 1954", not to exceed \$500,000
8 to the appropriation "Support of United States prisoners,
9 1954", and not to exceed \$165,000 to the appropriation
10 "Salaries and expenses, general administration."

11 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

12 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

13 LAND ACQUISITION, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

14 For an additional amount for "Land acquisition, addi-
15 tional Washington Airport", for payment of deficiency judg-
16 ments rendered by United States district courts, \$34,541,
17 together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay
18 interest as specified in such judgments.

19 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

20 OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

21 For an additional amount for "Operating-differential sub-
22 sidies", \$19,500,000, to remain available until expended.

1 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

2 FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

3 For an additional amount for "Federal-aid highways",
4 to remain available until expended, \$55,000,000, which sum
5 is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for
6 the fiscal year 1953.

7 CHAPTER IV

8 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

9 BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
12 \$67,500.

13 INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
16 \$3,600,000.

17 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
20 \$85,000, to be derived by transfer from "Salaries and ex-
21 penses, Guard Force", fiscal year 1954.

1 CHAPTER V

2 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

3 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

4 GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

5 AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

6 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for un-
7 employment compensation and employment service admin-
8 istration," \$14,500,000, which shall be available only to the
9 extent that the Secretary finds necessary to meet increased
10 costs of administration resulting from changes in a State
11 law or increases in the numbers of claims filed and claims
12 paid over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the
13 allocation for the District of Columbia) was based, which
14 increased costs of administration cannot be provided for by
15 normal budgetary adjustments.

16 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

17 For an additional amount for "Unemployment compen-
18 sation for veterans", \$5,500,000.

19 Unemployment compensation for veterans, next suc-
20 ceeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current
21 fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title IV
22 of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, such

1 sums as may be necessary to pay benefits for the first quarter
2 of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations and
3 expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appropria-
4 tion therefor for that fiscal year.

5 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
6 WELFARE

7 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

8 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

9 For an additional amount for "Payments to school dis-
10 tricts", \$5,850,000.

11 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

12 For an additional amount for providing school facilities
13 and for grants to local educational agencies in federally af-
14 fected areas as authorized by Public Law 815, Eighty-first
15 Congress, as amended by Public Law 246, Eighty-third
16 Congress, \$55,000,000, to remain available through Decem-
17 ber 31, 1954, all of which shall be available for payments
18 authorized by section 209 (c) of Public Law 815, Eighty-
19 first Congress, as amended by section 2 (e) of Public Law
20 246, Eighty-third Congress: *Provided*, That entitlements
21 shall be paid on a pro-rata basis if there be not enough to
22 cover all legal entitlements.

1 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND

3 SURVIVORS INSURANCE

4 The amount authorized by the Department of Health,
5 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1954, to be ex-
6 pended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
7 trust fund for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and
8 Survivors Insurance", is increased from "\$62,750,000" to
9 "\$63,746,000".

10 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

11 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for pub-
12 lic assistance", \$57,300,000, of which not more than
13 \$2,800,000 shall be available for State and local ad-
14 ministration.

15 CHAPTER VI

16 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

17 DISASTER LOAN REVOLVING FUND

18 The limitation under this head in the Act of July 31,
19 1953 (Public Law 175), on the amount available for emer-
20 gency feed and seed assistance, is increased from "\$40,-
21 000,000" to "\$50,000,000"; and such increased amount may
22 be used for furnishing such assistance by means of advances
23 to States or agencies thereof, or otherwise, and for reimburse-
24 ment of advances made to the Secretary of Agriculture from

1 funds appropriated for disaster relief under the Act of Sep-
2 tember 30, 1950 (42 U. S. C. 1855).

3 FOREST SERVICE

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
6 for fighting forest fires, \$4,500,000.

7 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

8 The limitation under this head in the Department of
9 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1954, on the amount avail-
10 able for administrative expenses of the Corporation, is in-
11 creased from "\$17,100,000" to "\$19,100,000".

12 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

13 For an additional amount for "Farm Credit Administra-
14 tion", \$120,000, to be derived from receipts from farm credit
15 agencies.

16 CHAPTER VII

17 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

18 GENERAL PROVISIONS

19 The limitation in section 106 of the Interior Department
20 Appropriation Act, 1954, on the amount available for serv-
21 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
22 (5 U. S. C. 55a), is increased from "\$250,000" to
23 "\$310,000".

1 CHAPTER VIII

2 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

3 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 The limitation under this head in the First Independent
 6 Offices Appropriation Act, 1954, on the amount available
 7 for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$210,000" to
 8 "\$235,000".

9 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

10 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

11 Annual Contributions

12 For an additional amount for "Annual contributions",
 13 \$10,800,000.

14 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 17 \$25,000.

18 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

19 COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

20 For an additional amount for "Compensation and pen-
 21 sions", \$215,000,000, to remain available until expended.

22 SERVICEMEN'S INDEMNITIES

23 For an additional amount for "Servicemen's indemnities",
 24 \$7,000,000, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

Construction, General

For an additional amount for "Construction, general", \$800,000, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES SECTION, SAINT LAWRENCE RIVER JOINT

BOARD OF ENGINEERS

For necessary expenses of the United States section of the Saint Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers, established by Executive Order 10500, dated November 4, 1953, including purchase (not to exceed two) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$100 per day for individuals; \$245,000, to remain available until June 30, 1955: *Provided*, That, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, one position under the United States section of said Joint Board of Engineers may hereafter be placed in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by that Act: *Provided further*, That no part of these funds shall be obligated until agreement has been entered into, by the United

1 States Government and the United States entity authorized
2 to construct the power works in the International Rapids
3 section of the Saint Lawrence River, providing for the
4 reimbursement of the expenditures of the United States
5 section of this Board by the construction entity.

6 CHAPTER X

7 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

9 CLAIMS

10 Not to exceed \$2,500,000 may be transferred to the
11 appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year
12 1954, from the appropriation "Military personnel, Marine
13 Corps, 1954".

14 RETIRED PAY

15 Not to exceed an additional \$12,000,000 may be trans-
16 ferred to the appropriation granted under this head for the
17 fiscal year 1954, from the appropriation "Military personnel,
18 Marine Corps, 1954".

19 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

20 AUDITED CLAIMS

21 Applicable current appropriations of the Department of
22 the Navy shall be available for the payment of claims certi-
23 fied by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in the
24 amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

1 "Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts", fiscal
2 year 1943, \$7,670.41.

3 "Pay, subsistence, and transportation of Naval person-
4 nel", fiscal year 1943, \$12,051.48.

5 "Transportation of things, Navy", fiscal year 1948,
6 \$6,173.70.

7 CHAPTER XI

8 GENERAL PROVISIONS

9 SEC. 1101. No part of any appropriation contained in
10 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
11 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the
12 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
13 against the Government of the United States or who is a
14 member of an organization of Government employees that
15 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
16 United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an
17 organization that advocates the overthrow of the Govern-
18 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided,*
19 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
20 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit
21 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged
22 in a strike against the Government of the United States, is
23 not a member of an organization of Government employees
24 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of

1 the United States, or that such person does not advocate,
 2 and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the
 3 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
 4 or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
 5 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
 6 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
 7 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
 8 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
 9 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of
 10 the Government of the United States by force or violence
 11 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
 12 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act
 13 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
 14 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
 15 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
 16 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
 17 any other provisions of existing law.

Passed the House of Representatives March 25, 1954.

Attest: LYLE O. SNADER,
 Clerk.

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

MARCH 29 (legislative day, MARCH 1), 1954
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 21, 1954
For actions of April 20, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 72

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....4,12	Poultry.....9	Surplus commodities...5,11
Buildings.....1	Price supports.....3,6	Taxation.....9
Dairy industry.....11	Seeds.....5	Tobacco.....5
Lands, public.....8	Soil conservation.....4	Trade, foreign.....10
Personnel.....2	Sugar.....7	Wool.....3

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed buildings lease-purchase bill. Senate debated Carlson personnel bill and wool bill. Senate committee reported third supplemental appropriation bill. Senate committee voted to report bills to distribute CCC seeds to land agencies and to increase tobacco-excess penalties. Sen. Young defended high price supports.

SENATE

1. BUILDINGS. Passed, 47-30, with amendments H. R. 6342, to authorize GSA to enter into lease-purchase agreements for construction of public buildings. Senate conferees were appointed. (pp. 5013-28.)
2. PERSONNEL. Began debate on S. 2665, the Government employees' fringe benefits bill. Agreed to all committee amendments except the one relating to the number of super-grade positions. Action on this amendment was postponed at the request of Sen. Byrd. (pp. 5028, 5032-3.)
3. WOOL PRICE SUPPORTS. Began debate on S. 2911, to provide additional authority for wool price supports, etc. (pp. 5029-34).
4. THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 8481 (S. Rept. 1216)(p. 5005). Sen. Bridges gave notice of an amendment to provide \$15,000,000 additional under the Agricultural Conservation Program for emergency wind control measures (p.5006).
5. SEEDS; TOBACCO. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) with amendment S. 2987, to provide for transfer of surplus CCC seeds to Forest Service and BLM, and without amendment S. 3050, to increase the penalty on excess marketing of tobacco (p. D429).
6. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Young defended high price supports and the effectiveness of production controls and inserted a letter from the Under Secretary on this subject (pp. 5010-13).
7. SUGAR. Sen. Aiken said opposition to the International Sugar Agreement has been found to be applicable to the U. S. Sugar Act, not the Agreement (p. 5034).
8. PUBLIC LANDS. Sen. Butler, Nebr., reported additional amendments from the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to H. R. 1815, to amend the Recreation Act of 1926 regarding use of public lands (p. 5005).

BILLS INTRODUCED

9. POULTRY; TAXATION. S. 3331, by Sen. Upton, to amend the Internal Revenue Code to include as property used in trade or business poultry held for breeding purposes; to Finance Committee (p. 5005).
10. TRADE AGREEMENTS. H. R. 8860 (see Digest 70) extends the President's authority to enter into reciprocal trade agreements from June 12, 1954, through June 30, 1957. It prohibits agreements (1) increasing the duty for any article to a rate more than 50% above the 1945 rate, (2) transferring any article between the dutiable and free lists, (3) decreasing the rate on any article more than 50% below the 1945 rate, or (4) decreasing the rate for any article more than certain alternative limits, in order to carry out an agreement entered into on or after June 12, 1954. It empowers the President to terminate a proclamation at any time in whole or in part.

ITEM IN APPENDIX

11. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. Hagen, Calif., inserted a Calif. Legislature resolution favoring distribution of surplus dairy products to the armed forces, public institutions, the needy, and for school lunches (p. A2943).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS RELEASED BY GPO

12. AIR FORCE APPROPRIATIONS, 1955. H. Appropriations Committee.

COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS: Overall farm-program proposals, S. Agriculture (Secretary to testify), Apr. 21. Emergency farm loans, S. Agriculture (Scott, MacLeaish, and Smith to testify), Apr. 23. Surplus disposal bills, H. Agriculture (Davis to testify), Apr. 27. Overall farm-program proposals, H. Agriculture (Secretary to testify), May 5 and 6.

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

APRIL 20 (legislative day, APRIL 14), 1954.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BRIDGES, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 8481]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8481) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$456, 470, 496
Amount of decrease by Senate committee.....	14, 121, 755
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	442, 348, 741
Total estimates considered by the Senate.....	430, 458, 241

Chapter	Department or agency	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
I	District of Columbia.....	[\$6, 148, 000]	[\$6, 027, 749]	[\$6, 111, 249]	[-\$87, 551]	+\$88, 500
II	Legislative-Judiciary.....	198, 455	188, 455	200, 955	+2, 500	+12, 500
III	State, Justice, and Commerce.....	96, 244, 541	76, 094, 541	56, 624, 541	-39, 620, 000	-19, 470, 000
IV	Treasury.....	3, 667, 500	3, 667, 500	3, 667, 500		
V	Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare.....	83, 850, 000	138, 150, 000	136, 450, 000	+52, 600, 000	-1, 700, 000
VI	Agriculture.....	4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000		
VII	Interior.....	4, 814, 600		4, 732, 000	-82, 000	+4, 732, 000
VIII	Independent offices.....	234, 585, 000	232, 825, 000	233, 575, 000	-1, 010, 000	+750, 000
IX	Civil functions.....	1, 045, 000	1, 045, 000	1, 045, 000		
X	Defense.....	(¹)				
XI	Judgments and authorized claims.....	1, 553, 745		1, 553, 745		+1, 553, 745
	Total.....	430, 458, 241	456, 470, 496	442, 348, 741	+11, 890, 500	-14, 121, 755

¹ Language only.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

The increases in the bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

Chapter I

District of Columbia:

Public schools:

General administration, supervision and instruction-----	\$75,000
Vocational education, George-Barden program-----	500

The committee has approved the additional sums to permit the payment of increased salary costs accorded educational employees by Public Law 189, 83d Cong., for the balance of the fiscal year.

Public Welfare Agency services:

The committee recommends that the following language be included in the bill to offset the increasing caseload and enable continuance of the present ratio of grants for public assistance:

PUBLIC WELFARE AGENCY SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Agency services," \$60,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Operating expenses, protective institutions, Public Welfare," fiscal year 1954.

Settlement of claims and suits-----	8,000
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The committee recommends the additional amount to enable settlement of a suit of Gertrude Lyons, civil action No. 3896-50.

Total increases, District of Columbia-----	<u>83,500</u>
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Chapter II

Legislative branch:

Senate:

Payment to the widow of Senator Dwight
Griswold, Nebraska-----

\$12, 500

Salaries, officers and employees:

The committee recommends that the follow-
ing language be included in the bill:

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

*Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper:
Effective May 1, 1954, the appropriation for
salaries of officers and employees of the Senate
contained in the Legislative Branch Approp-
riation Act for the fiscal year 1954 is made
available for the compensation of seven addi-
tional pages at the basic rate of \$1,800 per
annum each.*

Contingent expenses of the Senate:

The committee also recommends that the fol-
lowing language be included in the bill:

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

*Motor vehicles: For an additional amount
for maintaining, exchanging, and equipping
motor vehicles for carrying the mails and for
official use of the offices of the Secretary and
Sergeant at Arms, \$4,275 to be derived by
transfer from the appropriation for "Folding
documents," fiscal year 1954.*

Total, legislative branch-----

12, 500

Chapter III

Department of State:

International contingencies:

The committee recommends that the following
language be included in the bill to defray the expenses
of our Government's participation in the international
conference to convene at Geneva, Switzerland, on
April 26, 1954:

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

*For an additional amount for "International
contingencies," \$200,000, to be derived by transfer
from "Government in occupied areas," fiscal year
1954.*

Advisory Committee on Weather Control-----

30, 000

The committee recommends that the following be
included in the bill to finance the committee until June 30,
1954:

*For necessary expenses of the Advisory Committee on
Weather Control, established by the act of Aug. 13, 1953
(67 Stat. 559), including services as authorized by sec.
15 of the act of Aug. 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$30,000.*

Total, chapter III-----

30, 000

Chapter IV

Treasury Department:

Bureau of Narcotics, salaries and expenses:

The committee recommends the sum of \$1,227.50, as requested in the supplemental estimate, S. Doc. 109, be included in the appropriation for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, in order to pay a claim, in the stated amount, for 480 hours of accrued annual leave to Mr. Charles C. Fulton, a former Bureau of Narcotics employee on detail to the United Nations, who resigned from the Bureau of Narcotics to accept full-time employment with the United Nations.

Chapter V

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

Office of Education, assistance for school construction:

The committee has approved the amount of the House allowance but recommends amended language to enable the Department to effectively administer the granting of these additional funds.

The House included this item without a budget estimate but the Department informed this committee that the administration supports the appropriation for the liquidation of unpaid entitlements under Public Law 815, amounting to an aggregate of \$98,349,461.14 for which applications were duly filed. The appropriation recommended, \$55 million, is the maximum amount authorized in section 2 (e) of Public Law 246, 83d Cong., which amount on a proration, to be determined as of Oct. 1, 1954, will guarantee a minimum of 55.923 percent to each applicant with an unpaid entitlement.

The amended language requires an affirmative request not later than Oct. 1, 1954, for assistance, and will permit an applicant to amend its original application, not later than Dec. 31, 1954, by changing the project plans or by substituting a reimbursement request in lieu of a construction project, and provides for the transfer of \$250,000 to the Housing and Home Finance Agency for necessary engineering and inspection services.

Social Security Administration:

Grants to States for public assistance__ _ 700, 000

The committee recommends \$58 million, the budget estimate, and an increase of \$700,000 over the House allowance, bringing the total allowance for this fiscal year to \$1,398 million. The testimony presented to the committee by the Bureau of Public Assistance indicates that the budget estimate will likely be insufficient to meet in full the obligations during the remainder of this fiscal year and on the basis of present trends there is anticipated a deficit of \$9 million, which may be met out of 1955 funds.

The committee while recommending the deletion of the House limitation on the amount of funds available for administrative purposes is quite disturbed over the situation prevailing in the expenditure of Federal funds for this purpose. The House limitation, though, would be equally applicable upon all States, those with low costs of administration as well as those with high costs.

For the 12-month period ended Sept. 30, 1953, the national average of the Federal share of administration costs in relation to the Federal share of assistance payments was 5.2 percent in the old-age assistance program, in which program more than two-thirds of the funds for public assistance is expended. There was such a wide variation among the several States—ranging from a low of 2.4 percent to a high of 13.5 percent, as shown on page 85 of the hearings—that the committee must conclude there is wide area for improvement, and proposes to give the matter considerable attention, through its subcommittee, in consideration of the regular bill.

Total increase, Chapter V_____ 700, 000

Chapter VI**Department of Agriculture:****Commodity Credit Corporation:**

The committee considered a supplemental estimate to increase the limitation on administrative expenses of the Commodity Credit Corporation from \$17,100,000 to \$20,100,000. The House recommended an increase to \$19,100,000. The committee recommends that this limitation be increased to \$20,100,000. At the present time there is under consideration the development of a number of moves toward disposing of surplus inventories. In addition the workload of the Corporation has increased in the past year. These additional funds are required to adequately handle the situation.

Chapter VII

Department of the Interior:

Southeastern Power Administration, operation and maintenance.....

\$138, 000

A supplemental estimate for this purpose was submitted in H. Doc. No. 330 in the amount of \$220,000. These funds are necessary in order that the Southeastern Power Administration may purchase additional steam-generated energy to fulfill contract commitments. These additional purchases of steam-generated energy are a result of unfavorable water conditions that have been encountered in the area. However, water conditions have improved and the original request of \$220,000 has been reduced to \$138,000, which amount is recommended by the committee.

Office of Territories, construction, Alaska Railroad..

4, 594, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,594,000 for construction of the Alaska Railroad in order that work may be begun immediately on the rehabilitation of the Seward-Portage section of the railroad.

The budget for fiscal year 1955 contains an estimate of \$9,094,000 for the rehabilitation of the Seward-Portage section. The Department of the Interior Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1955 (H. R. 8680), as passed by the House, carries \$4,594,000 for this purpose.

In view of the fact that the sum of \$4,594,000 has been approved by the House, it is the opinion of the committee that such an amount should be made available immediately. The committee has been advised that if these funds are made available now the Department can take advantage of 60 working days.

It is the intention of the committee to reduce the appropriation for this purpose in the Department of Interior appropriation bill for fiscal year 1955 by the amount recommended herein, \$4,594,000.

Total, chapter VII, Department of the Interior.....

4, 732, 000

Chapter VIII

Independent offices:

Funds appropriated to the President:

Refugee relief..... 750, 000

The committee considered a supplemental budget estimate in the amount of \$1,560,000 which was later revised to \$899,633. The House did not recommend any appropriation for the balance of this fiscal year. An appropriation of \$3 million for this program was granted last summer with the understanding, it could be apportioned for obligation during the first 9 months of the fiscal year. These additional funds are necessary to complete the staffing and finance travel and other expenses under the program.

Chapter IX

Civil functions:

The committee in acting on the request for funds for the United States section, St. Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers recommends the deletion of the following proviso added by the House of Representatives:

Provided further, That no part of these funds shall be obligated until agreement has been entered into, by the United States Government and the United States entity authorized to construct the power works in the International Rapids section of the Saint Lawrence River, providing for the reimbursement of the expenditures of the United States section of this Board by the construction entity.

and insertion in lieu thereof of the following:

Provided further, That with the exception of certain necessary preliminary expenses, no part of these funds shall be obligated until agreement has been entered into, by the United States Government and the United States entity authorized to construct the power works in the International Rapids section of the Saint Lawrence River, providing for the reimbursement of the expenditures (including necessary preliminary expenses) of the United States section of this Board by the construction entity.

The purpose of the Senate amendment is to provide for the reimbursement of necessary preliminary expenses incurred by the Board prior to the consummation of the agreement between the United States Government and the United States entity.

Chapter XI

Claims for damages, audited claims and judgments..... 1, 553, 745

Total increases..... 7, 778, 245

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Chapter III

Department of Commerce:

Maritime activities:

Operating-differential subsidies-----	\$19, 500, 000
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The committee considered an estimate in the amount of \$29,500,000 for the payment of operating-differential subsidies. The House recommended an appropriation of \$19,500,000. The committee was advised that under the House bill, the Maritime Administration would be required to hold some of the vouchers now due until the 1955 fiscal year funds are made available in the regular bill. In view of this situation, the committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate of \$29,500,000. The committee has inserted language in the bill transferring this entire amount from the appropriation "War Shipping Administration, liquidation." There is a sufficient unobligated balance in this appropriation account to finance the operating-differential payments until the end of this fiscal year.

Chapter V

Department of Labor:

Bureau of Employment Security:

Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration-----	2, 400, 000
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The committee recommends \$12,100,000, a reduction of \$2,400,000 under the House allowance and the supplemental estimate. The committee also recommends the deletion of the language restricting the availability of the appropriation to meet only increased costs of administration resulting from changes in a State law or increased claims loads.

The committee was advised by the Bureau of Employment Security that in view of the passage of time since the original supplemental estimate it would be possible to fully meet all obligations with the lower amount here recommended.

Total decreases-----	21, 900, 000
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Total decrease-----	21, 900, 000
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Total increase-----	7, 778, 245
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Net decrease-----	14, 121, 755
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Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	442, 348, 741
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Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
	COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND EXPENSES					
353	District government retirement and relief funds-----	\$140,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	—\$20,000	-----
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS					
353	General administration, supervision and instruction-----	1,575,000	1,500,000	1,575,000	-----	+ \$75,000
353	Vocational education, George-Barden program-----	24,500	24,000	24,500	-----	+ 500
	METROPOLITAN POLICE					
353	Salaries and expenses-----	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	-----	-----
	FIRE DEPARTMENT					
353	Salaries and expenses-----	708,351	700,000	700,000	—8,351	-----
	COURTS					
353	United States courts-----	37,536	37,536	37,536	-----	-----

PUBLIC WELFARE								
S. 108	Agency services	(1)			(1)			
353	National Capital parks	69, 000	69, 000		69, 000			
353	Pay increases, wage scale employees	1, 209, 000	1, 200, 000		1, 200, 000		-9, 000	
353	} Settlement of claims and suits	29, 625	21, 625		29, 625			+8, 000
S. —		222, 218	222, 218		222, 218			
353	Judgments	333, 370	333, 370		333, 370			
353	Audited claims	6, 148, 600	6, 027, 749		6, 111, 249		-37, 351	+83, 500
Total, chapter I								
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH								
SENATE								
Beneficiaries of deceased Senators								
SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES								
Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper								
CONTINGENT EXPENSES								
Motor vehicles								
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES								
SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES								
330	Office of the Doorkeeper	13, 615	13, 615		13, 615			

See footnotes at end of table, p. 18.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued					
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued					
	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE					
330	Stationery (revolving fund)-----	\$3, 200	\$3, 200	\$3, 200		
336	Folding documents-----	15, 000	15, 000	15, 000		
	CAPITOL POLICE					
330	Capitol Police Board-----	2, 855	2, 855	2, 855		
	EDUCATION OF HOUSE AND SENATE PAGES					
330	Expenses-----	2, 785	2, 785	2, 785		
	GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE					
330	Working capital and congressional printing and binding-----	(²)	(²)	(²)		
	Total, Legislative Branch-----	37, 455	37, 455	49, 955	+\$12, 500	+\$12, 500

JUDICIARY BRANCH							
	COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES						
330	Fees of jurors and commissioners-----	125, 000	115, 000	115, 000	-10, 000		
330	Travel and miscellaneous expenses-----	36, 000	36, 000	36, 000			
330	Salaries of referees-----	(7, 000)	(7, 000)	(7, 000)			
330	Expenses of referees-----	(71, 600)	(71, 600)	(71, 600)			
	Total Judiciary branch-----	161, 000	151, 000	151, 000	-10, 000		
	Total, Chapter II-----	198, 455	188, 455	200, 955	+2, 500		+12, 500
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
351	Salaries and expenses-----	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)			
S. 111	International contingencies-----	(⁶)		(⁶)			
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
	LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION						
330	Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry-----	1, 560, 000	1, 560, 000	1, 560, 000			
330, 351	General provision-----	(⁷)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁹)		
	Total, Department of Justice-----	1, 560, 000	1, 560, 000	1, 560, 000			

See footnotes at end of table, p. 18.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
332	Aviation war risk insurance revolving fund—	(10)				
	CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION					
340	Land acquisition, additional Washington Airport—	\$34, 541	\$34, 541	\$34, 541		
	MARITIME ACTIVITIES					
330	Operating-differential subsidies—	29, 500, 000	19, 500, 000	(11)	—\$29, 500, 000	\$—19, 500, 000
	BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS					
330	Federal-aid highways—	65, 000, 000	55, 000, 000	55, 000, 000	—10, 000, 000	
	Total, Department of Commerce—	94, 534, 541	74, 534, 541	55, 034, 541	—39, 500, 000	—19, 500, 000
	ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL					
305	Salaries and expenses—	150, 000		30, 000	—120, 000	+30, 000
	Total, chapter III—	96, 244, 541	76, 094, 541	56, 624, 541	—39, 620, 000	—19, 470, 000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
330 S. 109	} BUREAU OF NARCOTICS	Salaries and expenses-----	12 67, 500	12 67, 500
		INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE		
330		Salaries and expenses-----	3, 600, 000	3, 600, 000
351	U. S. SECRET SERVICE	Salaries and expenses-----	(13)	(13)
		Total, Chapter IV-----	3, 667, 500	3, 667, 500
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY				
331		Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration-----	14, 500, 000	12, 100, 000
331		Unemployment compensation for veterans-----	14 5, 500, 000	5, 500, 000
		Total, Department of Labor-----	20, 000, 000	17, 600, 000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
OFFICE OF EDUCATION				
330		Payments to school districts-----	5, 850, 000	5, 850, 000
		Assistance for school construction-----		+ 55, 000, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 18.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued					
	SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION					
330	Salaries and expenses, old-age and survivors insurance-----	(\$996, 000)	(\$996, 000)	(\$996, 000)	(\$996, 000)	(\$996, 000)
330	Grants to States for public assistance-----	58, 000, 000	57, 300, 000	58, 000, 000	-----	+ 700, 000
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	63, 850, 000	118, 150, 000	118, 850, 000	+ 55, 000, 000	+ 700, 000
	Total, Chapter V-----	83, 850, 000	138, 150, 000	136, 450, 000	+ 52, 600, 000	— 1, 700, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
330	Disaster loan revolving fund-----	(⁽¹⁵⁾)	(⁽¹⁵⁾)	(⁽¹⁵⁾)	-----	-----
330	Forest Service: Fighting forest fires-----	\$4, 500, 000	\$4, 500, 000	\$4, 500, 000	-----	-----
330	Commodity Credit Corporation: Administrative expenses-----	(3, 000, 000)	(2, 000, 000)	(3, 000, 000)	-----	(\$1, 000, 000)
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
330	Farm Credit Administration-----	(140, 000)	(120, 000)	(120, 000)	(—\$20, 000)	-----
	Total, Chapter VI-----	4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000	-----	-----

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR							
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY							
330	Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration.....	220, 000	-----	-----	138, 000	-82, 000	+138, 000
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES							
264	Construction, Alaska Railroad.....	4, 594, 000	-----	-----	4, 594, 000	-----	+4, 594, 000
	Total, Chapter VII.....	4, 814, 000	-----	-----	4, 732, 000	-82, 000	+4, 732, 000
INDEPENDENT OFFICES							
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY							
321	Public Housing Administration: Annual contributions.....	\$11, 000, 000	\$10, 800, 000	-----	\$10, 800, 000	-\$200, 000	-----
330	Refugee relief.....	1, 560, 000	-----	-----	750, 000	-810, 000	+\$750, 000
330	Tax Court of the United States.....	25, 000	25, 000	-----	25, 000	-----	-----
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION							
330	Compensation and pensions.....	215, 000, 000	215, 000, 000	-----	215, 000, 000	-----	-----
330	Servicemen's indemnities.....	7, 000, 000	7, 000, 000	-----	7, 000, 000	-----	-----
	Total, Chapter VIII.....	234, 585, 000	232, 825, 000	-----	233, 575, 000	-1, 010, 000	+750, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 13.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—
					Estimates House bill
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY				
	RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL				
330	Construction, general-----	\$800, 000	\$800, 000	\$800, 000	-----
330	United States section, St. Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers-----	245, 000	245, 000	245, 000	-----
	Total, chapter IX-----	1, 045, 000	1, 045, 000	1, 045, 000	-----
	JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS				
S. 110	Judgments and authorized claims-----	1, 553, 745		1, 553, 745	+ \$1, 553, 745
	Grand total-----	430, 458, 241	456, 470, 496	442, 348, 741	+ \$11, 890, 500
					- 14, 121, 755

¹ Transfer of \$60,000 from "Operating expenses, protective institutions, Public Welfare" to "Agency services."

² Language.

³ Authorizes the employment of 7 additional pages.

⁴ Transfers \$4,275 from "Folding documents" for the purchase of motor vehicles.

⁵ Transfer authority of \$900,000.

⁶ Transfer authority of \$200,000.

⁷ Transfer authority of \$1,115,000 requested, of which \$165,000 was contained in H. Doc. 351.

⁸ Transfer authority of \$1,065,000 recommended.

⁹ Decrease of \$50,000 in transfer authority.

¹⁰ Language requested.

¹¹ Transfer of \$29,500,000 from War Shipping Administration.

¹² Also authority to use unobligated balances to pay certain claims.

¹³ Language to authorize the transfer of \$85,000 from "Salaries and expenses, Guard Force."

¹⁴ Of the total request for \$20,500,000 included in H. Doc. 331, \$15,000,000 was considered in connection with the second supplemental bill, 1954, and was appropriated by the resultant act, Public Law 304.

¹⁵ Language change authorizing increase of limitation for emergency livestock feeding program from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

Calendar No. 1223

83^d CONGRESS
2^d SESSION

H. R. 8481

[Report No. 1216]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 29 (legislative day, MARCH 1), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 20 (legislative day, APRIL 14), 1954

Reported by Mr. BRIDGES, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 "Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954") for the
7 fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes,
8 namely:

1

CHAPTER I

2

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

3

COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND EXPENSES

4

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT RETIREMENT AND RELIEF FUNDS

5

For an additional amount for "District government re-

tirement and relief funds", \$120,000.

7

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

8

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, SUPERVISION AND

9

INSTRUCTION

10

For an additional amount for "General administration,

supervision and instruction", ~~\$1,500,000~~ \$1,575,000.

12

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, GEORGE-BARDEN PROGRAM

13

For an additional amount for "Vocational education,

George-Barden program", ~~\$24,000~~ \$24,500.

15

METROPOLITAN POLICE

16

For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police",

\$1,800,000 of which \$270,000 shall be payable from the

highway fund.

19

FIRE DEPARTMENT

20

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,

Fire Department," \$700,000.

22

COURTS

23

UNITED STATES COURTS

24

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1953, for "United

States Courts", \$37,536.

25

PUBLIC WELFARE

AGENCY SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Agency services", \$60,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Operating expenses, protective institutions, Public Welfare", fiscal year 1954.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

For an additional amount for "National Capital Parks", \$69,000.

PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

*For pay increases for wage-scale employees, to be allocated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations and funds of said District for the fiscal year 1954 from which such employees are properly payable, \$1,200,000, of which \$143,700 shall be payable from the highway fund and \$233,800 from the water fund; said increases in compensation to be effective during the period beginning with the first day of the first pay period which began after June 30, 1953, for per diem educational employees of the Board of Education, and beginning with the first day of the first pay period which began after September 15, 1953, for other wage-scale employees of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no retroactive compensation or salary shall be payable in the case of any individual not in the service of the municipal government of the District of*

1 Columbia on the date of approval of this Act, except that
2 such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid in the
3 case of a deceased officer or employee, or of a retired officer
4 or employee, for services rendered after the effective date of
5 the increase.

6 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

7 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
8 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
9 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;
10 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), ~~\$21,625~~ \$29,625.

11 JUDGMENTS.

12 For the payment of final judgments rendered against the
13 District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Num-
14 bered 353 (Eighty-third Congress), \$222,218, together
15 with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the
16 interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such
17 judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same
18 became due until the date of payment.

19 AUDITED CLAIMS

20 For an additional amount for the payment of claims, cer-
21 tified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of
22 Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have
23 been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the District
24 of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47, sec.
25 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1951 and prior

1 fiscal years, as set forth in House Document Numbered 353
 2 (Eighty-third Congress), \$333,370, together with such fur-
 3 ther sums as may be necessary to pay the interest on audited
 4 claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum
 5 as provided by law (Act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546,
 6 sec. 14d).

7 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

8 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
 9 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be
 10 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
 11 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for
 12 the fiscal years involved.

13 CHAPTER II

14 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

15 SENATE

16 *For payment to Erma E. Griswold, widow of Dwight*
 17 *Griswold, late a Senator from the State of Nebraska,*
 18 *\$12,500.*

19 SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

20 *Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: Effective*
 21 *May 1, 1954, the appropriation for salaries of officers and*
 22 *employees of the Senate contained in the Legislative Branch*
 23 *Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1954 is made available*
 24 *for the compensation of seven additional pages at the basic*
 25 *rate of \$1,800 per annum each.*

1 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

2 *Motor vehicles: For an additional amount for maintain-*
 3 *ing, exchanging, and equipping motor vehicles for carrying*
 4 *the mails and for official use of the offices of the Secretary*
 5 *and Sergeant at Arms, \$4,275 to be derived by transfer from*
 6 *the appropriation for "Folding Documents", fiscal year 1954.*

7 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

8 SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

9 Office of the Doorkeeper

10 For an additional amount for "Office of the Doorkeeper",
 11 \$13,615.

12 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

13 Stationery (Revolving Fund)

14 For an additional amount for "Stationery (revolving
 15 fund)", \$3,200, to remain available until expended.

16 Folding Documents

17 For an additional amount for "Folding documents",
 18 \$15,000.

19 CAPITOL POLICE

20 CAPITOL POLICE BOARD

21 For an additional amount for "Capitol Police Board",
 22 \$2,855.

23 EDUCATION OF SENATE AND HOUSE PAGES

24 For an additional amount for "Education of Senate and
 25 House pages", \$2,785.

1 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

2 WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND

3 BINDING

4 The unexpended balances of all appropriations to the
5 Government Printing Office for "Working capital and con-
6 gressional printing and binding", for the fiscal years 1943
7 through 1951 shall be available, without regard to fiscal year
8 limitations, for payment of claims settled by the General
9 Accounting Office in favor of employees and former em-
10 ployees of the Government Printing Office for additional
11 compensation on account of service rendered during the fiscal
12 years 1942 through 1951.

13 THE JUDICIARY

14 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

15 JUDICIAL SERVICES

16 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

17 For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and com-
18 missioners", \$115,000.

19 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous
21 expenses", \$36,000.

22 SALARIES OF REFEREES

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees",
24 \$7,000 to be derived from the referees' salary fund estab-

1 lished in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended
2 (11 U. S. C. 68).

3 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

4 For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees",
5 \$71,600, to be derived from the referees' expense fund estab-
6 lished in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended
7 (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

8 CHAPTER III

9 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
12 \$900,000, to be derived by transfer from "Government in
13 occupied areas", fiscal year 1954.

14 INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

15 For an additional amount for "International contingen-
16 cies", \$200,000, to be derived from transfer from "Govern-
17 ment in occupied areas", fiscal year 1954.

18 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

19 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF

21 JAPANESE ANCESTRY

22 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
23 claims of persons of Japanese ancestry", \$1,560,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Attorney General is hereby authorized to transfer from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1954", not to exceed \$100,000 to the appropriation "Fees and expenses of witnesses, 1954", not to exceed \$300,000 to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons, 1954", not to exceed \$500,000 to the appropriation "Support of United States prisoners, 1954", and not to exceed \$165,000 to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, general administration."

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

LAND ACQUISITION, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

For an additional amount for "Land acquisition, additional Washington Airport", for payment of deficiency judgments rendered by United States district courts, \$34,541, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest as specified in such judgments.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

For an additional amount for "Operating-differential subsidies", ~~\$19,500,000~~, \$29,500,000, to be derived by transfer

1 *from the appropriation "War Shipping Administration*
2 *Liquidation, Treasury Department"* and to remain available
3 until expended.

4 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

5 FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

6 For an additional amount for "Federal-aid highways",
7 to remain available until expended, \$55,000,000, which sum
8 is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for
9 the fiscal year 1953.

10 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 *For necessary expenses of the Advisory Committee on*
13 *Weather Control, established by the Act of August 13, 1953*
14 *(67 Stat. 559), including services as authorized by section*
15 *15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$30,000.*

16 CHAPTER IV

17 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

18 BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
21 \$67,500.

22 *The unobligated balance of the lapsed appropriation of*
23 *the Bureau of Narcotics available for the payment of salaries*
24 *and expenses for the fiscal year 1948, shall be available for*

1 *payment of claims settled by the General Accounting Office*
 2 *and otherwise chargeable to appropriations for the fiscal year*
 3 *1949.*

4 INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 7 \$3,600,000. .

8 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 11 \$85,000, to be derived by transfer from "Salaries and ex-
 12 penses, Guard Force", fiscal year 1954.

13 CHAPTER V

14 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

15 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

16 GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION 17 AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

18 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for un-
 19 employment compensation and employment service admin-
 20 istration," ~~\$14,500,000~~ \$12,100,000, which shall be avail-
 21 able only to the extent that the Secretary finds necessary
 22 to meet increased costs of administration resulting from
 23 changes in a State law or increases in the numbers of claims
 24 filed and claims paid over those upon which the State's basic

1 grant ~~for the allocation for the District of Columbia~~ was
2 based, which increased costs of administration cannot be
3 provided for by normal budgetary adjustments.

4 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

5 For an additional amount for "Unemployment compen-
6 sation for veterans", \$5,500,000.

7 Unemployment compensation for veterans, next suc-
8 ceeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current
9 fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title IV
10 of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, such
11 sums as may be necessary to pay benefits for the first quarter
12 of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations and
13 expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appropria-
14 tion therefor for that fiscal year.

15 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
16 WELFARE

17 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

18 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

19 For an additional amount for "Payments to school dis-
20 tricts", \$5,850,000.

21 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

22 For an additional amount for providing school facilities
23 and for grants to local educational agencies in federally af-
24 fected areas as authorized by Public Law 815, Eighty-first
25 Congress, as amended by Public Law 246, Eighty-third

1 Congress, \$55,000,000, to remain available through Decem-
2 ber 31, 1954, all of which shall be available for payments
3 authorized by section 209 (e) of Public Law 815, Eighty-
4 first Congress, as amended by section 2 (e) of Public Law
5 246, Eighty-third Congress: *Provided*, That entitlements
6 shall be paid on a pro-rata basis if there be not enough to
7 cover all legal entitlements.

8 *For an additional amount for grants to local educational*
9 *agencies in federally affected areas as authorized by section*
10 *209 (c) of Public Law 815, Eighty-first Congress, as*
11 *amended by section 2 (e) of Public Law 246, Eighty-third*
12 *Congress, including not to exceed \$250,000 for necessary*
13 *expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies,*
14 *\$55,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided,*
15 *That unpaid entitlements, reduced to the extent requests there-*
16 *for are not filed before October 1, 1954, shall be paid on a*
17 *pro rata basis if the amount herein appropriated for grants is*
18 *not enough to cover all such entitlements: Provided further,*
19 *That applications which meet the requirements of section 205*
20 *of such Public Law 815 may be amended not later than*
21 *December 31, 1954, to (1) substitute a different project or*
22 *(2) substitute a reimbursement request based upon construc-*
23 *tion of the original project under a contract entered into*
24 *before the date of enactment of this Act or upon construction*

1 *of other facilities under a contract entered into before such*
 2 *date and after June 30, 1952, and in either case the ade-*
 3 *quacy requirements in subsection (c) (1) of such section*
 4 *205 shall not apply.*

5 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND

7 SURVIVORS INSURANCE

8 The amount authorized by the Department of Health,
 9 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1954, to be ex-
 10 pended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
 11 trust fund for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and
 12 Survivors Insurance", is increased from "\$62,750,000" to
 13 "\$63,746,000".

14 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

15 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for pub-
 16 lic assistance", ~~\$57,300,000, of which not more than~~
 17 ~~\$2,800,000~~ shall be available for State and local ad-
 18 ~~ministration~~ \$58,000,000.

19 CHAPTER VI

20 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

21 DISASTER LOAN REVOLVING FUND

22 The limitation under this head in the Act of July 31,
 23 1953 (Public Law 175), on the amount available for emer-
 24 gency feed and seed assistance, is increased from "\$40,-
 25 000,000" to "\$50,000,000"; and such increased amount may

1 be used for furnishing such assistance by means of advances
 2 to States or agencies thereof, or otherwise, and for reimburse-
 3 ment of advances made to the Secretary of Agriculture from
 4 funds appropriated for disaster relief under the Act of Sep-
 5 tember 30, 1950 (42 U. S. C. 1855).

6 FOREST SERVICE

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 9 for fighting forest fires, \$4,500,000.

10 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

11 The limitation under this head in the Department of
 12 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1954, on the amount avail-
 13 able for administrative expenses of the Corporation, is in-
 14 creased from "\$17,100,000" to "~~\$19,100,000~~ \$20,100,000".

15 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

16 For an additional amount for "Farm Credit Administra-
 17 tion", \$120,000, to be derived from receipts from farm credit
 18 agencies.

19 CHAPTER VII

20 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

21 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

22 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER

23 ADMINISTRATION

24 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
 25 nance, Southeastern Power Administration", \$138,000.

1 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

2 For an additional amount for "Construction, Alaska
3 Railroad", for the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad,
4 including improvements and new construction, to remain
5 available until expended, \$4,594,000: Provided, That funds
6 appropriated under this head may be transferred to the
7 Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund for purposes of accounting
8 and administration.

9 GENERAL PROVISIONS

10 The limitation in section 106 of the Interior Department
11 Appropriation Act, 1954, on the amount available for serv-
12 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
13 (5 U. S. C. 55a), is increased from “\$250,000” to
14 “\$310,000”.

15 CHAPTER VIII

16 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

17 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

18 *REFUGEE RELIEF*

19 For an additional amount for expenses necessary to enable
20 the President, by transfer to such officer or agency of the
21 Government as may be appropriate, to carry out the provi-
22 sions of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 (Public Law 203,
23 approved August 7, 1953), including services as authorized
24 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
25 at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; printing

1 *and binding outside the continental United States without*
2 *regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C.*
3 *111); hire of passenger motor vehicles; and expenses of*
4 *attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this*
5 *appropriation; \$750,000: Provided, That funds appro-*
6 *priated herein shall be available in accordance with authority*
7 *granted hereunder or under authority governing the activities*
8 *of the Government agencies to which such funds are allocated.*

9 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

10 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 The limitation under this head in the First Independent
13 Offices Appropriation Act, 1954, on the amount available
14 for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$210,000" to
15 "\$235,000".

16 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

17 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

18 Annual Contributions

19 For an additional amount for "Annual contributions",
20 \$10,800,000.

21 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
24 \$25,000.

1 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

2 COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

3 For an additional amount for "Compensation and pen-
4 sions", \$215,000,000, to remain available until expended.

5 SERVICEMEN'S INDEMNITIES

6 For an additional amount for "Servicemen's indemnities",
7 \$7,000,000, to remain available until expended.

8 CHAPTER IX

9 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

10 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

11 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

12 Construction, General

13 For an additional amount for "Construction, general",
14 \$800,000, to remain available until expended.

15 UNITED STATES SECTION, SAINT LAWRENCE RIVER JOINT

16 BOARD OF ENGINEERS

17 For necessary expenses of the United States section of the
18 Saint Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers, established
19 by Executive Order 10500, dated November 4, 1953, includ-
20 ing purchase (not to exceed two) and hire of passenger motor
21 vehicles; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
22 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed

1 \$100 per day for individuals; \$245,000, to remain available
2 until June 30, 1955: *Provided*, That, subject to the pro-
3 cedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act
4 of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations con-
5 tained therein, one position under the United States section of
6 said Joint Board of Engineers may hereafter be placed in grade
7 GS-16 in the General Schedule established by that Act: ~~*Pro-*~~
8 ~~*vided further*~~, That no part of these funds shall be obli-
9 gated until agreement has been entered into, by the United
10 States Government and the United States entity authorized
11 to construct the power works in the International Rapids
12 section of the Saint Lawrence River, providing for the
13 reimbursement of the expenditures of the United States
14 section of this Board by the construction entity : *Provided*
15 *further*, That with the exception of certain necessary pre-
16 liminary expenses, no part of these funds shall be obligated
17 until agreement has been entered into, by the United States
18 Government and the United States entity authorized to con-
19 struct the power works in the International Rapids section of
20 the Saint Lawrence River, providing for the reimbursement
21 of the expenditures (including necessary preliminary ex-
22 penses) of the United States section of this Board by the
23 construction entity.

1 CHAPTER X
2 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
3 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
4 CLAIMS

5 Not to exceed \$2,500,000 may be transferred to the
6 appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year
7 1954, from the appropriation "Military personnel, Marine
8 Corps, 1954".

9 RETIRED PAY

10 Not to exceed an additional \$12,000,000 may be trans-
11 ferred to the appropriation granted under this head for the
12 fiscal year 1954, from the appropriation "Military personnel,
13 Marine Corps, 1954".

14 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

15 AUDITED CLAIMS

16 Applicable current appropriations of the Department of
17 the Navy shall be available for the payment of claims certi-
18 fied by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in the
19 amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

20 "Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts", fiscal
21 year 1943, \$7,670.41.

22 "Pay, subsistence, and transportation of Naval person-
23 nel", fiscal year 1943, \$12,051.48.

24 "Transportation of things, Navy", fiscal year 1948,
25 \$6,173.70.

CHAPTER XI

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 110, Eighty-third Congress, \$1,553,745, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: Provided, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: Provided further, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

CHAPTER XII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

~~SEC. 1101~~ 1201. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any

1 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the
2 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
3 against the Government of the United States or who is a
4 member of an organization of Government employees that
5 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
6 United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an
7 organization that advocates the overthrow of the Govern-
8 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,
9 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
10 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit
11 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged
12 in a strike against the Government of the United States, is
13 not a member of an organization of Government employees
14 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of
15 the United States, or that such person does not advocate,
16 and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the
17 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
18 or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
19 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
20 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
21 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
22 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
23 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of
24 the Government of the United States by force or violence
25 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are

1 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act
2 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
3 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
4 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
5 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
6 any other provisions of existing law.

Passed the House of Representatives March 25, 1954.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

83^d CONGRESS
2^d SESSION

H. R. 8481

[Report No. 1216]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for
other purposes.

MARCH 29 (legislative day, MARCH 1), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

APRIL 20 (legislative day, APRIL 14), 1954

Reported with amendments

ator JOHN W. BRICKER, of Ohio, and many other Senators, including the Honorable PRICE DANIEL, but no favorable or satisfactory action has so far been taken thereon; and

Whereas it is evident that under the decisions, treaties, and agreements mentioned above the rights and powers of the sovereign States and the constitutional rights and liberties of the people of the United States have already been violated and are in great danger of further encroachment and possible destruction by unwarranted and injudicious exercise of the so-called treaty-making power; and that this danger is enhanced by the multitude of treaties, conventions, and international compacts and agreements which have been and probably will be proposed by the United Nations and other international associations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Texas (the House of Representatives concurring):

SECTION 1. That the Legislature of the State of Texas hereby petitions the Congress of the United States that during its present session it submit to the States for ratification a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the purpose of limiting the treaty-making power so that, if ratified by the States (1) no provision of a treaty or other international compact or agreement which conflicts with the Constitution of the United States shall have any force or effect; (2) no international compact or agreement which has not been concurred in by the Senate, as provided in article II of the Constitution, shall be, or have the dignity or legal effect of, a treaty under article VI of the Constitution; (3) no treaty or other international compact or agreement shall be effective as internal law within the United States except to the extent it may be made so by an act of Congress enacted to enforce or implement the same; (4) no treaty shall be concurred in by the Senate except by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of a quorum of the Senate, on which the yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal; and (5) the Constitution shall not be in any way or to any extent altered or amended except by one of the methods provided in article V thereof.

SEC. 2. Promptly after the passage of this resolution the secretary of the senate shall transmit a certified copy of this resolution to each of the following:

(a) The Vice President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States; and

(b) The members of the Texas delegation in the Congress of the United States.

BEN RAMSEY,
President of the Senate.
REUBEN E. SENTERFITT,
Speaker of the House.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BRIDGES, from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 8481. A bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1216).

By Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

S. 1301. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Lucy Yarlott Othermedicine; without amendment (Rept. No. 1217);

S. 2670. A bill to provide for the termination of Federal supervision over the property of certain tribes, bands, and colonies of Indians in the State of Utah and the individual members thereof, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1218); and

S. 2742. A bill to amend the act of August 21, 1951, relating to certain payments out of Ute Indian tribal funds; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1219).

AMENDMENT OF RECREATION ACT, 1926—ADDITIONAL AMENDMENTS

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, reported additional amendments to the bill (H. R. 1815) to amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes, which were ordered to be printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MURRAY:

S. 3326. A bill for the relief of P. H. McConnell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARLSON:

S. 3327. A bill for the relief of Rev. Lorenzo Rodriguez Blanco and Rev. Alejandro Negrodo Lazaro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG:

S. 3328. A bill for the relief of Ermanna Leeb; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASE (by request):

S. 3329. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1953 to correct certain inequities; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BARRETT:

S. 3330. A bill for the relief of Shafick E. Alfi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UPTON:

S. 3331. A bill to amend section 117 (j) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code to include as property used in the trade or business poultry held for breeding purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

CONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAYS—CORRECTION IN ENROLLMENT OF BILL

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I submit a concurrent resolution for the purpose of correcting the spelling of one word in the Federal-aid highway bill which was recently passed. I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—this is a resolution to change the word "than" to "then." I have discussed the question with the minority leader. It is purely a typographical error which should be corrected.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, as I understand, the resolution is for the purpose of correcting a typographical error.

Mr. CASE. That is correct. The bill referred to funds "then appropriated," but the printer made it read "than appropriated."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 78) was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill (H. R. 8127) to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways, and for other purposes, the Clerk of the House is authorized and directed to make the following correction:

In section 22 (a) of the bill in the last sentence, strike out the word "than" and insert in lieu thereof the word "then."

INITIATION OF STEPS TO BRING BEFORE UNITED NATIONS THE THREAT TO PEACE CAUSED BY INDOCHINA WAR

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, I submit for appropriate reference a resolution which, if adopted, will constitute a request by the United States Senate that the President "promptly initiate steps to bring before the United Nations the threat to international peace and security arising from the war in the Associated States of Indochina" and that he also take such further steps as are proper to bring into action the provisions of chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, which relates to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression.

Mr. President, it is astonishing, it is almost beyond belief, that in all the discussions and debate, in all the public statements and appearances before committees of Congress by high Government officials, relative to the war in Indochina, there has not been any but the most indirect and cursory mention of the United Nations; there has not been any reported consideration of the role of the United Nations with respect to this threat to world peace; there has not been any indication of any intention to make use of the machinery of the United Nations to restore and maintain international peace and security in Indochina. This is the most extraordinary and inexplicable omission I have seen in years.

The first purpose of the United Nations, as set forth in article 1 of the charter, is "to maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace," and so forth.

Article 2 of the charter prescribes the seven principles which the members of the United Nations are to follow, the second of which reads:

All members, in order to insure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present charter.

The seventh principle under article 2 is of particular significance in relation to the Indochina crisis. Its first clause reads:

Nothing contained in the present charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under the present charter.

I call the Senate's attention, however, to the second clause, which reads:

But this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under chapter VII.

Chapter VII, of course, governs action by the United Nations "with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression."

Mr. President, if the war in Indochina at one time was a matter "essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state," that time has long since passed. If the war in Indochina at one time did not constitute a threat to international peace and security, that time has also long since passed.

The war in Indochina has become the most critical threat to international peace and security now facing the nations of the world. Its development, intensification, and prolongation have made it the matter of the deepest concern for the governments of all the major, and most of the lesser, powers on earth.

I need not detail here the manifold evidence of the international character of this war or of the worldwide concern over the threat it constitutes to peace; this evidence has been available to every newspaper reader every day for months.

This war will ultimately have to come before the United Nations. I propose, in the resolution, that the United States take the initiative in bringing it before the United Nations. I propose that the United States do this in conformance with its own obligations under the charter, in recognition of the international facts of life, and so that our Nation will stand before the world as the champion of both peace and freedom, having demonstrated its willingness to exhaust every possible avenue of peaceful settlement and to make use of all proper measures to restore international peace and security in Indochina.

As I indicated in my remarks in this body on April 5, I believe the Communist regime of China must be called before the bar of world opinion at the United Nations and charged with threatening the peace, breaching the peace, and committing acts of aggression. Let the Communists try to defend themselves against this charge, and let world opinion judge who is responsible for this latest attempt to expand Communist dominion.

Mr. President, the Vice President of the United States has been quoted as saying American troops may ultimately have to be sent to Indochina. I do not intend to discuss that question today. But I will say, Mr. President, if that black day should ever arrive, let it have been established beyond peradventure of a doubt that the United States was obliged to resort to this final, tragic step only after every other possible means of restoring peace and suppressing aggression had been exhausted. If, God forbid, our Government is finally led to take this step, let it do so for the right reasons, in the right way, and for the right objectives.

The only right reason would be to meet an aggression that could be met in no other way. The only right way would be through the established machinery of the

United Nations. And the only right objectives would be to restore and maintain peace and security, and to guarantee to the peoples of Indochina and of south-east Asia their right to work out their destiny in freedom and independence, secure from the threat of totalitarian conquest from within or without.

The resolution (S. Res. 232), submitted by Mr. GILLETTE, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

Whereas the war in Indochina constitutes a threat to the peace and security of south-east Asia and ultimately of the entire world; and

Whereas the Government of the United States through its Secretary of State and with the endorsement of its President has declared that the "whole free community" of nations should take "united action" in the face of this threat to international peace and security; and

Whereas the Government of the United States has clearly and repeatedly declared that its policy is based on the Charter of the United Nations; and

Whereas article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations declares that the first purpose of the United Nations is "To maintain international peace and security, and to that end to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That pursuant to its responsibilities under the second paragraph of section 2 of article II of the Constitution of the United States, and in conformance with the obligations of the United States under article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Senate requests and urges the President of the United States promptly to initiate steps to bring before the United Nations the threat to international peace and security arising from the war in the Associated States of Indochina; and

That, in order to secure the fullest possible cooperation of the members of the United Nations in the adoption and implementation of effective collective measures to remove and suppress the threat to world peace in Indochina, the Senate also requests that the President take such further steps as are proper under the seventh principle of article 2 of the Charter to bring into action, relative to the threats to world peace arising from the war in Indochina, the provisions of chapter VII of the Charter.

EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO INVESTIGATE FUEL RESERVES AND THE FORMULATION OF A FUEL POLICY

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 233), which was placed on the calendar, as follows:

Resolved, That the authority of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, under Senate Resolution 45, Eighty-third Congress, agreed to February 20, 1953 (providing for a study and investigation of the fuel reserves and to formulate a fuel policy of the United States), is hereby continued during the period beginning on February 1, 1954, and ending on January 31, 1955.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 8481) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: Page , after line , insert the following:

"AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

"For an additional amount for 'agricultural conservation program,' in addition to the program authorized under this head for 1954, under the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act 1954, \$15 million to remain available until December 31, 1955, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make payments to farmers who carry out emergency wind erosion control measures under the 1954 agricultural conservation program, including payments for such protective measures carried out by farmers on adjacent or nearby lands of other farmers, in counties designated by the Governors of the respective States with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture as subject to damage by excessive wind erosion during 1954: *Provided*, That the payments for such emergency wind erosion control measures shall not exceed the cost per acre of the practices or a total of \$1 per acre, whichever is smaller, and that such payment may be made only upon a finding by the county agricultural stabilization and conservation committee that the land treated by control measures has been subject to excessive wind erosion in 1954 and is in danger of further such erosion during 1954, and certification by the county committee that the recommended control measures have been performed: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be expended without regard to the adjustments required under section 8 (e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (e)), and may be distributed among States and individual farmers without regard to any other provision of law."

Mr. BRIDGES also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 8481, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 8481) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: Page —, between lines — and —, insert the following:

"Subsection (b) of section 404 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 993; 49 U. S. C. 484 (b)), is hereby amended by inserting at the end thereof the following: '*Provided*, That nothing in this or any other act shall prevent the carriage, storage, or handling of property free or at reduced rates for the Department of Defense, or the transportation of persons free or at reduced rates for the Department of Defense.'"

Mr. BRIDGES also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

him to House bill 8481, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting several nominations, which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mrs. SMITH of Maine:

Address entitled "The Challenge We Face," delivered by Senator BRIDGES before the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C., April 19, 1954.

By Mr. BYRD:

Address delivered by Senator ROBERTSON at the staff conference of officers of the 116th Infantry Regiment, at Staunton, Va., on April 10, 1954.

By Mr. FERGUSON:

Address entitled "Pauper or Millionaire," delivered by Dr. Charles L. Anspach, president of Michigan College of Education, at Mount Pleasant, Mich.

Address entitled "Macedonia: Keystone of a Balkan Union," delivered by Dr. Kurt Von Schuschnigg, former Chancellor of Austria, and now a professor at St. Louis University, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

By Mr. MURRAY:

Three editorials published, respectively, in the New York Times, the Washington Post and Times-Herald, and America, the national Catholic weekly review, all dealing with terminating Federal jurisdiction over several tribes of American Indians.

St. Patrick's Day greetings to Agnes Wendt, and her reply.

By Mr. GILLETTE:

Essay by Elizabeth Ellen Evans entitled "I Speak for Democracy," which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

By Mr. WILEY:

Article relating to civil defense and the evacuation of cities in the event of an enemy attack, published in America, the Milwaukee Journal, and the Washington Daily News.

By Mr. HENNINGS:

Article entitled "A Peace Beacon," dealing with the European Defense Community, published in the Kansas City Star of April 4, 1954, and reprinted in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of April 11, 1954.

By Mr. DANIEL:

Article by Camp Harris, Sr., entitled "Social Security Act Faces Change," published in the Dallas (Tex.) News of April 4, 1954.

THE ISSUE OF CLOSED CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I am sure that my colleagues followed with keen interest, as did I, the deliberations in Washington last week of the famed American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Among their most important subjects under study was the issue of freedom of information. This included the renewed demand on the part of the newspaper profession for wider access both to information in the executive branch, as well as information in the legislative branch.

As the chairman of one Senate committee and former chairman of another committee, I have had a number of extremely interesting discussions with the gentlemen of the press on this issue.

I have always felt, of course, that the American people are very definitely entitled to the facts, particularly basic facts which have a bearing on their own life or death in this atomic age.

I have often found a cloak of secrecy and mystery being arbitrarily spread over information which should have been made completely public, inasmuch as it did not in the slightest infringe upon the security of the United States.

At the same time, I am, of course, keenly concerned with keeping from our potential enemies, genuinely confidential information which they would give almost anything to obtain. There are other issues involved in the problem of closed hearings, such as the need for expeditious dispatch of committee business, the attitude of official witnesses toward giving public testimony on a particular subject, the reactions of committee membership, etc.

I send to the desk two expressions from distinguished members of the newspaper fraternity. One consists of excerpts—because of the limitation on space in the RECORD—from a notable address delivered by the chairman of the Freedom of Information Committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Mr. James Russell Wiggins, managing editor of the Washington Post and Times-Herald.

Mr. Wiggins has raised this issue personally with me on several occasions. I have always appreciated his scholarly, documented approach to the history of the effort to obtain for the public greater access to information.

The second is the text of a letter which I had received from the chairman of the committee for advancement of freedom of information of Sigma Delta Chi, the national professional journalistic fraternity, Mr. V. M. Newton, Jr., managing editor of the Tampa Morning Tribune.

In order that my colleagues may have at hand both of these important expressions on a controversial issue, over which I am sure there are some very strong differences of opinion in the Congress itself, I ask unanimous consent that these expressions be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the excerpts and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE PEOPLE AND THEIR LEGISLATURE

(By J. R. Wiggins, managing editor, the Washington Post; chairman of the freedom of information committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Freedom of Information Forum, Raleigh, N. C., January 14, 1954)

I am grateful for the opportunity to speak to you today here in a State which has had such a conspicuous place in the long struggle

to achieve and to defend the liberties of American citizens. The part this State had in securing the adoption of the Bill of Rights, and in other struggles for freedom, makes a citizen of any other part of the land come here humbly as one returning to refresh his heritage.

I wish to speak to you today, not as a newspaperman, nor as the spokesman of a newspaper society, but as an American, with some knowledge of our freedom, who sees these freedoms widely imperiled. I wish to speak to you particularly about a right that is inseparable from our other rights. It is a right that is indispensable to free government. It is the right of the people to know about the conduct of their own legislatures.

This right is in peril. It is in peril at local, State, and Federal levels. It seems, in fact, to be in peril in many other countries. Recently I came across the comment of a member of the House of Commons who told that body: "I have noticed a regrettable tendency in this House and elsewhere to suggest now, in contrast to what was suggested after the previous war, that it is better to conduct negotiations in secrecy. * * * Local councils in some areas, for example, are excluding the press from their proceedings, or, if they are not excluding the press all the time, they are attempting the trick of turning themselves into a committee of the full council so that the press cannot get in to see what is going on."

His remarks are an accurate reflection of general tendencies in this country.

When one considers the long struggle by which the people obtained the right of access to their legislatures, it is remarkable that any diminution of this right could occur.

Englishmen struggled for generations to open the doors of the House of Commons. They were initially closed in order to protect members against the reproaches of the monarch. Hume reports how in 1589 Elizabeth's stern rebuke of Sir Edward Hobby induced members to vote that no one should reveal the secrets of the House. Successive Parliaments made it a crime to repeat outside what happened on the floor. The secrecy continued, however, long after Parliament ceased to fear the monarch. Lord Macaulay points out that as late as 1690:

"All the defenses behind which the feeble Parliaments of the 16th century had entrenched themselves against the attack of prerogative were not only still kept up, but were extended and strengthened. * * * The rules which had been originally designed to secure faithful representatives against the displeasure of the sovereign, now operated to secure unfaithful representatives against the displeasure of the people, and proved much more effectual for the latter end than they had ever been for the former."

Members were even punished and imprisoned for distributing copies of their own speeches. Acts of Parliament from 1642 on, for decades, ended with some such words as "And * * * (the parliamentary printer) to have the printing hereof and none other to presume to print." In 1680 the House finally voted to publish votes on measures. In 1689 it reversed itself even on this tentative step toward ending secrecy. Later in the year it again authorized disclosure of votes. In 1696 the House resolved that it was a breach of privilege to print debates during recesses as well as during sessions of the House. In 1738 the House declared it "a high indignity to, and a notorious breach of the privilege of this House for any news writer, in letters or other papers * * * to give therein any account of the debates, or other proceedings, of this House, or any committee thereof, as well during the recess as the sitting of Parliament."

It is worth noting that during the debate on this resolution a Tory leader, Sir William Windham, observed that no gentle-

man * * * (where the reports are accurate) ought to be ashamed that the world should know every word he speaks in this House. He thought the public might have a right to know somewhat more of the proceedings of the House, than what appears from the votes. He deplored the tendency of the resolution to deprive (the people) of a knowledge that is so necessary for their being able to judge of the merits of their representatives. But he was all alone.

Citizens, nonetheless, continued to clamor for access to the debates. They did not get their way until 1771. In that year, when the House attempted to arrest two printers it encountered the inspired opposition of John Wilkes, an alderman of London. Such was the public support for Wilkes and such the skill of his legal maneuvers that Commons forever abandoned the prerogative of closing the House of Commons. From time to time the galleries were still cleared. Finally in 1834, press galleries were installed. From 1853 to World War II, access to the proceedings of the House of Commons was not once denied the English people.

Lord Acton has noted that public opinion could not prevail while the debates were secret. Lecky summed up the English struggle with this paragraph:

"Next to the existence of open constituencies, and a fair mode of election, the best security a nation can possess for the fidelity of its representatives is to be found in the system of parliamentary reporting. But this was also wanting (in the reign of George II). The theory of the statesmen of the first half of the 18th century was that the electors had no right to know the proceedings of their representatives, and it was only after a long and dangerous struggle, which was not terminated until the reign of George III, that the right of printing debates was virtually conceded."

The same sort of struggle, as we all well know, went on in this hemisphere. William Nuthead set up a press at Jamestown and began to print the acts of the Virginia Assembly. He was stopped by the Governor and bound over to await the pleasure of His Majesty. In 1684 Lord Howard of Effingham brought word that "no person be permitted to use any press for printing upon any occasion whatsoever." The mandate was effective for 50 years. In Massachusetts, James Franklin was jailed for printing reports of governmental actions. In Pennsylvania, in 1689, William Bradford was reproached by Governor and council for printing a version of Penn's charter and in 1719 Andrew Bradford was warned "not to print anything again on government."

But finally the people began to break down the opposition of the colonial governments. The New York House in 1747 adopted a resolution declaring "it is the undoubted right of the people of this colony to know the proceedings of their representatives in general assembly and * * * any attempt to prevent the proceedings from being printed and published is a violation of the rights and privileges of the people of this colony." The Massachusetts General Court was first opened to the people on June 3, 1766, so that citizens might hear the debates on the repeal of the Stamp Act, on the motion of James Otis. New Jersey opened its legislative proceedings to the people in 1769.

The principle was so thoroughly established by the time of the Constitutional Convention that many Americans concurred in Jefferson's reproach of that body when he said: "Nothing can justify this example but the innocence of their intentions; and their ignorance of the value of public discussion."

Nevertheless, it took a struggle to open the proceedings of the House and the Senate. In 1790 such motions were twice defeated. In 1791 such a move again lost. But in

1801, in a strict party vote, the Jeffersonian Republicans succeeded in opening the doors of both Houses to the press and the public.

In 32 States, the constitutions provide that legislative sessions shall be open except at certain stated times. Two States require open sessions without exception. In 14 States, access to legislative chambers rests on custom, tradition, and opinion, but they are open to the public almost without exception.

Many, I feel sure, are about to ask, "How can it be said that our right of access to the legislature is in danger, when the proceedings of the Congress and of the State legislatures are without except open to the public?"

The reason, of course, is that the legislative process, to a large degree, has emigrated from the legislative chambers, national and State. It has gone from the floor of the House and the floor of the Senate back into the committees of legislative bodies. Other legislative functions, by delegation, have been transferred to independent offices and agencies and to executive departments.

There was a time when the volume of legislation permitted most of the actual work of law-making to be done on the floor. Citizens, by careful attendance upon the deliberations of the legislature, could keep themselves informed of the governmental problems and issues of the day. In the give and take of debate between representatives and between Senators, they could get the pro and con of public questions. This no longer is possible. The public proceedings of the legislative bodies frequently are concerned with such a volume of business that the actual sessions of the House and Senate give time for little more than the most formal disposition of bills. A citizen who spent his whole time in the galleries would hardly be well informed on legislative transactions, if he had no other source of information.

But let us look in somewhat more detail at some of the particular reasons and practical considerations that make open sessions serve the public and legislative committees themselves.

First, of course, must be the plain fact that it is the public business and not private business that is being transacted. It is the people's money that is being spent. It is the people who are being taxed. And the people have a right to know more about the reasons for the expenditures and the occasion for the taxes than they can learn from the mere announcement of what has been decided upon.

Second, as is of course obvious, under our system, the people in delegating legislative power do not yield up all their own legislative power permanently to any one man or group of men, but only tender a part of it at intervals, reserving the right to withdraw it altogether at some later stated time. But this right is an empty one if they are not permitted to have the information on which to base a judgment of the measures enacted by their representatives or allowed the facts needed to decide whether to extend or terminate a delegation of power.

Third, and equally obvious, is the fact that open sessions diminish the risk of irregular transactions in public bodies.

Fourth, and also obvious and equally important, is the fact that open meetings protect Representatives and Senators who are conscientious in the performance of their duty against false imputations of dishonesty or deceit or inadequacy springing from the hearsay accounts that are the sole source of information when proceedings are secret.

Fifth, and basically important, is the fact that open proceedings, and open proceedings alone, can enlist the intelligence of the whole community in the solution of government problems. You may gather together a group of this State's very wisest citizens and still,

you may depend upon it, in the consideration of some technical problems of government there will be outside this group some specialist better qualified to deal with it. John Stuart Mill has eloquently stated this cause for public meetings, pointing out that "by the utmost possible publicity and liberty of discussion, not merely a few individuals in succession, but the whole public," made, to a certain extent, participants in the government, and sharers in the instruction and mental exercise derivable from it." The open sessions thus become a continuous process of public education and enlightenment.

Of enormous practical importance to law-makers is the fact that open meetings enable them to discover errors of premise or faulty conclusions before final action. If a committee sit in secret, faulty premises may be urged by members and become the basis of wrong conclusions, the total error of which never will be discovered but on enactment. If the same body deliberate in public, citizens who are expertly informed, will come forward to point out wrong premises before they are made the foundation of bad policy, and error will be corrected, day by day, and not accumulated into a final measure.

Let me confess, however, that I live in a community where citizens do not enjoy even the right to vote. As a voteless resident of that community it has not been possible for me to persuade an appointive Citizens Advisory Council to deliberate in public. So I am not here to carpetbag into the State of North Carolina democratic practices that I can proudly point out in operation in my own community. I have rather come, as one American citizen who long has looked to this State's openly conducted legislative committee proceedings with envy. And I have come to urge you to join with me in seeking, throughout the country, here and elsewhere, the kind of access to the transactions of government that was conferred upon the fortunate citizens of this commonwealth in the enlightened statute of 1925.

And with all the due deference to our superiors enjoined upon us by the London magazine of 1747, I would like to close with a few sentences from Woodrow Wilson, taken from a discussion of secret committee transactions in the New Freedom. I quote:

"Those are private processes. Those are processes which stand between the people and the things that are promised them, and I say that until you drive all of those things into the open, you are not connected with your government; you are not represented; you are not participants in your government. Such a scheme of government by private understanding deprives you of representation, deprives the people of representative institutions. It has got to be put into the heads of legislators that public business is public business. I hold the opinion that there can be no confidence as against the people with respect to their government, and that it is the duty of every public officer to explain to his fellow citizens whenever he gets a chance—explain what is going on inside his own office. * * * Whenever any public business is transacted, wherever plans affecting the public are laid, or enterprises touching the public welfare, comfort or convenience go forward, wherever political programs are formulated, or candidates agreed on—over that place a voice must speak, with the divine prerogative of a people's will, the words: 'Let there be light.'" I thank you.

TAMPA MORNING TRIBUNE,
Tampa, Fla.

Senator ALEXANDER WILEY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: I am writing this letter as chairman of the Committee for Ad-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 22, 1954
For actions of April 21, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 73

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated wool bill and continuation of 90% price supports. Senate committee reported bills to use CCC seeds on Federal lands and to increase excess-tobacco penalty.

SENATE

1. PRICE SUPPORTS. Continued debate on S. 2911, to provide for price supports on wool (pp. 5040, 5049-68). Agreed to all committee amendments (p. 5049). Sen. Ellender (for himself and Sens. Young, Russell, Maybank, Long, and Humphrey) offered an amendment to continue for 2 additional years the mandatory supports on certain commodities at 90% of parity (p. 5050).
2. CCC SEEDS; FORESTRY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 2987, to provide for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds from CCC to Federal land-administering agencies (S. Rept. 1220)(p. 5037).
3. TOBACCO. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 3050, to increase the penalty on excess marketing of tobacco (S.Rept. 1228) (pp. 5037-8).
4. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Sen. Wiley spoke in favor of this project (pp. 5039-40).
5. THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. In reporting this bill (see Digest 72) the committee restored the budget estimate of \$3,000,000 additional in the CCC administrative-expense limitation instead of a \$2,000,000 increase as provided in the House bill, and added \$30,000 to finance the Advisory Committee on Weather Control through June 1954.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

6. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Donohue favoring adequate funds for research, pest control, extension, and school lunches (p. A2961).
7. PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. Metcalf inserted a resolution signed by 158 Mont. businessmen favoring continued high supports "for all farm commodities" (pp. A2960-1).
8. TREATIES. Sen. Bricker inserted an American Bar Assn. Journal article favoring limitation on the treaty-making power (pp. A2950-7).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS RELEASED BY GPO

9. APPROPRIATIONS for the Department of Defense and related independent agencies, 1955. H. Appropriations Committee.
10. FORESTRY. H. R. 6787, National Forest Grazing Lands. H. Agriculture Committee.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 26, 1954
For actions of April 23, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 75

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated wool bill and amendment to continue 90% price supports. Sen. Johnson (Tex.) spoke in favor of more ACP funds.

SENATE

1. PRICE SUPPORTS. Continued debate on S. 2911, the wool price supports bill, and the Ellender amendment to continue mandatory price supports at 90% of parity on certain commodities for two additional years (pp. 5122-54, 5159).
Sen. Wiley inserted a newspaper advertisement signed by Wis. Businessmen favoring high price supports "for all farm commodities" (pp. 5119-20).
Sen. Humphrey inserted an Old Mill Farmers Union Local (Minn.) resolution urging Congress to extend and improve the farm price-support laws (p. 5115).
2. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Johnson (Tex.) spoke in favor of Sen. Bridges' amendment to H. R. 8481, the third supplemental appropriation bill, 1954, to provide \$15,000,000 additional under the Agricultural Conservation Program for emergency wind control measures (pp. 5155-6).
- R. E. A. Sen. Humphrey inserted a Minn. Farmers Union Local No. 1 resolution requesting the Administration to "revaluate its present policies and promote the Rural Electrification Administration as a great national asset" (p. 5115).
4. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8377, authorizing funds for Columbia River Basin flood-control projects (S. Rept. 1245) (p. 5116).
Sen. Humphrey inserted a Board of Commissioners' (Clay County, Minn.) resolution favoring an overall flood-control plan for the entire Red River Valley (pp. 5115-6).
5. PUBLIC LANDS. Passed as reported H. R. 1815, to amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, so as to broaden the Interior Department's authority to make lands available for public purposes to States and local governments, or to nonprofit organizations intending to use such lands for public purposes. Sens. Butler (Nebr.), Millikin, Cordon, Murray, and Anderson were appointed conferees. (pp. 5156-8).

6. RECESSED until Mon., Apr. 26 (p. 5159). The "Daily Digest" states that the Legislative Program will be as follows: Mon., wool bill and possibly the third supplemental appropriation bill, Tues., the wool bill is expected to be completed, and during balance of the week the International Sugar Agreement, and the Carlson personnel bill will be considered (p. D443).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS RELEASED BY GPO

7. COFFEE. S. 1386, regulation of coffee futures trading, S. Agriculture and Forestry Committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED

8. MARKETING ACT. S. 3342, by Sen. Johnson, Colo., to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act in order to revise the definition of cooperative association contained therein; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 5116).

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

9. RESEARCH. S. 1456, to authorize the Gorgas Memorial Institute to accept funds from Latin American governments for its maintenance. Approved April 19, 1954 (P. L. 339).

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COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENT FOR APR. 26: USDA appropriations, S. Appropriations, FOR APR. 27: Surplus disposal bills, H. Agriculture (Davis to testify). Reclamation loans by Interior, H. Interior. FOR APR. 28: Emergency farm loans, and overall farm-program proposals, S. Agriculture (exec).

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Room 105A.

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the Senate Calendar. No smokescreen, no so-called substitute will be allowed to divert us. Senators are going to vote this legislation—up or down—with their individual yeas and nays. The American people request this.

I challenge the opposition to cite one single impartial group which is not in favor of H. R. 116. The fireworks manufacturers and their lobbyists are against it, but I ask, who else is against it?

I send to the desk now an excerpt from an editorial entitled "Blood Money" published in the Chicago Sun-Times of April 19, 1954, and the text of several additional messages which have poured into my office urging enactment of this legislation.

I ask unanimous consent that they be printed at this point in the body of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, to be preceded by excerpts from an editorial from the Chicago Sun-Times of April 19, 1954.

There being no objection, the editorial and letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BLOOD MONEY

Mothers of youngsters who have been blinded or crippled by fireworks must wonder why the United States Senate delays passing the Church bill, which would prevent the shipment of fireworks into States where their sale at retail is forbidden. Illinois is one such State. Wisconsin is another.

The answer is a familiar one: The fireworks manufacturers maintain a lobby in Washington. A lobby uses all means of persuasion to induce lawmakers to see things its way.

The fireworks industry can easily afford to pay * * * a fee. Its profits from the sale of fireworks to youngsters will be cut to the bone if the Church bill passes Congress. It is in a last-ditch fight.

The mothers and fathers of America would form a more effective lobby * * * If they would let the Senators know that they want the lives and sight of their youngsters saved, not the profits of the fireworks companies.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS,

Washington, D. C., April 20, 1954.

Senator ALEXANDER WILEY,
Senate of the United States,
Judiciary Committee,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have just read in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 19 your very splendid and forceful statement regarding H. R. 116.

We, the women of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, totaling 5½ million women in the United States, wish to congratulate you on your fearlessness and earnestness, and want you to know we are supporting your action regarding this bill. Our women are constantly in communication with their respective Senators and Representatives concerning it. It is our sincere hope that this bill passes and stops the murder and maiming of the children of our country before the coming July 4, 1954.

Sincerely,

SALLY BUTLER,
Director, Legislative Research.

WISCONSIN OPTOMETRIC ASSOCIATION,
Madison, Wis., April 20, 1954,
The Honorable ALEXANDER WILEY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: It has come to my attention that the fireworks bill, H. R. 116, has now been favorably reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Needless to say, the optometrists of Wisconsin are well

pleased with this action and are now hoping for passage of the bill in the Senate.

The members of the Wisconsin Optometric Association have all been informed of your recent letter to me in regard to your splendid support of this legislation and I have had many favorable comments from them. Incidentally our local radio station WJMC, through its Mutual affiliation, made specific mention of your endorsement of H. R. 116 on one of its evening news programs a few weeks ago and stated that you had received many letters from eye doctors, among others, urging your support of the measure. We feel certain that almost all optometrists throughout the Nation feel as we do in hoping for the passage of this bill.

Again, on behalf of the Wisconsin optometrists, I wish to thank you for your support of H. R. 116 thus far and we hope you will be able to lend your influence still further and promote its passage into law.

Respectfully yours,

EDWARD M. JACOBSON, O. D.,
Director, Department of National
Affairs.

MADISON, WIS., April 19, 1954.

Hon. ALEXANDER WILEY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: On behalf of the members of the Wisconsin branch of Service Star Legion, Inc., I wish to thank you for the fine support you have given us in your fight for the Church bill.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. CLARENCE E. LEE,
State Legislative Chairman.

URGENT NEED OF FUNDS FOR SOIL CONSERVATION IN THE SOUTH- WEST

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the people of the Southwest are very grateful to the Senate Appropriations Committee for opening the way to prompt action against soil erosion.

I understand that the Committee has authorized my good friend, the Senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], to offer an amendment to the appropriation bill which will be before the Senate next Monday.

The amendment would authorize an increase of soil conservation funds by \$15 million. The money would be used to fight the wind erosion that could so quickly turn one of the most fertile sections of our Nation into a barren wasteland.

Mr. President, this is a badly needed step. My colleagues from the Southwest are familiar with the terrible conditions that have followed the many months of drought. They realize that a precious national asset is being eaten away.

In my own State of Texas, the first 3 months of this year produced only 35 percent of normal rainfall. It was the worst first-quarter year in our history.

Those from water-rich regions of our country will find it difficult to appreciate the full extent of this tragedy. Many Americans take water for granted—like the air that they breathe. But in the great Southwest, water is life—and the suffering is felt keenly when it is scarce.

Over the past few weeks, Texas has felt the beneficial effects of rain. Practically every part of our State has had rain—some parts too much rain. But we still have a long way to go to recover

from the hot-dry months that preceded the current showers.

The money that I mentioned earlier would be very helpful in protecting our State against further ravages. It would permit the deep-plowing type of operation that turns up bottom soil which still retains some moisture. In that way, our fields would have some protection.

Naturally, I am going to support the measure. I testified for it before the Appropriations Committee. It is a measure which would affect not only my State, but also the large group of States that have suffered from drought.

I hope all of my colleagues will see fit to take the same stand.

I hope they will also see the wisdom of a long-range program to develop the soil and water resources of the great Southwest. This is not a regional problem. It is a national problem—a national problem of great magnitude.

Throughout the history of the Southwest, there has been an underlying note of tragedy. It can be summed up in six words—too much sun; too much water. In other words, we either bake in the heat or fight back raging flood waters.

For many years, this was the concern only of the people who lived in that territory. They fought their own courageous battles against the elements and somehow survived despite the odds.

But our rapidly growing population has focused attention on the new and increasing importance of the Southwest. It is becoming increasingly apparent that we will have to depend upon that region for the food and fiber—and the industrial production—to keep pace with the increase in our human resources.

In 1950, 462 million farmland acres fed our Nation. The experts tell us it will take 577 million acres by 1975, and 684 million acres by the year 2000.

Mr. President, that acreage is simply not available from new sources. The production can be obtained only by the most careful work in reclamation and conservation and the most intensive effort to increase output.

From every standpoint, that means we must learn to conserve our water resources—store up water or starve.

The problem is not impossible to solve. There is plenty of water available. The technical skill is available. It is not necessary to point to the need.

Only one ingredient is lacking. It is a common plan upon which we can all agree.

Just a few weeks ago, practically all of Texas was baking under the glaring sun. The situation changed dramatically and suddenly. Areas that had been without water for months, unexpectedly felt the impact of floods.

The floods came, destroyed property, washed away precious topsoil and then—to a great extent—were wasted by flowing into the gulf.

There we have the perfect illustration of the water problem—too much water where it is not needed; not enough water where it is needed.

A number of surveys have been made; a number of plans have been suggested. One of the overall surveys was made at my request by the Austin office of the

Bureau of Reclamation. At the present time, I am urging action on a bill now before Congress to aid in the construction of small, upstream dams—dams located at the points where floods usually start.

But all the plans and surveys end in a formula which is easy to understand. The floods must be trapped behind dams before they do so much damage. The water must then be stored in reservoirs, from which it can be released gradually in times of drought.

Within a few days, the Governor of our State is coming to Washington to confer with the President on this vital issue. We shall also have meetings with the county officials of our State.

They have many problems—problems of rehabilitation. Some means must be found to provide credit for ranchers and farmers who have lost so heavily during the drought months. Some means must be found of rehabilitating land which has suffered so badly.

But above all, I hope there emerges from this situation long-range plans to tackle the real problem. Steps must be taken now to repair the damage. But we must not stop there. We must also take the steps that are needed to ward off future disaster.

Mr. President, I rose today to call attention to a situation of national importance. When the bill comes before the Senate next week, I hope the amendment will have the support of all my colleagues.

ISSUANCE OF PATENT TO THE STATE OF IDAHO FOR CERTAIN LAND

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1137, H. R. 998.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 998) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent to the State of Idaho for certain land.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from New Jersey.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, the bill under consideration was reported by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, of which I have the distinction of being chairman. The bill especially concerns the State of Idaho, and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORKSHAK], who is now attending a committee meeting in the Senate Office Building, cannot be present. For that reason I shall make a very short explanation of the bill for the benefit of the Senators who are present.

The bill is necessary in order to recognize the equities of a group of settlers in the State of Idaho who entered certain lands under the provisions of the Carey Act, and have made valuable improvements and complied with the terms of that act so far as it was possible for them to do so.

Under the Carey Act certain lands were set aside for irrigation, with the provision that settlers who entered those lands and complied with the terms of the act would receive title to the lands. In this particular case, the settlers have complied with all the requirements and have received final certificates from the State, proving their compliance with the terms of the act. However, there was at first insufficient water for the lands included in this project, and for that reason patent was never issued.

The bill provides for issuance of a patent to the State, so that the State in turn may give title to the holders of these final certificates. The bill is restricted to those lands for which final certificates have been issued. No cost to the Federal Government is involved.

The House committee accepted the amendment proposed by the Interior Department restricting this bill to those lands for which final certificates had been issued. Therefore, the Senate committee has made no further amendments.

The Interior Department and the Budget Bureau have approved the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 998) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ABOLISHMENT OF SHOSHONE CAVERN NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1144, House bill 6251.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6251) to authorize the abolishment of the Shoshone Cavern National Monument and the transfer of the land therein to the city of Cody, Wyo., for public recreational use, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from New Jersey.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, this is also a bill which was reported by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and one in which both the Senators from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT and Mr. HUNT] are especially interested, but they are both absent from the Senate at this time. Therefore, I shall make a brief explanation for the benefit of the Senators who are present.

The purpose of the bill is to abolish the present Shoshone Cavern National Monument and to transfer the land to the city of Cody, Wyo., for public recreational use.

The area called the Shoshone National Monument was reserved by President Taft almost 45 years ago, but it has

never been developed for public use by the Federal Government. Since it does not seem likely that the Federal Government will be able to open this area up to the public, the city of Cody, Wyo., has agreed to undertake that function at the expense of the city. For that reason, no compensation from the city is to be required by the Federal Government for the land. However, the bill provides that the land shall revert to the Federal Government if the city fails to divert the land to public purposes.

The land amounts to 210 acres. No cost to the Federal Government is involved. The bill is approved by the Interior Department and the Budget Bureau.

No amendments were made by the committee. However, the bill should be amended by adding the word "and" at the end of line 17 on page 2. I propose that as an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, at the end of line 17, after the word "act", it is proposed to insert the word "and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

AUTHORITY TO MAKE CERTAIN LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1146, H. R. 1815.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 1815) to amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from New Jersey.

The motion was agreed to and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with amendments, on page 2, line 8, after the word "Act", to strike out "for a purpose other than a recreational purpose,"; on page 3, line 7, after the word "monument", to insert "or national wildlife refuge"; on page 4, line 11, after the word "period", to strike out "or (c)" and insert "(c) sell such land to a nonprofit corporation or nonprofit association, for the purpose for which the land has been classified, at a price to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior through appraisal or otherwise, after taking into consideration the purpose for which the lands are to be used, or (d)"; on page 5, line 9, after "2 (a)", to insert "or (c)", and on page 6, line 2, after "2 (a)", to insert "or (c)."

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, the bill, which originated, as indicated, in the House of Representatives, was referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs. The purpose

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed wool bill, rejecting Ellender amendment, etc. Senate made 3rd supplemental appropriation bill its unfinished business. House sent buildings lease-purchase bill to conference.

SENATE

1. PRICE SUPPORTS. Passed, 69-17, with amendments S. 2911, the wool price supports bill (pp. 5245-86).

Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Young (for himself and Sens. Barrett and Langer) providing that, at such time as price support at 90% of parity or above is no longer required to achieve the immediate objective of 300 million pounds of shorn wool, price support would continue at the same levels as those provided by the act of 1949 (p. 5270).

Rejected the following amendments:

By Sen. Ellender (as modified), to continue for one additional year (through 1955) the mandatory price supports on certain commodities at 90% of parity; by a vote of 40 to 48 (pp. 5245-51).

By Sen. Malone (in the nature of a substitute for the bill), to create a Strategic and Critical Wool and Mohair Authority and substitute a system of wool tariffs for the production payments, etc., authorized in the bill; by a vote of 7 to 76 (pp. 5251-70).

By Sen. Thye, to require dairy price supports at not less than 85% of parity for the marketing year ending Mar. 31, 1955, and to limit annual reductions to 5% of parity thereafter; by a vote of 38 to 53 (pp. 5270-81).

By Sen. Humphrey (for himself and Sen. Wiley), to provide for dairy supports at the same level as for basic commodities and to limit annual reductions in dairy supports to 5% of the support level; by a vote of 32 to 60 (pp. 5276-81).

By Sen. Ellender, to limit wool supports through payments to 100% of parity and to limit such supports through other means to 90% of parity; by a vote of 23 to 66 (pp. 5281-5).

By Sen. Kerr, directing beef cattle supports at 90% of parity (p. 5285).

As passed, the bill provides as follows: Provides for price support for wool and mohair at such levels as may be necessary to encourage or maintain desired levels of production. In the case of shorn wool, the desired level is specified at 300 million pounds annually. Such support could be provided by means of payments designed to bring the national average return of producers up to the support price, or by loans, purchases, or other operations. Total payments made under the bill, cumulated as of any date, would be limited to 70% of the specified duties collected on wool and its products cumulated after January 1, 1953. If support were made available other than through payments, the support level would be limited to 90% of the parity price. CCC would be reimbursed for payments made to producers under the bill from appropriations authorized by the bill, the amount appropriated for any fiscal year being limited to 70% of the gross receipts from specific duties on wool and its products during the calendar year ending last before such fiscal year. The bill also authorizes the Secretary to enter into agreements for the purpose of developing advertising and sales promotion programs for wool, mohair, sheep or goats, or the products thereof. Subject to approval by 2/3 of the affected producers, the expenses of such programs might be defrayed by deductions from the payments provided for by the bill. The wool and mohair price-support provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949 would be repealed.

2. THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. This bill, H. R. 8481, was made the unfinished business (p. 5287).

HOUSE

3. BUILDINGS. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 6342, to authorize GSA to enter into lease-purchase agreements for construction of public buildings (p. 5291). Senate conferees have been appointed.
4. DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of this bill, H. R. 8873 (p. 5306). The bill is to be debated today, Apr. 28 (p. D453). In reporting this bill (see Digest 76) the committee included the following statement in its report: "With reference to super-grade positions, it was the understanding of the Committee that these type positions were needed to attract specialists and experts from industry. Records of the Department show that of a total of 69 super-grade positions filled since January 1, 1953, a total of 43 or over 62 percent were filled by departmental promotion. While in certain instances this may be justified, it is felt that the purpose for which super-grades were originally created is being distorted, which situation may call for a general and detailed review of all such positions."
5. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Reed, N. Y., inserted and commended Rep. Mason's recent speech opposing trade agreements and the lowering of tariffs (pp. 5298-9).
6. ELECTRIFICATION; FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Angell discussed the potential power and flood-control benefits to be derived from construction of Libby Dam, Mont., and commended the Army and Interior for "clearing the way" for the project (pp. 5301-3).

BILLS INTRODUCED

7. COTTON ALLOTMENTS. S. 3360, by Sen. Eastland, to provide for allotment of additional cotton acreage to relieve hardship in the case of certain farms; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 5241).
8. PERSONNEL. S. 3361, by Sen. Langer, to increase the basic rates of compensation

on May 11. The hearings will be held in the District of Columbia Committee room, P-38-C, in the Capitol.

I consider the matter of the provision of proper educational facilities for the 34 million school children of the country one of the most important responsibilities of the Nation.

Organizations and interested individuals desiring to be heard should notify the committee promptly, so that the schedule of witnesses may be completed.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I wish to commend my colleague, the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], for setting the date for the hearings on the school construction bills which now are before the Education Subcommittee of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. I would be remiss if I did not express my interest in the school construction measures, for I introduced one in January 1953; and I live in a State that probably needs Federal aid for school construction more than does any other State in the Union. I also am a firm believer that this is the right step in connection with providing Federal aid for education in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, as previously announced, I now intend to move that House bill 8481, Calendar 1223, the supplemental appropriations bill, be made the unfinished business, although it is not the intention to have the bill debated this afternoon.

Therefore, Mr. President, I now move that the Senate proceed to consider House bill 8481, Calendar 1223, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 8481) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

RECESS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate now stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 28, 1954, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 27 (legislative day of April 14), 1954:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Livingston Satterthwaite, of Pennsylvania, for promotion from Foreign Service officer of class 2 to class 1.

Cloyce K. Huston, of Iowa, for promotion from Foreign Service officer of class 2 to class 1 and to be also a consular general of the United States of America.

The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion from class 3 to class 2: Clarence Boonstra, of Louisiana. Horatio Mooers, of Maine. R. Smith Simpson, of Virginia. Carrol M. Terry, of Alabama.

The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion from class 4 to class 3: David M. Bane, of Pennsylvania. Rodger P. Davies, of California. Henry L. T. Koren, of New Jersey. Francis E. Meloy, Jr., of Maryland. Richard E. Usher, of Wisconsin.

The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion from class 5 to class 4: Stephen H. McClintic, of Maryland. Charles M. Urrueia, of Ohio.

The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion from class 5 to class 4 and to be also consuls of the United States of America:

John C. Amott, of New Jersey. Hugh G. Appling, of California. Philip Axelrod, of Delaware. William D. Brewer, of Connecticut. Edwin D. Crowley, of Virginia. John B. Dexter, of Maryland. Herbert Gordon, of New York. John Calvin Hill, Jr., of South Carolina. Peter Hooper, Jr., of Massachusetts. Rogers B. Horgan, of Massachusetts. John M. Howison, of Texas. Max V. Krebs, of California. Richard H. Lamb, of Washington. James F. Leonard, Jr., of Pennsylvania. Matthew J. Loomam, Jr., of New York. Francis N. Magliozzi, of Massachusetts. Robert M. Phillips, of California. Paul O. Proehl, of Illinois. Robert W. Ross, of California. Sidney Sober, of New York. Harrison M. Symmes, Jr., of North Carolina.

Viron P. Vaky, of Texas. Stephen Winship, of Massachusetts. Chalmers B. Wood, of the District of Columbia.

The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion from class 6 to class 5: Emerson M. Brown, of Michigan. William P. E. Graves, of the District of Columbia.

Robert A. Hurwitch, of Illinois. John M. Kane, of Illinois. Donald E. Larimore, of Illinois. Francis J. Meehan, of the District of Columbia.

Donald D. Edgar, of New Jersey, now a Foreign Service officer of class 2 and a secretary in the diplomatic service, to be also a consular general of the United States of America.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 1, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Durward V. Sandifer, of Illinois. Robert P. Terrell, of California. Malory Browne, of Virginia, for appointment as a Foreign Service officer of class 2, a consul, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 3, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Robert N. Anderson, of California. Coburn B. Kidd, of Oklahoma. Joseph Sweeney, of California. Percy de F. Warner, of the District of Columbia.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 4, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Chester E. Beaman, of Indiana. H. Reid Bird, of Utah. Davis Eugene Boster, of Ohio. G. Edward Clark, of New York.

Robert Donhauser, of New York. Charles C. Finch, of Ohio. Miss Constance L. Grant, of Massachusetts. Albert Harkness, Jr., of Rhode Island. L. Douglas Heck, of Maryland. Valdemar N. L. Johnson, of Florida. William B. Kelly, of Ohio. Terrance G. Leonhardy, of North Dakota. Frederic K. Lundy, Jr., of Virginia. Harold M. Midkiff, of Florida. Lynn H. Olson, of Minnesota. Givon Parsons, of Texas. Robert H. Shields, of California. Charles Wilson Thomas, of Utah. Mrs. Musedorah W. Thoreson, of Tennessee. William L. Wight, Jr., of Virginia. Elbert R. Williams, of Pennsylvania.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

A. Jack Goodwin, of Alabama, to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the term expiring June 5, 1959 (reappointment).

IN THE COAST GUARD

The following-named cadets to be ensigns in the United States Coast Guard:

Robert Bruce Bacon
Robert Charles Benson
Terry "F" Blair
Syivan Charles Bioch
William Frederick Boucher
Raymond Joseph Boyd, Jr.
Alfred Fearing Bridgman, Jr.
Michael Taylor Brock
Richard Tutchings Brower, Jr.
Gerald John Budridge
Gaetano James Catalano
Robert Charles Chanaud
Charles Lewis Clark
Earl Wilbert Clark, Jr.
Raymond John Copin
Jack Emerson Couiter
Verne Edward Cox
Norman Graham Cubberly
James Filmore Cuiertson
Philip Joseph Danahy
Arnold Melvin Danleisen
George William Dick, Jr.
Denis Edward Dougherty
James Irving Doughty
Roger Alden Eastman
Arthur Henry Edmunds, Jr.
Richard Vaughan Elms, Jr.
James Leo Fear
James McHugh Fournier
Robert Tracy Getman
Richard Carl Groepler
Robert Leonard Guibord
Charles Farrell Hahn
Robert Richard Houvener
James Lee Howard
Addison Spencer Jennings
Ralph Waverly Judd
Richard George Kerr
John Richard Kirkland
William Patrick Koziofsky
Arthur Edward Ladley, Jr.
Lawrence David Levine
Henry Lohmann
Kenneth Alan Long
George Preston Lord
Francis Cleland Lottridge
Clyde Thomas Lusk, Jr.
Walter Emil Mason, Jr.
Ernest John Mayer, Jr.
Joseph Anthony McDonough, Jr.
Edward Andrew McGee
Mark John Milea
Guy Wallace Mizell
Francis Henry Molin
Rex Rothe Morgan
James Calvin Morrow
John Edgar Moseley
William Craig Nolan
Edwin Lyie Parker
John Paul Prosser
William Andrew Publcover
Dwight Timmons Ramsay
John William Reece

Albert Emil Reif, Jr.
 Billy Eugene Richardson
 Clyde "E" Robbins
 Victor Roger Robillard
 Henry Joseph Roehner, Jr.
 John George Schaefer, Jr.
 Paul Edward Schroeder
 George Taylor Seaman
 William Turner Sheppard
 William McCrossan Sillers, Jr.
 John Pierce Skillings
 Wayne Croom Stansill
 Crook Stewart, Jr.
 Donald Lewis Stivender
 Arthur Joseph St. John
 Milton Yoyo Suzich
 Carlton Walter Swickley
 Donald MacGregor Thomson, Jr.
 William James Tillo
 Albert Charles Tingley, Jr.
 Paul Totten
 Paul Albert Trimmer
 Thomas Richard Tyler
 John David Van Horn
 George Herbert Wagner
 John Mortimer Wilkinson
 James Arthur Wilson
 Richard Byrd Wise

IN THE NAVY

Charles R. Greene, Jr., Midshipman (Naval Academy), to be ensign in the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law.

Chester R. Oberg, Midshipman (Naval Academy), to be ensign in the Navy, in lieu of ensign in the Supply Corps in the Navy as previously nominated.

Philip W. Cronk, Midshipman (Naval Academy), to be ensign in the Supply Corps in the Navy, in lieu of ensign in the Navy as previously nominated.

Robert R. Thomley, Midshipman (Naval Academy), to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law.

The following-named (Naval ROTC) to be ensigns in the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

James G. Abert	Willard C. Blackney, Jr.
Harold E. Aletto	
John S. Allen	Norman G. Block
John H. Alvey	Gerald A. Bodden, Jr.
Arthur E. Anderson	Maurice J. Boenitz
Gustav N. Anderson	Frank N. Boensch, Jr.
Stephen P. Anderson	Alfred J. Boulos
Thomas E. Anderson	Thomas J. Bowen
Thomas F. Anderson	William R. Boyens
Kenneth C. Antony	James A. Bradley, Jr.
Peter A. Appeddu	Richard T. Braun, Jr.
Henry C. Atwood, Jr.	Robert W. J. Brett
John J. Archer	George W. Brewster
Donald L. Arney	Roland T. Brierre, Jr.
Coy H. Arnold II	Kenneth D. Brooks
Lawrence P. Ash	Phillip W. Brooks
Hugo L. Auleb	Harold R. Brown
Billy J. Avery	Kenneth C. Bruley
William McF. Bailey	Dean T. Buckingham
Ralph V. Bain	Bayne R. Bunce
Samuel M. Baker, Jr.	William E. Burke
David E. Barkkarie	William S. Butler
James D. Barlow	Lewis H. Busell
Michael McC. Barrett	Lester J. Bushue
Norman D. Bartlett, Jr.	Richard E. Buzbee
William McG. Bartlett	Don M. Bylund
Furman W. Barton	Paul B. Cain
Robert H. Baxter III	Haven P. Cammett
Charles W. Beck II	Clayton G. Carlile
Robert L. Bedore	James C. Carlson
Harold S. Beers, Jr.	Gerald R. Carlstein
Anthony D. Belkofer, Jr.	Louis F. Carson, Jr.
Paul M. Benadik	Robert F. Carr III
"J" Gilbert Benedict	Neil A. Case
Frank S. Bennett	Frank L. Cason, Jr.
Francis N. Berganier	Frederick F. Censky
William H. Bernard	Jerrold E. Chapdelaine
Andrew Biache, Jr.	Leslie F. Chesson
John L. Billeter	Guion C. Childress
Bert W. Bishop	James N. Clay
Henry C. Black II	Louis Colbus
	Bennett O. Cole

Wade H. Coleman III	Richard M. Goss
William D. Collins	James W. Gotcher, Jr.
John G. Colson, Jr.	Duncan Grant
Henry W. Conner	Robert T. Greathead
Glenn T. Conrad, Jr.	Neal Gresham
Paul B. Conway	John J. Griffin, Jr.
Russell A. Cook	Edgar L. Griffith
Charles H. Cooley	Fred B. Griswold
Robert J. Corboy	Robert H. Grose
Russell S. Cowell	Edward B. Gross
James C. Coyne	Melvin "J" Grossgold
James L. Cranwell, Jr.	Harry E. Guda
Render Crayton	William H.
John F. Criss	Guengerich
Harry E. Crosson	Allan B. Gurney
James G. Cullen	Gunter Hagen
Elton C. Curran	Wilfred J. Hahn
Robert A. Curran	Charles F. Hall
Fred M. Curtis	Robert H. Hall
Robert E. Curtis	Walter Halperin
Robert W. Dacus	William M. Hames, Jr.
Joseph J. Daigneault, Jr.	Richard N. Hamilton
Bruce C. Dale	Marvin F. Hanigan
James M. Daly II	James F. Hannagan
James G. Davis	Warren E. Hanson
James B. Deane, Jr.	Frederick D. Harper
Edward D. Devine III	Robert P. Harper, Jr.
James H. DeVries	George H. Harvey
Ronald P. DeWalt	Ronald A. Hasse
Ray B. Diamond	Charles W. Hawkins III
John M. Dick	Robert H. Hayes
Charles E. Dickenson, Jr.	Harry Hazlehurst III
Edmond J. Dilworth, Jr.	William P. Helfrich
Phillip M. Doell	Donald K. Helgeson
Louis J. Dolan, Jr.	Robert E. Helton
James R. Dombey	Tom L. Henry
Alfred Donati, Jr.	Phillip C. Herren
Daniel E. Donovan	Thomas C. Herren
Donald J. Douglass	Carl F. Herring, Jr.
Donald S. Dowden	Walter T. Herrmann
Charlie P. DuBose	Charles A. Herubin
Edwin C. Duerr	James D. Hessman
Richard F. Dugan, Jr.	Merlyn R. Heusinkveld
Stephen F. Durocher	Edward J. Hickey, Jr.
Henry W. Dwyer	Robert H. Higgs
Cromwell A. Dyer, Jr.	Reginald B. Hilborn, Jr.
Edgar A. Earnhart	Ian T. Hill
Otto P. Eberlein	Roger W. Hill
William R. Eels, Jr.	William H. Holden, Jr.
Richard L. Ehr	James T. Holland, Jr.
Theodore F. Elbert III	Roy C. Holland
Eugene D. Ellis	Stephen F. Honan
David A. Engels	Harold S. Hook
David W. Eppink	Thomas M. Hopper
Reuben E. Erickson	Roy W. Hosking
Ronald C. Esper	James M. Hoskins
Franklin J. Eubank	Gale K. Hovey
Robert J. Evans	Lawrence K. Howard
Thomas H. Ewall	David A. Howells
Charles R. Fagg	Eugene W. Howley
Archie B. Fairley, Jr.	Paul L. Hryskanich
Warren E. Farwell	Robert N. Hubbell
Alfred T. Faul	Francis R. Huch
Matthew W. Fegan, Jr.	Robert P. Hukill
Allan G. Feldt	George A. Hume
Arthur R. Fitzgerald	Fred R. Huston
Neil T. Fitzmorris	Thomas C. Hutchinson, III
Thomas B. Fleming	Robert L. Ilaria
Robert B. Fraser	John S. Inman
Donald G. Friedl	James A. Janousek
David T. Friest	Leonard J. Janowski
Thomas A. W. Frye	James E. Jobe
Glenn F. Fuhrman	Charles R. Johnson
Vaughn D. Fuller	George P. Johnson
Edwin R. Gabler	Kenneth L. Johnson
James J. Gainer	Lawrence J. Jonaus
Albert A. Gallotta	John A. Jones
Donald P. Gattley	George J. Jonovich
Fred W. Gatter, Jr.	Dale E. Jurgensen
John W. Gaul	Dale E. Kaiser
Robert E. Gearhart	George T. Karabatsos
James C. Geoghegan	Richard J. Kastenholz
William I. George	Robert H. Kaufman
Gerald W. Gill	John S. Keating, Jr.
Richard D. Gillham	Jackson M. Keim
Sidney Gladstone	Marc N. Kelley
Charles R. Glassey	Alfred E. Kerby
Charles T. Goodhue	Kenneth L. Kiel

Donald J. King	Philip F. Murray
James E. King	Bruce E. Murtha
Robert B. King	Wayne A. Muth
Donald E. Klein	Merice T. Nelles
John F. Kneisl	Wallace S. Nelowet
George L. Knister	Daniel A. Neuhauser
Dale A. Knutson	Henry V. Nietzsche-mann
William J. Kockelman	Rees E. Noren
Kenneth W. Koeritz	Rudy R. Norris
Donald L. Korn	Edward C. Nott, Jr.
David J. Krall	Daniel H. O'Brien
Frank A. Kramer	Kenneth A. O'Brien
Edward Kratofil	Thomas A. O'Halloran, Jr.
John P. Krisciunas	John J. O'Hara
Robert G. Lacy	Charles H. Oliver
Donald P. Landfried	Harold W. Olson, Jr.
William R. Lavalley	David N. Orth
Ronald F. Lehr	Heber B. Osborne, Jr.
Nathan St. C. Lemacks	Robert J. O'Shaughnessy
John D. Leonard, Jr.	Albert Ottaviani
John R. Levandosky	Roger D. Painter
Herman Levin	Wilbur L. Palmer
Jeremy I. Levin	Alex W. Panas
Norman R. Levins	Richard G. Parise
Adam E. Lewert	Eldon E. Park
Robert S. Lewis	Kenneth B. Parker, Jr.
Lloyd A. Liatti	William DeL. Parker
Eugene F. Lilly	Thomas A. Parnell
William M. Linden	Allan G. Paulson
Thomas L. Lindsay	Kenneth L. Penegar
Robert G. Littleton	Ladislav J. Perenyi
Frank J. Lord	Ralph J. Perrotta
Carl K. Lunde	Eugene C. Perry, Jr.
Jerrold I. Lupoff	John H. Phillips
Noel R. Lykins	Raymond C. Phillips
Jack D. McAllister	Joseph V. Pike
William R. McClure	Hal W. Pilgrim
Howard M. McCormack	John D. Pine
William A. McGown, Jr.	Rodger E. Pitstick
Roy E. McLaughlin	Donald F. Pitt
Paul McMaster	John P. Pittman, Jr.
Thomas McMillan, Jr.	William L. Plumb
Larry L. McMullen	Jack R. Polakowski
James M. McSherry	William V. Polleys III
William A. J. MacLeod	Neal R. Popham
William J. Mann	Jerome Post
Allan W. Markham	Francis S. Pramuk
Dennis G. Marks	Ralph J. Pugliano
John A. Marks	Joseph M. Purtell
Benjamin G. Martin, Jr.	George J. Rabstajnek, Jr.
Christopher D. Martin	Gilbert E. Raines
Howard V. Martin	Augustus G. Randolph
James F. Martin	William S. Rauber
Roger J. Martineau	Hilary J. Rauch
Thomas J. Marx	Robert F. Raymond
Roger A. Massey, Jr.	Richard A. Reed
John D. Matthews	Alex D. Reeves, Jr.
Charles B. Maurer	Marvin O. Register
James H. Mayer	Rust E. Reid
Francis X. Meaney	Frank J. Reilly, Jr.
John A. Mehr	Duane C. Remsnyder
Noel Melville	Donald K. Rice
Robert G. Merkle	Statton L. Rice II
William Migas	John C. Richardson
David H. Miller	Jerry M. Rippel
Glenn "J" Miller	Charles M. Ritchie
Guy F. Miller	John Ritchie IV
Robert R. Miller	John B. Rivers
Robert P. Milne	Hugh A. Roberts
Donald E. Mintz	George A. Robinson, Jr.
Marvin W. Mirsch	Glenn A. Rodehorst
Robert B. Montgomery	Charles O. Rodes
Seymour P. Montgomery	James R. Roesser
Charles E. Moore	Philip C. Ropp
Charles M. Moran, Jr.	Lawrence J. Rose
Frank A. Morgan III	Charles M. Rowland, Jr.
Robert H. Morrow	Joe F. Rufner
Robert A. Morse	John R. Russell
Theodore E. Morton	Kenneth B. Russell
Jack L. Moss	John L. Ruth
John H. Mulligan	Paul Sadler
Arthur D. Murphy	Gerald Sakats
Daniel F. Murphy	Richard S. Salzman
Raymond L. Murphy, Jr.	Bertrand E. Sample
Charles W. Murray, Jr.	Leon C. Schaller

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 29, 1954
For actions of April 28, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 78

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed 3rd supplemental appropriation bill, agreeing to CCC and ACP increases. Senate passed Carlson personnel-benefits bill. Senate ratified International Sugar Agreement.

SENATE

1. THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 8481 (pp. 5312-9). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 5319). Agreed to the committee amendments increasing the CCC administrative-expense limitation and providing funds for the Advisory Committee on Weather Control, as mentioned in Digest 73 (p. 5312). Agreed to the Bridges amendment to provide \$15,000,000 additional for ACP payments to farmers who carry out emergency wind erosion control measures (pp. 5315-8).
2. PERSONNEL. Passed with amendments S. 2665, the Carlson "fringe benefits" bill for Federal employees (pp. 5321-31). The bill as passed was printed in the Record (pp. 5328-31). (For provisions of the bill see Digest 65.) Agreed to the following amendments:
By Sen. Russell, as modified, to authorize 550 supergrades instead of 700 as provided by the committee bill (pp. 5325-7).
By Sen. Carlson, to provide limits of 400 positions in grade 16, 115 positions in grade 17, and 35 positions in grade 18 (p. 5327).
By Sen. Russell, to repeal Sec. 6 of the 1953 leave law, which required the gradual reduction of annual-leave accumulations over 30 days (pp. 5324-5).
By Sen. Johnston, to make mandatory the payment of additional compensation on an annual basis (in lieu of hourly premium pay) for firefighters, investigators, etc. (pp. 5323-4).
3. SUGAR. Ratified, 60 to 16, the International Sugar Agreement (pp. 5332-9, 5342-52, 5355-6). By a vote of 74 to 2, agreed to a reservation offered by Sen. Dirksen to the effect that any amendment to the agreement must be ratified by the Senate (p. 5359).
4. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Malone urged additional control of imports and mentioned the

wool bill in this connection. He also claimed we "give our crops away with no returns. (pp. 5339-42.)

5. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Hennings was made a co-sponsor of S. 3169, to continue 90% dairy price supports temporarily (p. 5310).

Sen. Young claimed that price reductions on basic commodities cause price reductions on other commodities and inserted a Wall Street Journal item to indicate this (p. 5342).

6. EMPLOYMENT. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported without amendment S. 692, to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry (S. Rept. 1267)(p. 5310).

7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The D. C. public works bill was made the unfinished business (p. 5360). Sen. Knowland indicated that this would be followed by amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act (pp. 5320-1).

HOUSE

8. DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 8873 (pp. 5362-93).

9. STATEHOOD. Rep. Passman spoke in favor of statehood for Alaska and Hawaii (pp. 5393-6).

10. EXPENDITURES. Received a Kenosha (Wis.) Taxpayers, Inc., resolution urging retention of the present Federal debt limit and reduction of the debt by balancing the budget and reducing spending (p. 5400).

BILLS INTRODUCED

11. TAXATION. S. 3369, by Sen. Douglas, to amend the Internal Revenue Code so as to permit farmers to deduct from gross income certain expenditures incurred to provide water-storage facilities; and S. 3370, to make similar provision for grain-storage facilities; to Finance Committee (p. 5310).

12. EDUCATION. H. R. 8916, by Rep. Jones, Ala., to remove the requirement for automatic periodic reduction of the education and training allowances of veterans pursuing on-the-job training or institutional on-farm training under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952; to Veterans' Affairs Committee (p. 5400).

13. PERSONNEL. H. R. 8917, by Rep. LeCompte, to permit and assist Federal personnel to vote; to House Administration Committee (p. 5400).

14. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. H. R. 8920, by Rep. Perkins, to provide for assistance of needy persons by the delivery to the States of price-support wheat; to Agriculture Committee (p. 5400).

15. CIVIL DEFENSE. H. J. Res. 510, by Rep. Howell, to constitute the Federal Civil Defense Administration an executive department within the Department of Defense; to Government Operations Committee (p. 5400).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

16. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Van Zandt opposing this project (p. A3068). He also inserted a newspaper editorial on this subject (p. A3070).

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 8481

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 28, 1954

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954”) for the
7 fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes,
8 namely:

CHAPTER I

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND EXPENSES

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT RETIREMENT AND RELIEF FUNDS

For an additional amount for "District government retirement and relief funds", \$120,000.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, SUPERVISION AND

INSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "General administration, supervision and instruction", ~~(1)\$1,500,000~~ \$1,575,000.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, GEORGE-BARDEN PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Vocational education, George-Barden program", ~~(2)\$24,000~~ \$24,500.

METROPOLITAN POLICE

For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police", \$1,800,000 of which \$270,000 shall be payable from the highway fund.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Fire Department," \$700,000.

COURTS

UNITED STATES COURTS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1953, for "United States Courts", \$37,536.

(3) PUBLIC WELFARE

AGENCY SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Agency services", \$60,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Operating expenses, protective institutions, Public Welfare", fiscal year 1954.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

For an additional amount for "National Capital Parks", \$69,000.

PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

For pay increases for wage-scale employees, to be allocated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations and funds of said District for the fiscal year 1954 from which such employees are properly payable, \$1,200,000, of which \$143,700 shall be payable from the highway fund and \$233,800 from the water fund; said increases in compensation to be effective during the period beginning with the first day of the first pay period which began after June 30, 1953, for per diem educational employees of the Board of Education, and beginning with the first day of the first pay period which began after September 15, 1953, for other wage-scale employees of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no retroactive compensation or salary shall be payable in the case of any individual not in the service of the municipal government of the District of

1 Columbia on the date of approval of this Act, except that
2 such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid in the
3 case of a deceased officer or employee, or of a retired officer
4 or employee, for services rendered after the effective date of
5 the increase.

6 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

7 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
8 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
9 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;
10 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), ~~(4)\$21,625~~ \$29,625.

11 JUDGMENTS

12 For the payment of final judgments rendered against the
13 District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Num-
14 bered 353 (Eighty-third Congress), \$222,218, together
15 with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the
16 interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such
17 judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same
18 became due until the date of payment.

19 AUDITED CLAIMS

20 For an additional amount for the payment of claims, cer-
21 tified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of
22 Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have
23 been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the District
24 of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47, sec.
25 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1951 and prior

1 fiscal years, as set forth in House Document Numbered 353
 2 (Eighty-third Congress), \$333,370, together with such fur-
 3 ther sums as may be necessary to pay the interest on audited
 4 claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum
 5 as provided by law (Act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546,
 6 sec. 14d).

7 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

8 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
 9 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be
 10 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
 11 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for
 12 the fiscal years involved.

13 CHAPTER II

14 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

15 (5) *SENATE*

16 (6) *For payment to Erma E. Griswold, widow of Dwight*
 17 *Griswold, late a Senator from the State of Nebraska,*
 18 *\$12,500.*

19 (7) *SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES*

20 *Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: Effective*
 21 *May 1, 1954, the appropriation for salaries of officers and*
 22 *employees of the Senate contained in the Legislative Branch*
 23 *Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1954 is made available*
 24 *for the compensation of seven additional pages at the basic*
 25 *rate of \$1,800 per annum each.*

1 (8)CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

2 *Motor vehicles: For an additional amount for maintain-*
 3 *ing, exchanging, and equipping motor vehicles for carrying*
 4 *the mails and for official use of the offices of the Secretary*
 5 *and Sergeant at Arms, \$4,275 to be derived by transfer from*
 6 *the appropriation for "Folding Documents", fiscal year 1954.*

7 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

8 SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

9 Office of the Doorkeeper

10 For an additional amount for "Office of the Doorkeeper",
 11 \$13,615.

12 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

13 Stationery (Revolving Fund)

14 For an additional amount for "Stationery (revolving
 15 fund)", \$3,200, to remain available until expended.

16 Folding Documents

17 For an additional amount for "Folding documents".
 18 \$15,000.

19 CAPITOL POLICE

20 CAPITOL POLICE BOARD

21 For an additional amount for "Capitol Police Board",
 22 \$2,855.

23 EDUCATION OF SENATE AND HOUSE PAGES

24 For an additional amount for "Education of Senate and
 25 House pages", \$2,785.

1 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

2 WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND

3 BINDING

4 The unexpended balances of all appropriations to the
5 Government Printing Office for "Working capital and con-
6 gressional printing and binding", for the fiscal years 1943
7 through 1951 shall be available, without regard to fiscal year
8 limitations, for payment of claims settled by the General
9 Accounting Office in favor of employees and former em-
10 ployees of the Government Printing Office for additional
11 compensation on account of service rendered during the fiscal
12 years 1942 through 1951.

13 THE JUDICIARY

14 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

15 JUDICIAL SERVICES

16 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

17 For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and com-
18 missioners", \$115,000.

19 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous
21 expenses", \$36,000.

22 SALARIES OF REFEREES

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees",
24 \$7,000 to be derived from the referees' salary fund estab-

1 lished in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended
2 (11 U. S. C. 68).

3 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

4 For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees",
5 \$71,600, to be derived from the referees' expense fund estab-
6 lished in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended
7 (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

8 CHAPTER III

9 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
12 \$900,000, to be derived by transfer from "Government in
13 occupied areas", fiscal year 1954.

14 (9) *INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES*

15 *For an additional amount for "International contingen-*
16 *cies", \$200,000, to be derived from transfer from "Govern-*
17 *ment in occupied areas", fiscal year 1954.*

18 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

19 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF

21 JAPANESE ANCESTRY

22 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
23 claims of persons of Japanese ancestry", \$1,560,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Attorney General is hereby authorized to transfer from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1954", not to exceed \$100,000 to the appropriation "Fees and expenses of witnesses, 1954", not to exceed \$300,000 to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons, 1954", not to exceed \$500,000 to the appropriation "Support of United States prisoners, 1954", and not to exceed \$165,000 to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, general administration."

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

LAND ACQUISITION, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

For an additional amount for "Land acquisition, additional Washington Airport", for payment of deficiency judgments rendered by United States district courts, \$34,541, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest as specified in such judgments.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

For an additional amount for "Operating-differential subsidies", ~~(10)\$19,500,000, \$29,500,000, (11)~~to be derived

1 *by transfer from the appropriation "War Shipping Admin-*
2 *istration Liquidation, Treasury Department" and to re-*
3 *main available until expended.*

4 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

5 FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

6 For an additional amount for "Federal-aid highways",
7 to remain available until expended, \$55,000,000, which sum
8 is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for
9 the fiscal year 1953.

10 (12) ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 *For necessary expenses of the Advisory Committee on*
13 *Weather Control, established by the Act of August 13, 1953*
14 *(67 Stat. 559), including services as authorized by section*
15 *15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$30,000.*

16 CHAPTER IV

17 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

18 BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
21 \$67,500.

22 (13) *The unobligated balance of the lapsed appropriation of*
23 *the Bureau of Narcotics available for the payment of salaries*
24 *and expenses for the fiscal year 1948, shall be available for*

1 *payment of claims settled by the General Accounting Office*
 2 *and otherwise chargeable to appropriations for the fiscal year*
 3 *1949.*

4 INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 7 \$3,600,000.

8 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 11 \$85,000, to be derived by transfer from "Salaries and ex-
 12 penses, Guard Force", fiscal year 1954.

13 CHAPTER V

14 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

15 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

16 GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

17 AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

18 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for un-
 19 employment compensation and employment service admin-
 20 istration," (14)\$14,500,000 \$12,100,000 (15),—which shall
 21 be available only to the extent that the Secretary finds neces-
 22 sary to meet increased costs of administration resulting from
 23 changes in a State law or increases in the numbers of claims
 24 filed and claims paid over those upon which the State's basic

1 grant ~~(or the allocation for the District of Columbia)~~ was
 2 based, which increased costs of administration cannot be
 3 provided for by normal budgetary adjustments.

4 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

5 For an additional amount for "Unemployment compen-
 6 sation for veterans", ~~(16)\$5,500,000~~ \$24,400,000.

7 Unemployment compensation for veterans, next suc-
 8 ceeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current
 9 fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title IV
 10 of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, such
 11 sums as may be necessary to pay benefits for the first quarter
 12 of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations and
 13 expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appropria-
 14 tion therefor for that fiscal year.

15 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
 16 WELFARE

17 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

18 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

19 For an additional amount for "Payments to school dis-
 20 tricts", \$5,850,000.

21 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

22 ~~(17)~~For an additional amount for providing school facilities
 23 and for grants to local educational agencies in federally af-
 24 fected areas as authorized by Public Law 815, Eighty-first
 25 Congress, as amended by Public Law 246, Eighty-third

1 Congress, \$55,000,000, to remain available through Decem-
2 ber 31, 1954, all of which shall be available for payments
3 authorized by section 209 (e) of Public Law 815, Eighty-
4 first Congress, as amended by section 2 (e) of Public Law
5 246, Eighty third Congress: *Provided*, That entitlements
6 shall be paid on a pro-rata basis if there be not enough to
7 cover all legal entitlements.

8 *For an additional amount for grants to local educational*
9 *agencies in federally affected areas as authorized by section*
10 *209 (c) of Public Law 815, Eighty-first Congress, as*
11 *amended by section 2 (e) of Public Law 246, Eighty-third*
12 *Congress, including not to exceed \$250,000 for necessary*
13 *expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies,*
14 *\$55,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided,*
15 *That unpaid entitlements, reduced to the extent requests there-*
16 *for are not filed before October 1, 1954, shall be paid on a*
17 *pro rata basis if the amount herein appropriated for grants is*
18 *not enough to cover all such entitlements: Provided further,*
19 *That applications which meet the requirements of section 205*
20 *of such Public Law 815 may be amended not later than*
21 *December 31, 1954, to (1) substitute a different project or*
22 *(2) substitute a reimbursement request based upon construc-*
23 *tion of the original project under a contract entered into*
24 *before the date of enactment of this Act or upon construction*

1 of other facilities under a contract entered into before such
 2 date and after June 30, 1952; and in either case the ade-
 3 quacy requirements in subsection (c) (1) of such section
 4 205 shall not apply.

5 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND

7 SURVIVORS INSURANCE

8 The amount authorized by the Department of Health,
 9 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1954, to be ex-
 10 pended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
 11 trust fund for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and
 12 Survivors Insurance", is increased from "\$62,750,000" to
 13 "\$63,746,000".

14 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

15 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for pub-
 16 lic assistance", ~~(18)\$57,300,000, of which not more than~~
 17 ~~\$2,800,000 shall be available for State and local ad-~~
 18 ~~ministration~~ \$58,000,000.

19 CHAPTER VI

20 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

21 (19) AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

22 For an additional amount for "Agricultural conserva-
 23 tion program", in addition to the program authorized under

1 this head for 1954, under the Department of Agriculture
2 Appropriation Act, 1954, \$15,000,000 to remain available
3 until December 31, 1955, to enable the Secretary of Agricul-
4 ture to make payments to farmers who carry out emergency
5 wind erosion control measures under the 1954 agricultural
6 conservation program, including payments for such protective
7 measures carried out by farmers on adjacent or nearby lands
8 of other farmers, in counties designated by the governors of
9 the respective States with the approval of the Secretary of
10 Agriculture as subject to damages by excessive wind erosion
11 during 1954: Provided, That the payments for such emer-
12 gency wind erosion control measures shall not exceed the cost
13 per acre of the practices or a total of \$1 per acre, whichever
14 is smaller, and that such payment may be made only upon
15 a finding by the county agricultural stabilization and con-
16 servation committee that the land treated by control meas-
17 ures has been subject to excessive wind erosion in 1954 and
18 is in danger of further such erosion during 1954 and certifi-
19 cation by the county committee that the recommended con-
20 trol measures have been performed: Provided further, That
21 this appropriation may be expended without regard to the
22 adjustments required under section 8 (e) of the Soil Con-
23 servation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16

1 *U. S. C. 590h (e)), and may be distributed among States*
 2 *and individual formers without regard to any other provision*
 3 *of law.*

4 DISASTER LOAN REVOLVING FUND

5 The limitation under this head in the Act of July 31,
 6 1953 (Public Law 175), on the amount available for emer-
 7 gency feed and seed assistance, is increased from “\$40,-
 8 000,000” to “\$50,000,000”; and such increased amount may
 9 be used for furnishing such assistance by means of advances
 10 to States or agencies thereof, or otherwise, and for reimburse-
 11 ment of advances made to the Secretary of Agriculture from
 12 funds appropriated for disaster relief under the Act of Sep-
 13 tember 30, 1950 (42 U. S. C. 1855).

14 FOREST SERVICE

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
 17 for fighting forest fires, \$4,500,000.

18 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

19 The limitation under this head in the Department of
 20 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1954, on the amount
 21 available for administrative expenses of the Corporation,
 22 is increased from “\$17,100,000” to (20)“\$19,100,000
 23 \$20,100,000”.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Farm Credit Administration", \$120,000, to be derived from receipts from farm credit agencies.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(21) OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

(22) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration", \$138,000.

(23) OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

For an additional amount for "Construction, Alaska Railroad", for the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, including improvements and new construction, to remain available until expended, \$4,594,000: Provided, That funds appropriated under this head may be transferred to the Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund for purposes of accounting and administration.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The limitation in section 106 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1954, on the amount available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946

1 (5 U. S. C. 55a), is increased from “\$250,000” to
2 “\$310,000”.

3 CHAPTER VIII

4 (24)EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

5 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

6 REFUGEE RELIEF

7 *For an additional amount for expenses necessary to enable*
8 *the President, by transfer to such officer or agency of the*
9 *Government as may be appropriate, to carry out the provi-*
10 *sions of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 (Public Law 203,*
11 *approved August 7, 1953), including services as authorized*
12 *by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),*
13 *at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; printing*
14 *and binding outside the continental United States without*
15 *regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C.*
16 *111); hire of passenger motor vehicles; and expenses of*
17 *attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this*
18 *appropriation; \$750,000: Provided, That funds appro-*
19 *priated herein shall be available in accordance with authority*
20 *granted hereunder or under authority governing the activities*
21 *of the Government agencies to which such funds are allocated.*

1 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

2 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 The limitation under this head in the First Independent
5 Offices Appropriation Act, 1954, on the amount available
6 for expenses of travel, is increased from “\$210,000” to
7 “\$235,000”.

8 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

9 (25)OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

10 *Salaries and expenses: In addition to amounts appropri-*
11 *ated under this head, the Administrator may transfer to this*
12 *appropriation from any other funds available for administra-*
13 *tive expenses, not to exceed \$50,000, for expenses of investiga-*
14 *tions of irregularities or abuses in connection with the*
15 *administration of programs of mortgage and loan insurance*
16 *as authorized by the National Housing Act, as amended (12*
17 *U. S. C. 1701).*

18 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

19 Annual Contributions

20 For an additional amount for “Annual contributions”,
21 \$10,800,000.

1 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$25,000.

5 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

6 COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

7 For an additional amount for "Compensation and pen-
8 sions", \$215,000,000, to remain available until expended.

9 SERVICEMEN'S INDEMNITIES

10 For an additional amount for "Servicemen's indemnities",
11 \$7,000,000, to remain available until expended.

12 CHAPTER IX

13 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

14 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

15 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

16 Construction, General

17 For an additional amount for "Construction, general",
18 \$800,000, to remain available until expended.

19 UNITED STATES SECTION, SAINT LAWRENCE RIVER JOINT

20 BOARD OF ENGINEERS

21 For necessary expenses of the United States section of the
22 Saint Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers, established
23 by Executive Order 10500, dated November 4, 1953, includ-
24 ing purchase (not to exceed two) and hire of passenger motor
25 vehicles; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act

1 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed
2 \$100 per day for individuals; \$245,000, to remain available
3 until June 30, 1955: *Provided*, That, subject to the pro-
4 cedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act
5 of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations con-
6 tained therein, one position under the United States section of
7 said Joint Board of Engineers may hereafter be placed in
8 grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by that
9 Act(26): *Provided further*, That no part of these funds shall
10 be obligated until agreement has been entered into, by the
11 United States Government and the United States entity au-
12 thorized to construct the power works in the International
13 Rapids section of the Saint Lawrence River, providing for the
14 reimbursement of the expenditures of the United States
15 section of this Board by the construction entity : *Provided*
16 *further*, That with the exception of certain necessary pre-
17 liminary expenses, no part of these funds shall be obligated
18 until agreement has been entered into, by the United States
19 Government and the United States entity authorized to con-
20 struct the power works in the International Rapids section of
21 the Saint Lawrence River, providing for the reimbursement
22 of the expenditures (including necessary preliminary ex-
23 penses) of the United States section of this Board by the
24 construction entity.

1

CHAPTER X

2

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

3

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

4

CLAIMS

5

6

7

8

Not to exceed \$2,500,000 may be transferred to the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1954, from the appropriation "Military personnel, Marine Corps, 1954".

9

RETIRED PAY

10

11

12

13

Not to exceed an additional \$12,000,000 may be transferred to the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1954, from the appropriation "Military personnel, Marine Corps, 1954".

14

(27) DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

15

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

16

17

18

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20

21

The Secretary of the Army is authorized to rehabilitate, convert, or repair buildings numbered 737 and 747, Cadet Barracks, United States Military Academy, New York, in an amount not to exceed \$497,000, utilizing military public works appropriations heretofore made available by the Congress.

22

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

23

AUDITED CLAIMS

24

25

Applicable current appropriations of the Department of the Navy shall be available for the payment of claims certi-

1 fied by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in the
2 amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

3 “Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts”, fiscal
4 year 1943, \$7,670.41.

5 “Pay, subsistence, and transportation of Naval person-
6 nel”, fiscal year 1943, \$12,051.48.

7 “Transportation of things, Navy”, fiscal year 1948,
8 \$6,173.70.

9 (28)CHAPTER XI

10 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

11 *For payment of claims for damages as settled and deter-*
12 *mined by departments and agencies in accord with law,*
13 *audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting*
14 *Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by*
15 *United States district courts and the United States Court of*
16 *Claims, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 110,*
17 *Eighty-third Congress, \$1,553,745, together with such*
18 *amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when*
19 *specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of*
20 *the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such*
21 *additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may*
22 *be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: Provided,*
23 *That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until*
24 *it shall have become final and conclusive against the United*
25 *States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: Pro-*

1 *vided further, That, unless otherwise specifically required by*
 2 *law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appro-*
 3 *priated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty*
 4 *days after the date of approval of this Act.*

5 CHAPTER ~~(29)~~~~XI~~ XII

6 GENERAL PROVISIONS

7 SEC. ~~(30)~~~~1101~~ 1201. No part of any appropriation con-
 8 tained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by
 9 any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the
 10 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
 11 against the Government of the United States or who is a
 12 member of an organization of Government employees that
 13 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
 14 United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an
 15 organization that advocates the overthrow of the Govern-
 16 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided,*
 17 *That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered*
 18 *prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit*
 19 *has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged*
 20 *in a strike against the Government of the United States, is*
 21 *not a member of an organization of Government employees*
 22 *that asserts the right to strike against the Government of*
 23 *the United States, or that such person does not advocate,*
 24 *and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the*
 25 *overthrow of the Government of the United States by force*

1 or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
2 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
3 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
4 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
5 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
6 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of
7 the Government of the United States by force or violence
8 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
9 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act
10 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
11 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
12 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
13 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
14 any other provisions of existing law.

Passed the Senate with amendments April 28 (legisla-
tive day, April 14), 1954.

Attest:

J. MARK TRICE,

Secretary.

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for
other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 28, 1954

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

sign service. The list is printed on page 5287 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 27. I give notice that these nominations will be considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations at the expiration of 6 days.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. BUTLER of Maryland:

Address entitled "Clearing Transport Road Blocks," delivered by Senator BRICKER at the transportation luncheon, during the 42d annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, at Washington, D. C., on April 27, 1954.

By Mr. IVES:

Passover message delivered by Dr. Norman Salit, president, Synagogue Council of America, in April 1954.

By Mr. DOUGLAS:

Part 2 of an address delivered by Mr. Claude Bowers on the subject Trends in Public Affairs.

Petition relating to effects of alcoholic beverage advertising, signed by a group of citizens of Illinois.

By Mr. JACKSON:

Address entitled "How To Keep More of the Money You Earn," delivered by Mrs. Helen Valentine before the Washington Fashion Group, on April 28, 1954.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

Essay entitled "What the American Flag Means to Me," written by Miss Lynn McGann, of Minneapolis, Minn.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas:

Article on the subject Everybody Talks About Texas Except Texans, written by Mason Walsh, and published in the Dallas Times-Herald.

Article regarding the \$100 million aluminum plant at Rockdale, Tex., written by Sam Kinch, and published in the Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

Resolution submitted by County Judge James MacMorries, of Stanton, Tex., on behalf of 38 west Texas counties, regarding help needed for the people of the Texas drought area.

By Mr. JENNER:

Editorial entitled "Senator CAPEHART—HOMER Believes in Salesmanship," published in the Marion (Ind.) Chronicle on Friday, April 9, 1954.

Editorial entitled "To Preserve the Future," published in the Indianapolis Star of Sunday, April 11, 1954, commenting on the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

By Mr. CARLSON:

Several newspaper articles pertaining to employment figures and industrial earnings.

By Mr. SMATHERS:

Article entitled "Statehood for Hawaii Has BYRD's Opposition," written by Frank R. Kent, and published in the Washington Evening Star of April 25, 1954.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

Editorial entitled "Our Wool Business," published in the Boston Daily Record of April 20, 1954, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

AMERICA PRAYS FOR SUCCESS OF GENEVA CONFERENCE

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the eyes of the world are on the Conference in Geneva.

The hopes and prayers of mankind are invoked toward the end that from

the Conference will emerge a just and lasting peace for Korea and for Indochina.

We know, very realistically, all of the obstacles in the way, but we are not going to allow our spirit to dim or our faith to falter.

On Monday I delivered an address in Houston, Tex. In the course of it, I issued a statement relative to the need for caution in the Conference.

I send to the desk the text of this statement and ask unanimous consent that it be printed at this point in the body of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GENEVA AND INDOCHINA: SIX SUGGESTIONS FOR CAUTION IN APPRAISAL

I want to say just a few brief words with regard to the mounting crisis in Indochina, and then with regard to the Conference in Geneva.

First, I want to point out the significance of our deep interest in this area—Indochina—so many thousands of miles away.

This interest is symptomatic of the new age in which we live. It is an age in which space and time have been contracted, an age of man's inventiveness and ingenuity. It is an age of flight faster than sound with men traveling 1,700 miles per hour. It is an age of the H-bomb and the A-bomb.

Now, as we approach the specific problem of Indochina, I should like to submit a few words of caution.

NO ONE BATTLE CRUCIAL

My first word of caution is that we do not play up any single battle in that theater, as if it were the deciding factor.

I refer in particular to widespread comments on the grim desperate battle of Dien Bien Phu. There is no question but that the Communists have made a massive effort to take that fortress, in order to deal what they hope will be a shattering psychological blow to the French, as the Geneva Conference opens.

But this battle in Indochina is not going to be won or lost by any single battle, any more than World War II or I were lost by any single battle. There were turning points, critical stages, crucial victories and defeats, but there is no situation so bad that is unredeemable. The lowest point in the ebbing tide can be the turning point in the tide.

Indochina can be held, provided that there is the will among the native peoples, among the French people, and the will in the free world to sacrifice and hold it.

NO ONE WANTS UNITED STATES LAND INVOLVEMENT

Secondly, I want to caution against those who try—for partisan or other reasons—to portray certain leaders of the United States as if they were "eager to get American boys involved in land fighting" in Indochina or elsewhere.

I have personally spoken with executive, military, and diplomatic leaders of our country again and again on this Indochina issue.

I know, in my heart, that they desire to spare American lives. I know that they are keenly aware of all that might happen if American troops were committed in those jungles and rice paddies. I say to you that the policies of this administration are aimed at an America at peace, and not at war.

WE MUST TAKE RISKS

But third, I want to caution against those who urge us to try to "avoid all risks in Indochina."

The fact of the matter is that it is impossible to avoid risks.

If we were to try to avoid all risks by ignoring that theater, we would be taking the greatest risk of all. This is a world of unavoidable risks, of calculated chances.

Of course, it was a risk to send American technicians to Indochina. But the alternative of doing nothing was infinitely worse, infinitely more dangerous.

Of course, there is the danger that one step may lead inevitably to another. But there is an even worse danger that one step backward into inaction, apathy, indifference, is a certain step toward disaster, a disaster in which all of southeast Asia would be lost to the Kremlin.

WATCH GLOBAL CHESSBOARD

Fourthly, I want to caution all of my listeners to keep their eyes on the world picture as a whole.

Beware of becoming so preoccupied with any one area on the global chessboard that we forget the other areas.

At the very same time that we were watching the Berlin blockade, for example, China was being pushed down the Soviet drain.

At the very same time that we are now watching Indochina, the Kremlin is planning master strokes elsewhere.

The nations of the free world each tend to be involved somewhat with their own national interests. We Americans are naturally particularly concerned with Korea. We should be so concerned, considering the 140,000 casualties which we suffered, and considering the epic sacrifice of the Korean Republic and the sacrifices of other U. N. troops.

The French tend to be infinitely more concerned with Indochina and their grievous losses there. But the future of Korea and the future of Indochina, and the future of other key areas of the world is intertwined.

MAINTAIN ALLIED UNITY

Fifth, I want to caution against any drift to allied disunity.

As the Geneva conference gets underway, the greatest single obligation on the part of our allies and ourselves is to stay united. I know that we have differences with the British and the French, and they with us.

But all of those differences together do not add up to a fraction of the things we share and have shared in common.

The very least that we can do is negotiate now together in unity, negotiate from combined strength, negotiate from agreed-upon firmness, negotiate on a sound basis for an honorable, lasting peace, rather than on an appeasement basis.

And here at home, let us do nothing or say nothing which makes more difficult the efforts by our good friends, our gallant allies, by distinguished statesmen like Premier Laniel and Foreign Minister Bidault to do their share in upholding France's and the free world's honor in the common struggle.

Let us appreciate our allies' problems, as we ask them to understand ours.

BE PATIENT ON GENEVA

Sixth and last, I want to urge caution against our American tendency to seek quick results at the Geneva conference table.

I want to urge us not to become impatient, as the diplomats talk and become involved in details and technicalities and maneuvers.

The delegation which we have sent headed by our capable dedicated Secretary of State, consists of competent servants of this Republic. They are not going to stall or to tolerate stalling. But neither can they do the impossible.

Geneva will take time, as Panmunjon took time, and as every effort for peace with the obstinate Soviets takes time. It may in the end prove fruitless. But we must not lose heart or lose patience—lest in the end, all mankind lose lives.

Let the conference proceed, in its good time so that all the world may see very clearly whether the Soviets choose to demon-

strate a real desire for peace—by irrevocable actions—or demonstrate simply more Red rhetoric more phony propaganda techniques.

NEED FOR FAITH

These, then, are my recommendations for caution.

But, above all, I recommend hope, I recommend faith. It is not blind hope or faith.

It is a realistic hope and faith that somehow, mankind will find its way out of the terrible morass in which it finds itself.

The alternative—global war with the A-bomb and H-bomb—and the C-bomb, perhaps, and bacteriological warfare—is almost too terrible to contemplate.

We must win peace. We can win peace. We will win peace.

The decision is, of course, not up to us entirely. But, insofar as it is ours to make, let us make that decision—to strive with all our heart and soul for peace.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHOEPEL in the chair). Is there further morning business? If not, the Chair lays the unfinished business before the Senate.

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8481) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that the bill be read for amendment, and that the amendments of the committee be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered; and the clerk will proceed to state the amendments of the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Chapter I—District of Columbia—Public schools—General administration, supervision, and instruction, on page 2, line 11, after the word "instruction", strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$1,575,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 14, after the word "program", strike out "\$24,000" and insert "\$24,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 3, to insert:

PUBLIC WELFARE AGENCY SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Agency services," \$60,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Operating expenses, protective institutions, Public Welfare," fiscal year 1954.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Settlement of claims and suits," on page 4, line 10, after "(45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; Stat. 131)", strike out "\$21,625" and insert "\$29,625."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter II — Legislative branch," on page 5, after line 14, insert:

SENATE

For payment to Erma E. Griswold, widow of Dwight Griswold, late a Senator from the State of Nebraska, \$12,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 18, insert:

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: Effective May 1, 1954, the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1954 is made available for the compensation of seven additional pages at the basic rate of \$1,800 per annum each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 6, to insert:

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Motor vehicles: For an additional amount for maintaining, exchanging, and equipping motor vehicles for carrying the mails and for official use of the offices of the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, \$4,275 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Folding Documents," fiscal year 1954.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter III—Department of State," on page 8, after line 13, insert:

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for "International contingencies," \$200,000, to be derived from transfer from "Government in occupied areas," fiscal year 1954.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Commerce—Maritime activities—Operating-differential subsidies," on page 9, line 22, after the word "subsidies", strike out "\$19,500,000" and insert "\$29,500,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'War Shipping Administration Liquidation, Treasury Department' and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 9, insert:

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Advisory Committee on Weather Control, established by the act of August 13, 1953 (67 Stat. 559), including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$30,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter IV—Treasury Department—Bureau of Narcotics—Salaries and expenses," on page 10, after line 21, insert:

The unobligated balance of the lapsed appropriation of the Bureau of Narcotics available for the payment of salaries and expenses for the fiscal year 1948, shall be available for payment of claims settled by the General Accounting Office and otherwise chargeable to appropriations for the fiscal year 1949.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter V—Department of Labor—Bureau of Employment Security—Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration," on page 11, line 20, after the word "administration", strike out "\$14,500,000" and insert "\$12,100,000"; and in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, strike out the comma and "which shall be available only to the extent that the Secretary finds necessary to meet increased costs of administration resulting from changes

in a State law or increases in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the allocation for the District of Columbia) was based, which increased costs of administration cannot be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Assistance for school construction," on page 12, after 21, strike out:

For an additional amount for providing school facilities and for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected areas as authorized by Public Law 815, 81st Congress, as amended by Public Law 246, 83d Congress, \$55 million, to remain available through December 31, 1954, all of which shall be available for payments authorized by section 209 (c) of Public Law 815, 81st Congress, as amended by section 2 (e) of Public Law 246, 83d Congress: *Provided*, That entitlements shall be paid on a pro rata basis if there be not enough to cover all legal entitlements.

And insert:

For an additional amount for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected areas as authorized by section 209 (c) of Public Law 815, 81st Congress, as amended by section 2 (e) of Public Law 246, 83d Congress, including not to exceed \$250,000 for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies, \$55 million, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That unpaid entitlements, reduced to the extent requests therefor are not filed before October 1, 1954, shall be paid on a pro rata basis if the amount herein appropriated for grants is not enough to cover all such entitlements: *Provided further*, That applications which meet the requirements of section 205 of such Public Law 815 may be amended not later than December 31, 1954, to (1) substitute a different project or (2) substitute a reimbursement request based upon construction of the original project under a contract entered into before the date of enactment of this act or upon construction of other facilities under a contract entered into before such date and after June 30, 1952, and in either case the adequacy requirements in subsection (c) (1) of such section 205 shall not apply.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Grants to States for public assistance," on page 14, line 16, after the word "assistance", strike out "\$57,300,000, of which not more than \$2,800,000 shall be available for State and local administration" and insert "\$58,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter VI—Department of Agriculture—Commodity Credit Corporation," on page 15, line 14, after the word "to", strike out "\$19,100,000" and insert "\$20,100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter VII—Department of the Interior," on page 15, after line 20, insert:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration," \$138,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 16, to insert:

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

For an additional amount for "Construction, Alaska Railroad," for the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, including improvements and new construction, to remain available until expended, \$4,594,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this head may be transferred to the Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund for purposes of accounting and administration.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter VIII," on page 16, after line 15, to insert:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Refugee relief

For an additional amount for expenses necessary to enable the President, by transfer to such officer or agency of the Government as may be appropriate, to carry out the provisions of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 (Public Law 203, approved August 7, 1953), including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); hire of passenger motor vehicles; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this appropriation; \$750,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated herein shall be available in accordance with authority granted hereunder or under authority governing the activities of the Government agencies to which such funds are allocated.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter IX—Department of Defense—civil functions—United States section, St. Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers," on page 19, line 7, after the word "act", strike out the colon and "*Provided further*, That no part of these funds shall be obligated until agreement has been entered into, by the United States Government and the United States entity authorized to construct the power works in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River, providing for the reimbursement of the expenditures of the United States section of this Board by the construction entity" and insert a colon and "*Provided further*, That with the exception of certain necessary preliminary expenses, no part of these funds shall be obligated until agreement has been entered into, by the United States Government and the United States entity authorized to construct the power works in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River, providing for the reimbursement of the expenditures (including necessary preliminary expenses) of the United States section of this Board by the construction entity.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 21, to insert:

CHAPTER XI

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Account-

ing Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document No. 110, 83d Congress, \$1,553,745, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than 30 days after the date of approval of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the heading on page 21, line 22, after the word "Chapter", strike out "XI" and insert "XII"; and in line 24, to change the section number from "1101" to "1201."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I call up my amendment providing \$50,000 for the Office of the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 17, after line 16, it is proposed to insert the following new paragraph:

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: In addition to amounts appropriated under this head, the Administrator may transfer to this appropriation from any other funds available for administrative expenses, not to exceed \$50,000, for expenses of investigations of irregularities or abuses in connection with the administration of programs of mortgage and loan insurance as authorized by the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the explanation of this amendment is that, as all of us know, a major investigation now is under way in connection with certain housing matters. The investigation was launched by the President on April 12, after the disclosure of windfall profits in connection with housing projects insured by the Federal Housing Administration, and other matters which have caused great concern. The investigation is being directed by the Housing Administrator, Mr. Cole, for the executive branch. He is cooperating very closely with the inquiry which the Senate has authorized to be made by its Banking and Currency Committee.

In order to carry out these investigations, Mr. Cole has had to employ a temporary staff of expert investigators and auditors. Of course, this cost was not at any time contemplated in the budget or in the appropriations Congress has made for this agency.

Mr. President, this amendment does not require the appropriation of any

funds; it merely provides that to meet the cost of this investigation, the Administrator, Mr. Cole, may use up to \$50,000 of any funds in his agency that can be spared from other uses.

Unless the amendment is approved, the investigation might be seriously delayed. For this reason, although I did not know about this item in time to have it considered by the committee, I recommend adoption of the amendment.

Mr. President, to repeat, let me say that the purpose of the amendment is to provide for purely temporary help; it is not to interfere with the investigation being conducted by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, headed by the distinguished senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], or to interfere with the investigation being conducted by the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, headed by the distinguished senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD]. On the contrary, the purpose of the amendment is merely to make possible the investigation being directed by the Housing Administrator, Mr. Cole, for the executive branch. Furthermore, no permanent employees are to be put on the rolls; the help to be employed will be purely temporary.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to state to the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee that the Subcommittee on Independent Offices Appropriations heard testimony on this item for the fiscal year 1955. The Housing and Home Finance Administrator, Mr. Cole, has requested \$100,000 more, in order to assemble his staff in Washington, and to have one permanent staff, and \$150,000 to enable the executive branch to conduct the investigation of the housing frauds.

So by making \$50,000 available now, in this supplemental appropriation bill, certainly in connection with the budget for the fiscal year 1955 we can give consideration to the need for making the full amount available.

Mr. BRIDGES. I thank the Senator from Massachusetts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I should like to submit another amendment, and I desire to explain it very frankly to the Senate, because I certainly am not trying to "put anything over." This item was not brought before the Senate Appropriations Committee and was not brought before the House Appropriations Committee. The item came only this morning from the Bureau of the Budget. It relates to the veterans of the Korean war. The Bureau of the Budget thinks the item is urgent, so that unemployment compensation for them can be provided during the remainder of the present fiscal year. In

brief, the amendment appears on page 12, in line 6; it calls for striking out "\$5,500,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$24,400,000."

Let me say to the Senate that the Senator from New Hampshire, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, has no personal knowledge of this item, except as it came to him this morning.

I wish to be entirely frank about this item, Mr. President. I certainly wish to have the Government meet its obligations to the veterans of the Korean war. My suggestion to the Senate is that, if it is agreeable to the Senate, we agree to this item and take it to conference; in the meantime we shall be able to obtain all the facts, and certainly the item can be adjusted in conference. That seems to be the only fair arrangement. I say again, very frankly, that I do not have the facts, nor did the committee, to support the item.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Let me inquire whether the distinguished senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] is familiar with this item.

Mr. BRIDGES. Let me say to the Senator from Arizona that I have just received the item; it came to me only shortly before I came to the floor. I have not discussed it with any other member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, there is a budget estimate for the item, is there not?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes. It involves an additional amount of \$18,900,000 for unemployment compensation for the Korean war veterans.

Mr. HAYDEN. The explanation of the item, as received from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Unemployment compensation for veterans

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for veterans," \$18,900,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is in addition to the \$20,500,000 supplemental appropriation request recommended in the letter of February 16, 1954 (H. Doc. 331). More recent experience—particularly benefit payments made during March 1954—indicates that a further additional amount of \$18,900,000 will be needed to meet the requirements for benefit payments to eligible veterans. This additional proposed supplemental appropriation is necessary to permit the Department of Labor to meet these increased requirements.

In other words, by law we are required to render this service to the veterans of the Korean war, who now are in the United States and are entitled to the service.

So I cannot see any good reason why we should not accept the amendment and take it to conference; and in the meantime the House Appropriations Committee will have an opportunity to look into the item.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, in view of the representations of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and the ranking minority

member of the committee, I would be inclined to agree that the Senate should follow that procedure.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I appreciate what the distinguished senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] and the distinguished senior Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], the minority leader, have said.

I wish to say that I do not think it is proper and right to legislate in this way, and I do not like to do so. On the other hand, the measure before us is probably the only supplemental appropriation bill that will be passed prior to the end of the present fiscal year. If this item is to be handled, it must be handled here. It covers a subject in which I know every Senator is interested, namely, the adequate treatment of Korean veterans. There is a budget estimate in connection with this item. It has been recommended by the President, the Budget Bureau, and the Department of Labor. As the Senator from Arizona has said, we can obtain the full facts in conference, and adjust the item accordingly. I do not like to legislate in this way, without the full facts. I am baring my breast.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. In view of the statement which the Senator has made, concurred in by the ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee [Mr. HAYDEN], and inasmuch as this is probably the last supplemental bill which will be before the Senate in this fiscal year, it seems to me this is the only procedure that can be followed at this time. However, I believe that we should urge upon the Bureau of the Budget the necessity of watching appropriations bills a little more closely and furnishing us with information in time for the committee to consider such items. As majority leader, I express the hope that the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, will have representatives of the Budget Bureau before the committee, with all the supporting data, so that the conferees will have all the facts before them.

Mr. BRIDGES. I assure the distinguished majority leader that we shall do so. If the item is not fully justified, it certainly will be eliminated in conference, or such part of it as is not justified will be eliminated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 12, line 6, after the word "veterans", it is proposed to strike out "\$5,500,000" and insert "\$24,400,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, at this time I wish to call up my amendment relating to the transportation of persons and property of the Department of Defense free or at reduced rates by air carriers. I realize that this amendment is legislative in character. Consequently,

notice has been given of a motion to suspend the rule in case a point of order should be raised.

The Senator from New Hampshire believes in dealing openly with these questions. Certain Senators have come to me and objected to this item. I do not see them present in the Chamber at the moment.

I should like to take a moment to explain the theory of the amendment. Historically railroads have been authorized to provide for transportation of property of the United States either free or at reduced rates, pursuant to section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act, enacted in 1887. Provision for the transportation of persons for the United States Government free or at reduced rates was added on September 18, 1940. Statutory authority to grant free or reduced rates was extended to motor carriers by section 217 of the act of 1949; to water carriers by section 306 of the act of 1949; and to freight forwarders by section 405 of the act of 1949.

Preferential treatment of the United States Government with respect to transportation of property and persons has resulted—and the committee thinks properly so—in enormous savings in appropriations over the years, particularly in view of the fact that the United States Government is the largest customer of every available transportation system. The proposed amendment would permit, in the case of air carriers, the same privileges now granted with respect to water carriers, motor carriers, and railroads.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question at that point?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. KILGORE. With reference to waterborne traffic, there are certain subsidies which apply to all carriers, but that does not hold true with respect to airlines. Some of the airlines collect no subsidies. In fact, a great many of them do not collect any subsidies from the Government, whereas many of them are now hauling personnel for less than cost. The nonsubsidized airlines might be penalized. That is the only question which arises in my mind. If all airlines were given subsidies, the situation would be different. However, there is a division as between nonsubsidized and subsidized airlines.

Mr. BRIDGES. I will say to the distinguished Senator from West Virginia that the point he raises is a pertinent one. I point out that many of the water carriers are also subsidized, and I point out further that the Department of Defense is the largest user of air carriers.

Let me say to my friend the distinguished Senator from West Virginia that, as he well knows, my interest—and the interest of other Senators present—is in saving money. As I see it, the air carriers should be on the same basis as other forms of transportation, so that the result would be savings to the American Government and the American taxpayers. That is the theory of the amendment.

If there is objection, the Senator from New Hampshire has no desire to press the amendment, but he believes there is

a loophole which we should close in order to save money.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the majority leader.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], mentioned to me the other day that he felt that, since this amendment was legislation on an appropriation bill, he thought the more orderly procedure would be to have the question taken up as a matter of legislation before the appropriate legislative committee. I have sent for the Senator from Ohio in the hope that he would arrive in the Chamber by the time this item came up for consideration.

There is no question that the proposed amendment is legislation. I should like to say to the Senator, however, that I fully concur in his views. His interest has been and is in the saving of money for the Federal Government. From that point of view, I think the amendment has a great deal of merit. However, in view of the fact that it is legislation on an appropriation bill, and in view of the statement which has been made to me by the Senator from Ohio, I think the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire might be willing not to press his amendment at this time, if he could have the assurance of the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, who is now in the Chamber, that hearings will be held on proposed legislation dealing with this subject, and if the committee which has legislative jurisdiction could give assurance that such hearings will be held. Under those circumstances, perhaps the Senator from New Hampshire would not be inclined to press the amendment.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. BRICKER. This is a subject which is before our committee. We have been giving attention to it. We have received a letter from Mr. Harmar D. Denny, Vice Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, in which he opposes the amendment and asks that the Civil Aeronautics Board be heard on it.

The subject is within the jurisdiction and province of our committee. We have had some experiences in connection with a proposed amendment to an appropriation bill dealing with fees. We have had to set the matter for hearing, because of the confusion which has arisen.

If it is satisfactory to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, I will say that the committee will hold hearings on this subject and give it adequate consideration. I think it is a subject which ought to have legislative consideration, rather than being dealt with by an amendment to an appropriation bill.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the Senator realizes that our interest is in saving money for the Government. We see no reason why we should not save it in connection with air carriers.

Mr. BRICKER. I appreciate that. We have the same interest at heart. However, I think the subject should be dealt with by the legislative committee, because there are more questions involved than the mere question of appropriations and the saving of money.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. KILGORE. My interest is the same as that of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and of every other Senator, namely, that of saving money. However, if we save it in one place and expend it at another, we are not really saving money. If we could save money, I would go along wholeheartedly with the proposal, but I greatly fear that we shall be asked for more and more, and larger and larger subsidies. That is my only reason for raising this point.

Mr. BRIDGES. I thank the Senators very much.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point the letter from Mr. Denny, of the Civil Aeronautics Board, which sustains our position.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD,
Washington, April 26, 1954.

HON. JOHN W. BRICKER,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate
and Foreign Commerce,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR BRICKER: It has come to the attention of the Board that there has been introduced in the Senate a proposed amendment to the supplemental appropriation bill, H. R. 8481, which would amend subsection (b) of section 404 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938. The amendment, in brief, would permit air carriers to transport persons and property for the Department of Defense at free or reduced rates. In view of the adverse consequences which it believes that such legislation would have, the Board is taking the liberty of submitting to you its views in opposition thereto.

Under sections 404 and 1002 of the Civil Aeronautics Act the Board is given the responsibility of prescribing the rates and practices of air carriers. The statute sets forth in some detail the standards that are to be followed, including the need in the public interest of adequate and efficient transportation of persons and property by air carriers at the lowest cost consistent with the furnishing of such service. In spite of the inflationary increases which have taken place since the war, airline rates and fares have gone up less than almost any other product or service. The public at large, as well as the Government as a user of air transportation, has benefited from existing law and policy under which the objective of ratemaking is to provide efficient transportation at the lowest cost consistent with the furnishing of adequate service.

The business of the Department of Defense represents a significant proportion of the air-transportation business. To permit this business to be conducted by air carriers at free and reduced rates, entirely exempt from the controls applicable to the rates available to other users, would be inconsistent with the policy of the act, and would obviously impair, if not altogether destroy, the effective continuation of existing rate policy with respect to the industry as a

whole. To the extent that the Department of Defense would be able to have property and passengers transported at free or reduced rates the decrease in revenue to the carriers caused thereby would in the long run have to be made up either by increased charges to the public or by increased governmental financial support.

The Board is strongly opposed to the proposed amendment.

We understand that this matter may come up for consideration on the floor of the Senate today, hence we are submitting our views at the earliest moment, and have not cleared this report with the Bureau of the Budget.

Sincerely yours,

HARMAR D. DENNY,
Vice Chairman.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, as a result of the points raised by the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the majority leader, and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], I shall, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, use my prerogative and withhold the amendment, on the assurance of the Senator from Ohio, the chairman of the committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, that the subject will be taken up by the committee and legislative consideration given to this important subject.

Mr. BRICKER. I thank the chairman.

Mr. BRIDGES. I shall now call up my amendment on dust storms, dealing with the agricultural conservation program. I ask that the amendment be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the appropriate place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following:

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "agricultural conservation program," in addition to the program authorized under this head for 1954, under the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1954, \$15 million to remain available until December 31, 1955, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make payments to farmers who carry out emergency wind erosion control measures under the 1954 agricultural conservation program, including payments for such protective measures carried out by farmers on adjacent or nearby lands of other farmers, in counties designated by the Governors of the respective States with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture as subject to damage by excessive wind erosion during 1954: *Provided*, That the payments for such emergency wind erosion control measures shall not exceed the cost per acre of the practices or a total of \$1 per acre, whichever is smaller, and that such payment may be made only upon a finding by the county agricultural stabilization and conservation committee that the land treated by control measures has been subject to excessive wind erosion in 1954 and is in danger of further such erosion during 1954 and certification by the county committee that the recommended control measures have been performed: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be expended without regard to the adjustments required under section 8 (e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (e)), and may be distributed among States and individual farmers without regard to any other provision of law.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the amendment is sponsored by a number of

Senators from the areas of the country which have been subject to the effects of the recent terrible duststorms. The amendment is sponsored particularly by the Senators from that area. A very dramatic case was made before the Committee on Appropriations with respect to the serious conditions in Texas, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska. It is estimated that about 11,600,000 acres of cultivated land and about 5,200,000 acres of rangeland have been very seriously damaged by wind erosion. Many more millions of acres may be classified as land that has also been damaged by the duststorms.

It is a very serious problem. I do not represent those areas, but from the descriptions that have been given, the testimony that has been presented, and the pictures that have been shown, I am convinced it is a major problem in those areas.

I have tried to find out from the Department of Agriculture what its position is, but I have not been able to ascertain exactly where it stands on the matter. However, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations I am presenting the amendment to the Senate because of the strenuous efforts of the Senators from those areas, in the hope that the amendment may go to conference, where it may be fully discussed.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I favor this appropriation. It is an appropriation which I believe Congress ought to make to correct a condition for which Congress itself is largely responsible.

In the so-called Dust Bowl area several million acres of crops have been planted, largely as a direct result of Congress making special inducements to plant that land. I should like to express the hope that when we work out a new farm program we shall try to work it out in such a way that it will not result in creating conditions such as we are trying to correct at the present time.

There are areas which are adapted to the growing of wheat and in which wheat should be grown; but there are also other areas which ought not to be encouraged, by the incentive of high prices, to produce crops of the kind which have been grown in the Dust Bowl area.

There are also other areas, in the far northern part of our country, where the dust has not yet started to blow, but where I have seen hundreds of thousands of acres used for the growing of wheat, although wheat should not be grown there. Until last year the people living in that area have been very fortunate in getting rainfall. Probably hundreds of thousands of acres of wheat are being planted on land which is not susceptible to irrigation and which has an inadequate rainfall, and the farmers who are planting that wheat will run into trouble.

I express the hope that we shall try to make good the damage for which we are largely responsible, and that in working out a future farm program we will not put incentives on land destruction. There is no problem in that con-

nection so long as there is sufficient rainfall, but when there is no rainfall, serious trouble results.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I thank the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for having taken cognizance of the emergency that exists in the so-called dust bowl. The dust bowl extends through the Texas Panhandle and into Nebraska and Kansas and Oklahoma and a part of New Mexico and western Colorado and eastern Wyoming and eastern Colorado. I flew over one of the dust-bowl areas through a dust storm, from El Paso, Tex., to my home city of Albuquerque. On that flight I could not even locate the country town in which I was born. We had to fly very high in order to get over the dust storm.

There is an emergency, Mr. President, and because of the emergency I feel that the appropriation should be made. I hope also that in the future the sound judgment expressed by the chairman of the committee will be given some attention.

The situation is quite pathetic in some places. Year after year a man works like a slave and gets his wheat seed planted. It begins to grow, and all of a sudden his crop is covered by dust, and he cannot even recover 1 bushel of the seed. That land should not have been taken away from the antelope and buffalo; even they are entitled to a little better treatment than to have wheat raised on land that is not adapted to wheat growing.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. I wish to commend the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for recommending the appropriation of funds for this purpose. The situation is truly an emergency of the kind described by the able chairman of the committee. Last Sunday, in flying from Denver to Washington, I flew across this area. There are literally hundreds of square miles that look more like the Sahara Desert than they do like the prosperous farmlands of a year ago. It is truly desert on the march. A small investment at this time, such as that which the committee is recommending, will save hundreds of millions of dollars of loss of natural resources, because, after the dust settles, it will be years before the land can be reclaimed for grass, or wheat, or any other purpose.

I commend the Senator from New Hampshire for recommending this great step forward which will make the people in that area feel that something is being done to save it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, this is a question of extreme urgency.

We can act now and ward off further damage to our most precious asset—the

soil. Or we can wait—and face the staggering problem of restoring life to millions of acres of barren land.

The figures on soil erosion are deeply disturbing. In Texas alone, there were 4,274,000 acres of land last month, without cover, with insufficient cover, or ready to blow. A total of 1,234,000 acres already had suffered moderate to severe damage.

This is an immediate tragedy for the people living on that land. But from a long-range viewpoint, it could easily become an immense tragedy for the United States.

We are accustomed to thinking of America as the land of plenty. Sometimes, food and fiber seems to be bursting out at every scene.

This will not always be a land of plenty, however, if we do not conserve our assets in soil and water. This could become a land of misery and poverty if we allow our God-given natural resources to go with the wind.

At least seven northern Panhandle counties in Texas have suffered severely from wind erosion. Historic Texas counties in the high and low plains like Farmer, Bailey, Lamb, Cochran, Gaines, Hockley, Lubbock, Yoakum, Terry, Lynn, Dawson, Borden, Martin, and Howard are on the critical list.

It is true that we have had rains in recent weeks. They have been beneficial. But they have not been enough to restore the soil completely. They have not been enough to give our farmers some assurances for the future.

Even were they enough, they would only postpone the day of decision. We would still face the necessity of taking steps to prevent a repetition of the disaster.

Our farmers have gone through many hard, grim months. They have faced drought and insects, wind and dust storms. They need help if they are to conserve our priceless soil.

The amendment provides that kind of help. It would enable our farmers to do the necessary deep plowing that will protect our land.

Other steps are needed, but this has first priority.

Mr. President, we cannot add to the assets that God has given us. But we can make wise use of them. We can conserve and save for the benefit of ourselves and future generations.

This amendment is such a conservation measure, and I urge its speedy approval.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, I should like to join in the sentiments which have been expressed by my colleagues. The amendment is a joint amendment presented by the Senators from the States which have been named.

The situation existing there is not at all truly appreciated in this section of our country, for example. The winds are terrible agents of destruction, not only in that they are blowing away land but they are blowing away many other values. People with respiratory diseases are having a difficult time in the areas

which are involved. Livestock has had to be moved out. I have seen photographs of livestock having literally balls of mud in their eyes. Their lungs are so filled with dust that they cannot breathe properly. The dust is so thick and prevalent, as has been pointed out by the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], that many times it is impossible to see the length of a block.

The situation is tragic. The only way it can be cured is through a mass attack over the whole area with the things which are necessary to be done to stop the effects of the blowing of the dust. It will be a large undertaking. It will do no good for isolated persons here and there to try to save and protect their own lands, because they will be covered with dust from the lands of those who do not try to rehabilitate their lands. The necessary things must be done, and done promptly.

The President is considering transferring some funds from certain emergency appropriations which have been made for him. There are certain funds in the Department of Agriculture which may be, in the end, used for this purpose. If so, this appropriation will not have to be used.

I commend the chairman of the committee for proposing this amendment. It is a most necessary piece of legislation; and to the extent that the need for it is lessened by other measures as we go along, that is all to the good.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HENDRICKSON in the chair). Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I wish to commend the chairman of the Appropriations Committee for bringing up this item which affects large areas in several States.

As has been stated by the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry [Mr. AIKEN], it is possible that some of this land should not have been broken, but, regardless of that, it was broken, and it did produce millions of bushels of wheat at a time when the Government asked that it be produced. It is now absolutely essential that some Federal assistance be provided and that there be undertaken a program which is unified and large enough to cover the entire area.

As the distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] has said, it does not do any good for one individual farmer to try to protect his area. There must be a program which is general and overall in its inclusion.

The people of Kansas are ready to cooperate with State agencies which are already in existence. This proposed fund will be an investment for the future, not simply an expenditure of money which will be wasted.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. BARRETT. I wish to join with my colleagues in commending the dis-

tinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee for offering this amendment. The southwestern section of my State has been seriously affected by the drought, although, quite fortunately, the remainder of the State is not in an acute condition at the present time.

Mr. President, when I flew out with other Members to attend the funeral of our late colleague, Dwight Griswold, we could observe the situation caused by wind erosion. It appeared to me to have all the earmarks of the terrible drought year of 1934.

Something has been said about the sod having been turned over for the purpose of raising wheat. That situation always arises in wartimes, when there is need for extraordinary production of wheat.

So, Mr. President, this drought situation becomes worse because of the tendency to break land that should have remained in its natural state, and it seems to me we should take immediate steps to grant relief in the drought area.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, I was occupying the chair when this question was brought up. I am glad to join with my colleagues on the floor who have spoken with reference to the proposed appropriation. I was one of those who appeared before the Appropriations Committee, headed by the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire, who is reporting the items included in the bill which is now before the Senate. It has been brought out that the damage is so far-reaching by reason of the progressive nature of the drought that imme-

diately concerted effort and action are called for. The proposed appropriation, I am positive, under proper administration, will furnish the type of concerted effort which is needed to prevent further the erosion if the drought continues over those vast areas.

Mr. President, I hold in my hand a report from the Soil Conservation Service, giving an estimate, as of April 27 of this year, and showing that the States included in the damaged acreage of croplands and range lands are Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas, Kansas, and Colorado. The total acreage, as indicated in this exhibit, is a little more than 16 million acres.

I also wish to point out that the same Conservation Service officials show that if the situation continues, the lands which are liable to be damaged, both croplands and rangelands, total approximately 14,830,000 acres, which indicates to me that an immediate approach to this problem, as has been brought out here, will save hundreds of millions of dollars of damage which are likely to accrue.

I am appreciative of the fact that the Senator from New Hampshire and the other members of the Appropriations Committee, and those who appeared in behalf of this measure, see the necessity for doing something in the matter. I hope the item will remain in the appropriation bill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point the Soil Conservation Service estimate of April 27, 1954.

There being no objection, the estimate was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Soil Conservation Service estimate, Apr. 27, 1954

State	Damaged acreage			Land liable to be damaged		
	Cropland	Rangeland	Total	Cropland	Rangeland	Total
Oklahoma.....	660,000	20,000	680,000	120,000	10,000	130,000
New Mexico.....	1,270,000	1,500,000	2,770,000	870,000	1,250,000	2,120,000
Texas.....	3,290,000	1,770,000	5,060,000	2,380,000	3,650,000	6,030,000
Kansas.....	3,080,000	960,000	4,040,000	3,550,000	890,000	4,440,000
Colorado.....	3,250,000	960,000	4,210,000	1,250,000	860,000	2,110,000
Total.....	11,650,000	5,210,000	16,860,000	8,170,000	6,660,000	14,830,000

¹ There is an error in reporting or interpretation of 100,000 acres. Soil Conservation Service officials have stated the correct total should be 11,650,000 acres.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the remarks previously made by the distinguished senior Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] in support of the amendment. I wish to thank the committee for its action, and to urge the adoption of the amendment by the Senate.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, as chairman of the committee, I have received from Hon. True D. Morse, Under Secretary of Agriculture, a letter and a brief statement outlining the position of the Department. I desire to make them a part of the RECORD, so that the committee of conference may have the information available to it. This information was not available to the committee when it held hearings, and it has not been made available to the Senate until now. Therefore, it should be made a

part of the RECORD, for consideration by the committee of conference.

There being no objection, the letter and statement were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, April 26, 1954.

HON. STYLES BRIDGES,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR BRIDGES: During the recent hearings before the Senate Appropriations Committee on the third supplemental appropriation bill, representatives of this Department were requested to comment on Senate Joint Resolution 144. At that time, we were awaiting the results of a survey of the area damaged by wind erosion.

The survey has now been completed. The attached statement summarizes the situation in the southern Great Plains, and provides our comments on the proposed appro-

priation. If the Congress determines that an appropriation should be made at this time, we urge that the principles discussed in the statement be given serious consideration.

We believe that the funds should be used to assist in future wind erosion control measures related closely to practices which will be effective in meeting immediate erosion control problems and, to the extent feasible, will have long-range conservation benefits. We are particularly concerned that (1) the limitation of \$1 per acre would tend to discourage some of the most urgently needed practices with long range benefits, such as the establishment of permanent cover, and (2) such payments should be on a cost sharing basis, except for producers who are unable to provide part of the costs of emergency control measures.

If further information is needed, we will be pleased to furnish such data as are available.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE,
Under Secretary.

STATEMENT REQUESTED BY SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ON SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 144, HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 489, MAKING AN ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE 1954 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The Department has just received a report of a thorough survey completed by the Soil Conservation Service during the first week of April, covering an area of approximately 82 million acres in the Southern Great Plains.

It is estimated that there are about 11,600,000 acres of cultivated land and about 5,200,000 acres of rangeland damaged from wind erosion. There are about 15 million additional acres which have been classified as liable to be damaged.

It appears that in the northern part of this area over 2 million new acres were broken out of grass and put into wheat during the past 12 years. At least 75 percent and perhaps as much as 90 percent of this acreage was light sandy soil or shallow hard land that should never have been plowed. In the southern part of the area at least 1½ million acres were broken out of grass and put in cotton. Nearly all of this new cultivated land is sandy and unsuited for cultivation.

In the area blowing this year, however, there is a large acreage of land in cultivation that is suited for cultivation if properly treated and if the cropping system used provides the maximum living and dead plant material cover throughout the year. Any permanent solution of the wind-erosion problem in the Southern Great Plains would need to include the retirement of land not suited to cultivation to be converted to grass. This is a long time process but the Federal programs should be adapted to the extent feasible to bring about benefits in the long range.

The conservation work that has been done in the southern plains has been quite effective. Soil conservation district cooperators have fared relatively much better than farmers and ranchers who have not participated in the Department's conservation program. There are fewer acres of land not suited for cultivation in cultivation on these farms. Conversion of land not suited to cultivation to grass has continued on cooperating farms. Water-conservation practices have resulted in saving most of the moisture for crop use and stubble-mulch tillage has been effective in reducing blow damage.

Soil conservation district supervisors have assisted in organizing the emergency tillage program and in preparing for an emergency cover program. The emergency tillage practices of chiseling and listing are being utilized extensively and are proving effective in

varying degrees throughout the area. Chiseling and listing are ineffective in the sandy light soils where cover crops offer the principal hope of controlling the erosion as soon as there is sufficient moisture to justify seeding. The combined experience of the farmers in this area, the county, State, and Federal agencies which are cooperating, trying to meet these problems, provides an invaluable experience to guide the future efforts for effective wind-erosion-control measures.

No budget estimate has been submitted for this work. If the Congress determines at this time that an additional appropriation should be made, it is believed that the funds should be utilized to assist in financing future wind-erosion-control measures related closely to practices which experience in the area shows will be effective in meeting immediate erosion problems and, to the extent feasible, will have long-range benefits. The Department believes that protective tillage measures should be considered as an initial step toward the long-range additional treatment necessary for a more lasting solution to the problem.

Under such a program particular emphasis should be given to cover crop practices and reseeded of land which is best suited for grazing. There should be authority for disseminating information about and lending encouragement to a much wider usage of conservation tillage and cropping practices which, during this emergency, have proven to be advantageous. Such additional funds, if provided, should be used on a cost-sharing basis with the cooperating farmers similar to provisions of the current program. To insure that funds would be used for future constructive practices along the lines herein suggested, the language in the resolution would need to be modified or a statement included in the report to indicate this to be the intent of the Congress.

The following changes in the language of the resolution should be made to conform to the principles discussed above:

1. The present resolution would authorize payment of "not to exceed the cost per acre of the practices or \$1 per acre, whichever is smaller." Limiting payments to \$1 per acre would tend to discourage some of the most urgently needed but more expensive conservation work that has long-range benefits. We do not believe such a limitation necessary to prevent excessive payments. We favor payments being made on a cost-sharing basis and the restriction of payments of the full cost of emergency measures to producers who are unable to provide their part of the cost of such control measures. Therefore, we would expect producers who ask for the full cost to do so on the basis that they otherwise would not be able to carry out the needed conservation work. We believe the most beneficial use could be made of additional funds if they are administered in keeping with existing authority and policies. Therefore, we recommend that, except as noted above, any additional funds augment the regular agricultural conservation program for 1954 in the drought-designated area.

2. Senate Joint Resolution 144 would permit the payments authorized thereunder to be made without regard to limitations and adjustments in existing law. These consist of the provisions in section 8 (e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (e)), for increasing any payment under \$200 and for limiting payments to \$10,000, and the provision in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1954, further limiting payments under the 1954 agricultural conservation program to \$1,500. We believe that this \$1,500 limitation should apply to all funds appropriated for 1954 programs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ANDERSON subsequently said: Mr. President, I was detained in my effort to reach the Chamber when the amendment which provides \$15 million for the agricultural conservation program was being considered. I realize that the amendment has been agreed to by the Senate, but I desired to express my appreciation to the able chairman of the committee and to the other members of the committee for so promptly acting upon the request after Senators had appeared before the committee.

I was pleased with the kindly way with which the chairman received me and other Members of the Senate. I wish to thank the chairman, the other members of his committee, and also the Members of the Senate for having acted so promptly on this urgently needed appropriation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. ROBERTSON. For myself and on behalf of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], I send to the desk an amendment, and I ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 20, after line 13, it is proposed to insert:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

The Secretary of the Army is authorized to rehabilitate, convert, or repair buildings numbered 737 and 747, Cadet Barracks, United States Military Academy, N. Y., in an amount not to exceed \$497,000, utilizing military public works appropriations heretofore made available by the Congress.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] and I, as members of the Board of Visitors of the United States Military Academy, met last Monday with the officials of the Academy and went over some of their most immediate problems. One of the most urgent problems was the necessity to install running water in one of the old barracks. At present, the cadets who live on the fifth floor are required to go to the basement in order to obtain running water. The Board of Visitors, on two different occasions, have recommended this improvement to modernize the old barracks and to install running water on each floor.

The project has been approved by the Department of Defense and has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget. It is now a part of the construction bill which is pending before the Senate Committee on Armed Services. In all likelihood, that committee will report the bill favorably, and this matter would then become a part of the regular appropriation bill.

We have ascertained, by talking today with the military authorities, that there is already sufficient money with which to do the work. Everyone agrees that it ought to be done. But unless a start can be made on it by June 10, when the present session at the Academy ends, and the fourth-class men go on leave, it will be necessary to defer the work until next year, and a whole year would then be lost in doing a very necessary repair job.

The whole purpose of offering this amendment to the supplemental appropriation bill is to authorize the expenditure of funds already appropriated, so that a contract can be let between now and June 10, in order to permit construction work to be started and finished in time for the next academic year.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, this is a matter which was investigated by the Senator from Virginia and myself on Monday of this week. The need for this work is most urgent, and an item to cover it is now pending in an authorization bill before the Senate Committee on Armed Services. I have discussed the matter with the distinguished junior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], who is chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Construction, and who, unfortunately, cannot be in the Chamber at present. I am authorized to say that he feels as we do about the matter, even though it has not been presented to him in detail. He was interested in having the matter considered by the Senate in time to have the work done before the next school year begins.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, I shall use my prerogative to accept the amendment and take it to conference. I understand that the project has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget and has been recommended by the Department of Defense and by the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy. The amendment does not involve new money, but simply would authorize the transfer of funds already appropriated. I shall take the amendment to conference.

Mr. STENNIS. I sincerely thank the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia for himself and on behalf of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. CORDON, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, and Mr. McCARRAN conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR COMPLETION OF STUDY AND INVESTIGATION OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SERVING THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the time within which the Committee on the District of Columbia may complete the study and investigation of public transportation serving the District of Columbia, authorized by Senate Resolution 140, 83d Congress, agreed to July 28, 1953, and extended by Senate Resolution 192, 83d Congress, agreed to January 26, 1954, may be extended from April 30 to May 1, 1954, and that the report of the committee may be filed with the Secretary of the Senate, during any recess of the Senate. I have consulted with the minority leader relative to this request.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. As stated by the distinguished majority leader, he has taken up this matter with me, and I have conferred with the minority members of the committee about it. They feel that the request is justified; therefore, I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the unanimous-consent request is agreed to.

PRINTING OF REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OF LEAD AND ZINC INDUSTRIES BY TARIFF COMMISSION

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, I report favorably, without amendment, Senate Resolution 239, submitted by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] on April 22, 1954, and I submit a report (No. 1270) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. President, the resolution provides that the report of the Tariff Commission on the investigation of lead and zinc industries be printed as a Senate document. The estimated cost of the printing will be a little in excess of \$8,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 239) was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the United States Tariff Commission Report on the Investigation of the Lead and Zinc Industries, conducted under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, pursuant to a resolution by the Committee on Finance, be printed as a Senate document.

ADDITIONAL CLERK, COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration I report favorably Senate Resolution 224, reported by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on

March 31, 1954, and I submit a report (No. 1268) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, the matter was discussed by the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration with both the majority leader and the minority leader. I understand from the Senator from Indiana that the resolution has been reported unanimously by the committee, so I have no objection to it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. We have no objection to the resolution or to its immediate consideration, but I think there should be made a brief explanation of it.

Mr. JENNER. The resolution authorizes the employment of one additional clerical employee by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Our investigation shows that similar authorization has been made for a period of 10 years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 224) was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is authorized from May 1, 1954, through January 31, 1955, to employ one additional clerical assistant to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at a rate of compensation to be fixed by the chairman in accordance with the provisions of section 202 (e) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, and Public Law 4, 80th Congress, approved February 19, 1947, as amended.

EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO INVESTIGATE FUEL RESERVES AND THE FORMULATION OF A FUEL POLICY

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration I report favorably Senate Resolution 233, submitted by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on April 20, 1954, and I submit a report (No. 1269) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

The resolution asks for the extension of authority to investigate fuel reserves and the formulation of a fuel policy. No new money is involved. Thirty-eight hundred dollars already has been authorized.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. What is the period involved in the extension of authority?

Mr. JENNER. I understand it is until January 31, 1955.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 233) was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the authority of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, under Senate Resolution 45, 83d Congress,

agreed to February 20, 1953 (providing for a study and investigation of the fuel reserves and to formulate a fuel policy of the United States), is hereby continued during the period beginning on February 1, 1954, and ending on January 31, 1955.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR INVESTIGATION OF ACCESSIBILITY AND AVAILABILITY OF SUPPLIES OF CRITICAL RAW MATERIALS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 1232, Senate Resolution 235, a resolution extending the time for the investigation of the accessibility and availability of supplies of critical raw materials.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, I might explain that the resolution was reported by the Committee on Rules and Administration unanimously. It merely provides for an extension of time for the subcommittee to complete its report.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That is the so-called Malone subcommittee, is it not?

Mr. JENNER. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, we have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 235) was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the authority of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs under Senate Resolution 143, 83d Congress, agreed to July 28, 1953, and Senate Resolution 171, 83d Congress, agreed to January 26, 1954 (authorizing a full and complete investigation and study of the accessibility of critical raw materials to the United States during a time of war), is hereby extended through May 31, 1954, to conclude committee hearings and until June 30, 1954, to render a final report.

INVESTIGATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND OPERATION OF EMPLOYEE WELFARE AND PENSION FUNDS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1228, Senate Resolution 225, to authorize the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to investigate the establishment and operation of employee welfare and pension funds under collective-bargaining agreements.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the resolution by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A resolution (S. Res. 225) to authorize the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to investigate the establishment and operation of employee welfare and pension funds under collective-bargaining agreements.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, the chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare discussed this matter with me and with the minority leader. As I understand, the minority leader has no objection to the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so I may make an inquiry?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. May I ask how much money is involved?

Mr. KNOWLAND. The original amount requested was \$95,000. The Committee on Rules and Administration reduced that to \$75,000. That reduction in amount will be found on page 2 of the resolution.

Mr. ELLENDER. Does the resolution provide for a new committee or for the continuation of an existing one?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. If the Senator will yield so that I may answer that inquiry, a special committee was set up under the chairmanship of the Senator from New York [Mr. Ives] to investigate the welfare fund. That was done in accordance with the recommendation of the President of the United States in his message in connection with labor legislation. It would take some time to go into the question adequately, but the pension funds are sometimes handled in accordance with State laws and sometimes under Federal regulation.

Mr. ELLENDER. This provision is not for a new committee?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. It relates to a subcommittee of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. As I understand, there was no controversy about the matter within the committee.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. No; there was not.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. It was supported by all the members of the committee?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Yes. I was ill last week, and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] asked for the appropriation, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I should like to say that every labor organization in the country which maintains funds of the type covered by the resolution must report them to the Secretary of Labor, but from that point on nothing has been done to determine how such funds are managed. Legislation on this subject was recommended by the President, and the Committee on Rules and Administration has allotted \$75,000 for the investigation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I wish to congratulate the distinguished Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] for the unanimity which exists in the committee on the subject.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I hope that same unanimity will be achieved when the Senate begins debating the amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Is there anything in the record of the committee which justifies such a prediction?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. There are a few things, but I do not necessarily say that such unanimity exists on every point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 225) to authorize the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to investigate the establishment and operation of employee welfare and pension funds under collective-bargaining agreements, which had been reported from the Committee on Rules and Administration with amendments, on page 2, line 1, after the word "date", to insert "but not later than January 31, 1955", and in line 8, after the word "exceed", strike out "\$95,000" and insert "\$75,000", so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the establishment and operation of employee welfare and pension funds under collective-bargaining agreements, for the purpose of ascertaining whether legislation is necessary for the conservation of such funds and the protection of the interests of the beneficiaries thereof. The committee shall report its findings, together with such recommendations as it may deem advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date but not later than January 31, 1955.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to employ upon a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistants as it deems advisable. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$75,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

The amendments were agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the majority leader outline the plan which is intended to be followed during the remainder of the week, as nearly as he knows it?

Mr. KNOWLAND. When the Senate completes consideration of the classification bill, I expect to call up the International Sugar Agreement, which is on the Executive Calendar. When the International Sugar Agreement is disposed of, I intend to call up the bill providing for the public-works program in the District of Columbia. I think consideration of those bills will consume most of the remainder of the week. If the Senate completes action on those bills by the time the Senate is ready to recess for the week end, I shall move to have made the unfinished business the bill amending the so-called Taft-Hartley law, have debate on that measure, and vote on the amendments next week.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. So far as the majority leader knows, can the Senate have the assurance that the majority leader plans to have no votes on the amendments to the Taft-Hartley law this week?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I would say it is a safe assumption that there will be no votes on the amendments to the Taft-Hartley law this week. I should want the Senate to be prepared to act on any conference reports which may be received. However, the Senate has as-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued

May 4, 1954

For actions of

May 3, 1954

83rd-2nd, No. 80

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported emergency farm loans bill. House committee reported bill to amend Standard Container Act. House sent 3rd supplemental appropriation bill to conference. Sen. Humphrey recommended food stamp plan and additional incentives for grain storage facilities. Rep. Harrison, Mebr., outlined FAS efforts to develop new markets.

SENATE

1. FARM LOANS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 3245, to provide for a new emergency loan program of up to \$15 million for farmers and stockmen through Dec. 1954 (S. Rept. 1277)(p. 5499).
2. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; GRAIN STORAGE. Sen. Humphrey spoke in favor of a food stamp plan and recommended that additional incentives be provided for grain storage facilities on farms (pp. 5551-2).
3. EXTENSION SERVICE. Sen. Humphrey commended the Extension Service record regarding home demonstration work (pp. 5550-1).
4. FOREIGN AID. Both Houses received from the President the report on lend-lease operations for the calendar year 1953 (H. Doc. 366)(pp. 5498, 5555).
5. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. Kefauver commended this agency and charged that a lobbyist was effective in reducing its funds (pp. 5547-50).
6. TRANSPORTATION. The D. C. Committee submitted a report on its study of transportation facilities in D. C. (S. Rept. 1274)(p. 5498).
7. EXPENDITURES. Sen. Byrd inserted a summary of unexpended balances, etc. (p. 5502).
8. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Sen. Bowring was assigned to the Post Office and Civil

Service, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Labor and Public Welfare Committees (p. 5497).

9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. It was agreed that the Senate will consider bills on the calendar today (pp. 5508-9).

HOUSE

10. CONTAINERS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8357, to amend the Standard Container Act of 1928 so as to provide for a 3/8 bushel basket for fruits and vegetables (H. Rept. 1550) (p. 5588).
11. THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Reps. Taber, Wigglesworth, Clevenger, Cannon, and Rooney were appointed conferees on this bill, H. R. 8481 (p. 5555). Senate conferees were appointed Apr. 28.
12. EXTENSION SERVICE. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 300, to provide for sale of a tract of Veterans' Administration land to Kerr County, Tex., for agricultural extension activities (pp. 5558-9).
13. STATISTICS. Passed without amendment H. R. 8487, to provide that the censuses of manufactures, mineral industries, and other businesses (including the distributive trades), which were to have been taken in 1954 for 1953, shall be taken instead in 1955 for 1954 (p. 5559).
14. PUBLIC LANDS. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 1815, to amend the Recreation Act regarding public lands (p. 5560). Senate conferees have been appointed.
15. PUERTO RICO. Rep. Bow spoke in favor of H. Res. 512, to provide for a study of the social and economic relationship of the U. S. and Puerto Rico (pp. 5585-6).
16. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Rep. Rabaut spoke in support of this project (pp. 5586-7).
17. ELECTRIFICATION. Received from the Federal Power Commission a report, "Statistics of Electric Utilities in the United States, 1952, Publicly Owned" (p. 5587).
18. COMPTROLLER GENERAL. Rep. Bonner commended the record of Lindsay C. Warren as Comptroller General (pp. 5561-2).

BILLS INTRODUCED

19. SMALL BUSINESS. S. 3386, by Sen. Johnson, Tex. (for himself and Sen. Daniel), to provide for small-business loans in the drought areas; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 5500). Remarks of author (p. 5500).
20. FARM PROBLEMS. H. Res. 524, by Rep. Smith, Wis., creating a select committee to study farm problems; to Rules Committee (p. 5588).
21. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. H. R. 8971, by Rep. Phillips, to encourage disposal of agricultural surpluses and to improve the foreign relations of the U. S.; to Agriculture Committee (p. 5588).
22. FOREIGN AID. H. R. 8966, by Rep. Buchanan, to provide that parcel post packages for Korean relief be sent free of postage; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 5588).
23. RECLAMATION. H. R. 8964, by Rep. Hunter, to authorize the San Luis division of

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 6, 1954
For actions of May 5, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 82

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on 3rd supplemental appropriation bill. House debated St. Lawrence seaway bill. Rep. Marshall criticized USDA program regarding dairy surpluses. Rep. Lague inserted and commended Secretary's testimony before House committee on farm program proposals.

HOUSE

1. **THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954.** Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 8481 (pp. 5744-5). As reported from conference, the bill increases the CCC administrative-expense limitation from \$17,100,000 to \$20,000,000 (House figure, \$19,100,000; Senate figure, \$20,100,000). The Senate amendment to provide \$15,000,000 to ACP for wind erosion control measures, was reported in disagreement by the conferees. The conferees rejected the Senate amendment providing \$30,000 for the Advisory Committee on Weather Control. The bill also includes \$10,000,000 additional for the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund, \$4,500,000 additional for fighting forest fires, and \$120,000 additional for FCA.
2. **ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY.** Began debate on S. 2150, to authorize U. S. participation in this project (pp. 5683-740).
3. **PUBLIC LANDS.** The Public Works Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7111, to authorize the grant or retrocession to a State of concurrent jurisdiction over Federal lands as may be necessary for roads and other rights-of-way (H. Rept. 1558)(p. 5744).
4. **DAIRY INDUSTRY.** Rep. Marshall criticized the reduction in dairy price supports, questioned the proposed use of dried milk as animal feed; recommended vending machines for milk, objected to interstate milk-market barriers, and urged additional action regarding diverted acreage and sale of butter to foreign countries (pp. 5741-2).

SENATE

5. **AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955.** The Appropriations Committee concluded its open hearings on this bill, H. R. 8779 (p. D485).
6. **DAIRY INDUSTRY.** Sen. Wiley inserted a letter from President Eisenhower in

observance of June, Dairy Month (pp. 5654-5).

BILLS INTRODUCED

7. RECLAMATION. H. R. 9012, by Rep. Hagen, Calif., to authorize additional parts of the Central Valley project, Calif.; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 5754).
8. SURPLUS PROPERTY. H. R. 9014, by Rep. Hays, Ark., to permit disposal of surplus property to State health departments and public water districts; to Government Operations Committee (p. 5754).
9. PERSONNEL. H. R. 9016, by Rep. Javits, to assist Federal personnel in voting; to House Administration Committee (p. 5754).
H. R. 9017, by Rep. Lesinski, to provide a uniform rate for computing civil service annuities; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 5754).
10. FISH. H. R. 9018, by Rep. McCormack, "to further encourage the distribution of fishery products"; to Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee (p. 5754).
11. FOREIGN TRADE. H. R. 9025, by Rep. Wampler, to provide unemployment assistance for persons adversely affected by a Federal tariff or trade policy; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 5754).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS RELEASED BY GPO

12. FARM LOANS. S. 3245, to improve the emergency-loans program. S. Agriculture and Forestry Committee.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

13. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Dague inserted and commended Secretary Benson's testimony of May 5 before the House Agriculture Committee on the Administration's overall farm program proposals (pp. A3260-7).
14. EDUCATION. Rep. Harrison, Va., inserted Dr. D. J. Howard's analysis comparing 1954 appropriations for Federal aid in vocational education with the 1955 budget and opposing proposed reductions for this work (p. A3257).
15. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Newspaper editorials, etc., on this project (pp. A3283, A3285, A3295-6, A3301-2).
16. ACCOUNTING.. Extension of remarks of Rep. Jones, N. C., commending the record of Lindsay C. Warren as Comptroller General, etc. (p. A3284).
17. CORN. Rep. Dolliver inserted an Iowa Development Bulletin article outlining the history of the development of corn (p. A3291).
18. EXTENSION SERVICE; EDUCATION. Rep. Hillelson inserted a Missouri Farm Bureau News article discussing farming as a career and stating that many Mo. children are finding that they like farming under the guidance of 4-H leaders and vocational agricultural instructors (p. A3305).
19. PRINTING. Rep. Jonas, N. C., inserted a Modern Lithography editorial commending GPO's recent reduction of 5% in its charges for printing (p. A3282).

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

MAY 5, 1954.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. TABER, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 8481]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8481) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 11, 12, 15, and 27.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 5, 10, 14, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29, and 30, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,537,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$20,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 17, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 28.

JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
CLIFF CLEVINGER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN J. ROONEY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

STYLES BRIDGES,
HOMER FERGUSON,
GUY CORDON,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
PAT McCARRAN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8481) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments; namely:

CHAPTER I

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$1,537,500 for "General administration, supervision and instruction," public schools, instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,575,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$24,000 for "Vocational education, George-Barden program," as proposed by the House instead of \$24,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$29,625 for settlement of claims and suits, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$21,625 as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER II

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendment No. 5: Inserts title, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 6, 7, and 8: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendment No. 9: Reported in disagreement.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$29,500,000 for "Operating-differential subsidies," Maritime Activities, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$19,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 11: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to transfer funds from the appropriation "War Shipping Administration Liquidation, Treasury Department."

Amendment No. 12: Strikes out Senate proposal to appropriate \$30,000 for Advisory Committee on Weather Control.

CHAPTER IV

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 13: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$12,100,000 for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration," as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$14,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 15: Restores House language relating to the foregoing amendment limiting the manner in which the appropriation can be spent.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$24,400,000 for "Unemployment compensation for veterans," as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$5,500,000 as proposed by the House.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Amendment No. 17: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$58,000,000 for "Grants to States for public assistance," as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$57,300,000 as proposed by the House, and eliminates the House restriction on the amount that shall be available for state and local administration.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 19: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 20: Increases the amount that may be used for administrative expenses of the Commodity Credit Corporation to \$20,000,000, instead of \$19,100,000 as proposed by the House and \$20,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 21: Inserts title as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$138,000 for "Operation and Maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration," as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER VIII

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Amendment No. 24: Reported in disagreement.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendment No. 25: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Amendment No. 26: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER X

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Amendment No. 27: Strikes out the Senate proposal for rehabilitation of certain buildings at the United States Military Academy.

CHAPTER XI

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

Amendment No. 28: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER XII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendments Nos. 29 and 30: Change chapter and section numbers, as proposed by the Senate.

JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
CLIFF CLEVINGER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
Managers on the Part of the House.



I can be of any assistance to you I will be more than happy to do so.

With kindest personal regards, I am
Cordially yours,

JIM,
JAMES B. UTT,
Member of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., April 26, 1954.

Hon. DONALD L. JACKSON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR DON: Having just returned from San Diego, I am hastening to commend you for the outstanding performance of your Subcommittee on Un-American Activities there, during the week of April 19.

I arrived in San Diego 2 days after your committee began hearing testimony from former Communists and fellow travelers. You will be pleased to know that your fairness and patience made a tremendous impression on those who viewed the hearings. Everyone mentioned it. The conduct of your subcommittee, including counsel, did much to dispel the idea that such investigations are "witch-hunts" and "inquisitions." You certainly opened the eyes of many of our citizens to the realities of subversion and espionage within our own community.

I am proud to have been allowed to associate myself with you in your very commendable efforts to expose the activities of the international communistic conspiracy within this country.

Sincerely,

BOB WILSON,
Member of Congress.

A most unusual development came during the course of the San Diego hearings, a development which I feel is adequate refutation of those who claim that witnesses are maltreated before the committee. For the first time in my knowledge, and in my personal experience as a member of the committee, four voluntary witnesses, all former and self-acknowledged members of the Communist Party, were so impressed by the fair and objective methods employed in the questioning, that they voluntarily came to the committee hearing room and gave valuable testimony, relative to the extent of their own associations while members of the conspiracy. In the opinion of the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE], and myself, this voluntary act on the part of former Communists represented a most significant milestone in congressional investigations relative to communism.

Mr. Martin Berkeley, a former member of the Communist Party in Hollywood, whose testimony relative to the purposes of the conspiracy in the entertainment field made it possible for the committee and the moving picture industry to destroy the apparatus, wrote to me several days ago. He, and other former Communist witnesses, have been greatly concerned with the obvious efforts presently being made to destroy congressional investigations. Mr. Berkeley's letter is as follows:

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF., May 1, 1954.

Hon. DONALD L. JACKSON,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: It has been brought to my attention that certain politicians are attempting to smear you and the House Committee by starting the rumor that witnesses appearing before you are treated harshly and unfairly.

As a former Communist, one who testified in open session in 1951, I would suggest that these stories originated with the Communist Party and its sympathizers and have been picked up and spread by the gullible and unknowing.

The House committee has given former Communists a sympathetic forum wherein to let the world know where they stand today and, what is more important, to aid the Nation by their disclosures.

I must say, in all honesty, that the committee has been fair and generous in its treatment of those who appear before it, that you, personally, have shown a remarkable grasp of the subject and have gone out of your way to help former Communists adjust themselves socially, economically, and professionally.

I have sat in the committee's chambers and listened to Communists rant and rave at the gentlemen of the committee—and through them at the people of the United States—and I have often wondered at the committee's patience and forbearance. Such actions in the country they love—the Soviet Union—would long since have brought them before firing squads.

Sincerely,

MARTIN BERKELEY.

During the past several months, the House Committee on Un-American Activities has received many hundreds of letters from American citizens from all walks of life, endorsing and paying high praise to the work the committee is doing. I have taken just a sample of the letters and telegrams relating to the San Diego hearings, and I should say in this connection that not a single adverse communication was received during these hearings, or since. The letters are characteristic of those which are received daily in the committee and by committee members individually.

[Card postmarked April 29, 1954, addressed to Representative JACKSON]

DEAR SIR: Just a line to say how much your committee hearings in San Diego meant to me and my family. We feel you are doing a fine job and hope you continue it. Please thank those of your associates who are helping you also. You are doing a patriotic job and don't let your Communist enemies get you down.

JANET BERNARDINI.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., April 23, 1954.
Representative DONALD L. JACKSON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am a student at Point Loma High School in San Diego. During the week of the investigations of the subcommittee here, I was home recuperating from an operation, and while home I watched, on television, nearly all of the hearings that I could possibly see. I wish to commend the committee and all concerned for what, in my opinion, and that of many other people I know, was an expertly conducted session.

When on the last day of the hearings, the television facilities went off your committee, the next program happened to be the McCarthy-Army dispute hearings. I noticed right away the differences in the two hearings and I greatly prefer the way the committee you headed was run. I know other people hold this same opinion, as was shown by the number of voluntary witnesses.

I would like to thank you both very much for coming to San Diego and taking charge of these hearings, and again I would like to commend you and every person concerned for a very fine job. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

CATHERINE SCHULTZ.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., April 26, 1954.

Hon. DONALD L. JACKSON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I watched with a great deal of interest the televised session of the House Un-American Activities Committee in San Diego and I wish to compliment you and Congressman DOYLE on the patience which you displayed.

Nothing either of you said or did could be criticized. Every witness was given every consideration and I know that it was with a great deal of effort that you kept from showing temper or annoyance at the tactics that some of the witnesses and attorneys displayed.

I feel personally that a great deal of good was done as the result of this hearing and that such hearings should be continued if the Congressmen in charge will show the same courage, patience and courtesy which you gentlemen displayed.

Yours sincerely,

J. K. STICKNEY, Jr.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., April 22, 1954.

Representative DONALD JACKSON,
Chairman, House Committee on Un-American Activities.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I have followed the complete proceedings of the investigations you and Representative DOYLE have been conducting.

I would like to thank you as a taxpayer and voter for the service you are rendering to me.

As long as we have men of your caliber in the driver's seat of this Nation, we need not fear the inroads of aggression from any party or nation.

I would like to compliment you for the tact and decorum you displayed in conducting this investigation, in face of all the personal abuse you have taken.

Yours truly,

W. K. MCINTIRE.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., April 22, 1954.

Representative DONALD L. JACKSON,
House Un-American Activities
Committee, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to commend the courteous and patient manner used in the questioning of witnesses. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely yours,

BENJ. H. HADDOCK.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., April 21, 1954.

Congressmen DOYLE and JACKSON,
San Diego, Calif.:

Congratulations, Congressmen DOYLE and JACKSON, re your investigation. Regardless of what political party or partisan matters your committee shows a very fair and independent manner regarding a subject very close to my heart. Irrespective of party or otherwise, no discrimination shown re subversives. Carry on.

AMERICAN.

LA MESA, CALIF., April 21, 1954.

Representative DONALD L. JACKSON,
San Diego, Calif.:

Want to congratulate you and your committee on the manner in which you have conducted the hearing. We are proud of you.

ELEANOR GILLILAND.

LA MESA, CALIF., April 21, 1954.

Congressman DONALD M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Subcommittee Un-American Activity, San Diego, Calif.:

Congratulations on excellent work your committee is doing. This is our effort to counteract at least some of the adverse criticism aimed at you by Communist pinkos and left wingers of both parties.

GEORGE and MABEL WALKER.

ALPINE, CALIF.

Representative JACKSON.

House Committee on Un-American Activities, San Diego, Calif.

DEAR SIR: My respect for the elected Representatives of both parties has increased a thousandfold after watching telecasts of the work of your committee.

How you wonderful gentlemen can restrain yourselves in the face of such insults as offered by that Alexander last Monday is beyond me.

God bless you all and keep up the good work.

JIM BLACKTON.

CORONA DEL MAR, CALIF., April 23, 1954.

Congressman JACKSON,

House Un-American Activities Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: We heard the radio recordings and on some days could view the television covering of your committee hearings in San Diego this week.

I should like to extend our gratitude and compliments for the high standard and the good taste you conducted the hearings, especially at times when abuse was about all you got in return.

We, and I am sure many other Americans, are proud of men like you and Mr. DOYLE. It is most reassuring to know that men of your fidelity and integrity are working so hard at keeping this great country safe besides the many other tasks you perform in the Congress.

Please don't take the time or bother to acknowledge this letter. I know your schedule is very full and I know you appreciate getting a little word of gratitude, I shall not expect a reply and shall not be offended with not hearing that you received this.

Most cordially,

R. J. VAN WAGENEN, M. D.

LA MESA, CALIF., April 27, 1954.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN JACKSON: Would like to take this opportunity to commend you and the subcommittee on the conduct of the recent Un-American Activities Committee hearings at San Diego, Calif. The hearings drive home the dangers of the ever-present Communist scourge.

I have the highest of admiration for you committee members.

Very truly yours,

FRANK C. MAYER.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

Mr. DONALD L. JACKSON,

Congress of the United States.

DEAR SIR: Congratulations on today's hearing (April 27). It is true Americans like you who make the country what it is, the leader of the world.

Sincerely,

JIM

Jas. Cornelius, Jr.

DEL MAR, CALIF., April 22, 1954.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: May I congratulate you on the fine Un-American Activities Committee hearings which you conducted in San Diego. I believe these hearings brought home to the people in the street the fact of Communist activity, as well as, we hope, crippling their activity here—in some instances permanently.

Your attitude was most commendable. You were fair and firm, and very able, when under great duress.

MRS. MERLE RANKIN FRANCIS.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., April 26, 1954.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN JACKSON: Congratulations on your work in San Diego. Unfortunately I was unable to secure a seat, but watched TV.

May your excellent work continue.

I am vigorously behind legislation with "teeth" to deal with Reds, and other subversive elements.

ANNE TRAUPE.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., April 27, 1954.

Representative DONALD L. JACKSON.

HONORABLE SIR: We watched all the televised hearings here at San Diego. You were wonderful—one of the most patient, fair, and long-suffering men in the United States.

May you continue to dig these traitors out, and may Congress pass some law to deal with them real soon.

For our survival, yours,

Mr. and Mrs. M. F. LABRUM.

APRIL 29, 1954.

Hon. DONALD JACKSON,

*House of Representatives,**Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. JACKSON: May I, in behalf of my family, thank you for the wonderful job you and your committee did in making the people of southern California realize the importance of the work you are doing for the American people. If there were only more people like you in our Government, I think it would be a lot better.

I wish to congratulate you again on your wonderful work and I wonder if it would be possible to obtain any literature on your activities up to date on the work you have done so far?

Respectfully yours,

ARCHIE C. ACKLY.

[From the April 17, 1954, issue of America, National Catholic weekly review]

CURRENT COMMENT

We believe the work of the investigating committees of Congress is necessary, even in regard to universities and religious organizations. Without fanfare, the House Un-American Activities (Velde) Committee and the Senate Internal Security (Jenner) Committee have done a tremendous amount of good work. The House committee in 1953 heard 280 persons it had subpoenaed. According to Robert Lowe Kunzig, its counsel, the committee had sworn testimony that every one of them was a member of the Communist Party. With one exception, they all either gave valuable information or invoked the fifth amendment. Mr. Kunzig is convinced, as we are, that the "congressional committees investigating communism have a vitally important task." "But," he added, "the investigations must be carried on with care, caution, and fairness." The Jenner and (with one or two exceptions some time ago) the Velde committees have fine records on that score. Some members of both committees are interested in improving their procedures. Finally, it would be foolish to deny that the McCarthy subcommittee has done some good. That is not the issue.

Mr. Speaker, while the insertion of some of these communications may appear to be unduly laudatory of the individual members of the subcommittee, I am sure that I speak for the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE] as well when I say that we are not seeking personal approval or compliments in the work we are performing together with the other members on the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Each member of that committee, under the able leadership of Chairman HAROLD VELDE, is seeking to do an honest and forthright job under very difficult conditions. We are individually, collectively, and quite understandably, jealous of the investigative prerogatives of this great body, and each of us is determined that no amount of left-wing pressure

is to deprive the Congress of its well-established duty to inquire and legislate. As the two members of the subcommittee responsible for the conduct of the San Diego hearings, the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE] and I are most appreciative of the splendid praise and public reaction to those hearings.

It is strange, but nonetheless true, that hearings conducted in cities outside of Washington, D. C., win public support and acclamation which contrasts vividly with the treatment sometimes accorded the activities of the committee here in the Nation's Capitol. This is unfortunate, and it is to be hoped that more of our hearings can be taken directly to the people of the United States, so that the citizens of this great country can observe for themselves congressional investigations in progress.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

Mr. TABER submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 8481) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1562)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8481) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 11, 12, 15, and 27.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 5, 10, 14, 16, 18, 21, 22, 29, and 30 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,537,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$20,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 17, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 28.

JOHN TABER,

R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,

CLIFF CLEVINGER,

CLARENCE CANNON,

JOHN J. ROONEY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

STYLES BRIDGES,

HOMER FERGUSON,

GUY CORDON,

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,

CARL HAYDEN,

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

PAT MCCARRAN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8481) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal

year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

CHAPTER I

District of Columbia

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$1,537,500 for "General administration, supervision and instruction", public schools, instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,575,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$24,000 for "Vocational education, George-Barden program", as proposed by the House instead of \$24,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$29,625 for settlement of claims and suits, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$21,625 as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER II

Legislative branch

Amendment No. 5: Inserts title, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 6, 7, and 8: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER III

Department of State

Amendment No. 9: Reported in disagreement.

Department of Commerce

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$29,500,000 for "Operating-differential subsidies", Maritime Activities, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$19,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 11: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to transfer funds from the appropriation "War Shipping Administration Liquidation, Treasury Department".

Amendment No. 12: Strikes out Senate proposal to appropriate \$30,000 for Advisory Committee on Weather Control.

CHAPTER IV

Treasury Department

Amendment No. 13: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER V

Department of Labor

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$12,100,000 for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration" as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$14,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 15: Restores House language relating to the foregoing amendment limiting the manner in which the appropriation can be spent.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$24,400,000 for "Unemployment compensation for veterans" as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$5,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Amendment No. 17: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$58,000,000 for "Grants to States for public assistance", as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$57,300,000 as proposed by the House, and eliminates the House restriction on the amount that shall be available for state and local administration.

CHAPTER VI

Department of Agriculture

Amendment No. 19: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 20: Increases the amount that may be used for administrative expenses of the Commodity Credit Corporation to \$20,000,000, instead of \$19,100,000 as pro-

posed by the House, and \$20,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER VII

Department of the Interior

Amendment No. 21: Inserts title as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$138,000 for "Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration", as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER VIII

Executive Office of the President

Amendment No. 24: Reported in disagreement.

Independent offices

Amendment No. 25: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER IX

Department of Defense—Civil Functions

Amendment No. 26: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER X

Department of Defense

Amendment No. 27: Strikes out the Senate proposal for rehabilitation of certain buildings at the United States Military Academy.

CHAPTER XI

Claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments

Amendment No. 28: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER XII

General provisions

Amendments Nos. 29 & 30: Change chapter and section numbers, as proposed by the Senate.

JOHN TABER,

R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,

CLIFF CLEVINGER,

CLARENCE CANNON,

JOHN J. ROONEY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

DEPENDENTS OF MILITARY PERSONNEL

(Mr. WILSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. WILSON of California. Mr. Speaker, the problem of housing for dependents of military personnel is one of the toughest nuts to crack in the administration's current program to improve morale and increase reenlistments. The Armed Services Committee is in the process of approving authorization to construct a substantial number of homes in France, on a guaranteed-lease basis similar to those constructed under the Wherry Act in this country. In my opinion this is a commendable step toward improved morale.

An unfortunate situation also exists in Japan, where families of men ordered to foreign duty for a 2-year period must wait as long as 18 months before joining the serviceman. They stay but a few months and then return home. Thus, in a 2-year period the dependents of four different servicemen may have been transported to Japan at considerable expense to enable the families to spend at least part of the time with them during their period of foreign duty. The only solution to the extraordinary expenses of transportation and the miseries of long separations of service families is to substantially increase the number of

homes available to servicemen in Japan and surrounding areas.

Ample native labor and building materials are available in Japan if we can negotiate lease-guaranty agreements similar to those now being arranged in France. Building costs are in fact so low that guaranteed-lease agreements of 5 to 7 years could pay off the entire cost of construction of adequate quarters for our servicemen and their families. I hope we can get some action by the Pentagon on this problem.

We have serious dependent housing problems in this country, too. The Government practices a peculiar policy of double standards in assessing rental charges for military personnel. In many of the Government housing projects near military bases, the rents chargeable to servicemen have been raised by order of the Comptroller General on a basis of comparability with rents for similar houses in the area. In cases such as this, the servicemen has a quarters allowance, part of which he uses to pay the rent. This rent increase naturally hits him directly and is another out-of-pocket expense.

At the same time, the services have a considerable number of quarters of varying quality on the military bases which are arbitrarily assigned to certain service families, both officers and enlisted men. When they are assigned to these quarters—many of which are pitifully substandard—they lose their full quarters allowance, regardless of comparability of their quarters with quarters obtainable outside.

For example, I have seen woefully inadequate quonset huts at Port McGrew and in San Diego, for which a chief petty officer was charged his full quarters allowance of \$97 per month, while suitable quarters outside the base were obtainable for much less. It seems to me that the policy of comparability should be at least consistent.

Fortunately, this situation is due for correction this session. It is my understanding that Dr. John Hanna, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Personnel, and Franklin G. Floete, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Properties and Installations, have this week sent recommended legislation to the Bureau of the Budget intended to correct the inequities of full deduction of quarters allowances for substandard quarters. This type of legislation is another step forward in the program of career improvement of the military services. Slowly but positively the services are being made more attractive for the long pull ahead.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WILSON of California. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. JACKSON], I ask unanimous consent that he may include telegrams and other extraneous material in the remarks he made earlier today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION, FIRST REPORT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CANFIELD). Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, it is widely recognized that the record of this Congress remains to be written within the coming few months. Momentous issues are before the country and the world for consideration, and from these governmental policies are developing, but specific legislation by the Congress is only now in the process of being written on the major foreign and domestic issues.

PROSPECTS FOR PEACE

The dreadful implications of the H-bomb, which we are informed is so powerful that one bomb could wipe out most of New York City, are beginning to have a deep effect upon the thinking of our people. The Communist bloc, under its new leader, Malenkov, has advised the world that it is ready to retaliate with similar weapons should there be any world war III. The President, in his historic declaration before the United Nations asking the Soviet Union to discuss the pooling of means for the peaceful development of atomic energy, has set the tone for the whole free world. Despite the frustrations which the Soviet Union and the Communist bloc have imposed upon the whole world in this regard since the conclusion of World War II, and despite the turmoil in which the Communist bloc is keeping the whole world through its aggression and subversion, it is still necessary to explore every avenue for agreement upon the control of weapons of mass destruction and for the peaceful uses of atomic energy. In addition, we must constantly strive, as we did in the recent four-power negotiation at Berlin and in the conference at Geneva, to deal with the problems of the Asian conflict to find some grounds for agreement, if at all possible, with the Communist bloc and ways and means for relieving international tension. Regardless of the frustrations and disappointments, these efforts must and should be continued. The willingness to talk and negotiate does not imply appeasement or a Munich, which, it must be clear, could only lead more certainly to another world war.

INDOCHINA AND THE FAR EAST

The struggle in Indochina between the forces of Communist aggression backed by the Soviet Union and Communist China and French and native forces there is the most urgent problem endangering peace and affecting the foreign policy of the United States. We are firmly committed to bringing about freedom and independence for the Indochinese people. The struggle in Indochina may well prove to be a struggle for the whole of the 600 million people of south and southeast Asia, which includes also Thailand, Malaya, Burma, India, Pakistan, and Indonesia, and which will have the most profound effect upon the future of Japan, Formosa, and the Philippines. It must be constantly emphasized that, should the Communists be

successful in taking this whole area they would for the first time have a greater concentration of population in the Communist bloc than there is in the free world. The grave dangers to our national security in such an eventuality should be clear to all. It would be a crisis equaled only by the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor. We must recognize at the same time that it is too late for the Indochinese people standing alone to be able to muster an adequate defense against Communist aggression even though we were successful in bringing about their complete freedom and independence at this time. Under these circumstances, I believe that the realistic lines of our policy must be to see that freedom and complete independence for the people of Indochina is trusted either with the United Nations or, if the Russians make that impossible, with an international group of nations so that the people are sure they will get it and will not have to depend upon France alone for it. Second, that we seek first through the United Nations and, if the Russians make that impossible, then by international action the assumption of the responsibility for the defense of this whole area by substantially the whole free world in which we will do our share.

France should be encouraged with material aid and with support in Europe to continue to carry a large share of the burden in Indochina as her situation there is analogous to the situation which we faced as having the preponderant free world forces outside of the indigenous forces in Korea. This can be done by assuring her of massive material and technical assistance which we are indeed already giving—an estimated \$800 million for the next fiscal year as part of the mutual-security program—and also by assuring her of the security and defense of Western Europe. This the President has done with the assurance to France that if she ratifies the proposal for the European Defense Community—European army—United States forces will maintain their position in assuring the security of Western Europe until major threats to that security have been dispelled. Coupling these actions with every effort which we are making as at Geneva to bring about a conclusion of hostilities in Indochina, consistent with the security of the free world, this is as comprehensive and constructive a policy as we could pursue in that area to avoid for ourselves the suffering of another Korea and for the world another world war.

It is the well nigh universal opinion in our country that Communist China cannot be permitted to shoot its way into the United Nations as it tried to do in Korea and as it is again trying to do in Indochina and that to admit Communist China into the company of civilized nations is unthinkable. We have every reason to believe that over 900 American soldiers taken prisoner in Korea are still being held by the Communist Chinese without any disclosure of their whereabouts or the fact that they are being held and that a reported 32 American civilians are languishing in Communist jails in China or their equivalent with an absolute refusal to return them to us

though they have committed no crime of which the civilized world takes cognizance.

Another development of the momentous character is the step initiated by our Government to bring about a specific treaty organization for the self-help in their own security of the people of South and Southeast Asia and the Pacific. At present it is contemplated that 10 nations shall be in this organization and it is not expected that India, Burma and Indonesia will participate. Yet they belong in such an organization in their own interest as do all the countries in this area and our policy must be directed toward doing everything which we properly can to show them that this is the right course for them in their own interests and in the interests of the whole free world.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY

The report of the Presidential Commission on the Foreign Economic Policy of the United States has now come in and the struggle in the Congress to implement this policy will shortly ensue. The Commission recommended that the reciprocal trade agreements program be renewed for 3 years with the right of the President to reduce tariffs on a reciprocal basis 5 percent a year for 3 years or a total of 15 percent on active items of United States imports. The report also made various other recommendations including recommendations for encouraging overseas private investment which is very important to our foreign policy and for stimulating international travel. The report also generally supported the views of the administration with regard to trade in nonstrategic materials between the free world and the Communist bloc.

I have introduced legislation to stimulate the development of international travel and have conducted extensive hearings on this subject. It has capabilities for implementing the slogan of "trade—not aid" to the extent of \$1,300,000,000 in additional income to the other free peoples which will have in turn a very material effect on American prosperity through building up their capability to buy from us.

As the chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy I also conducted a series of hearings on East-West trade. They demonstrated that such trade in nonstrategic goods is not a threat to our security; the free world gets more out of it than it gives to the Communist world because it enables especially the nations of Western Europe to get foodstuffs and raw materials which they urgently require and reduces the need for United States foreign aid which would otherwise be much greater. Despite all the talk about trade with the Communist bloc—including Communist China—it is not very large, constituting only 3.2 percent of the exports and 3.4 percent of the imports of Western Europe.

ADMINISTRATION FOREIGN POLICY IN EUROPE—NEAR EAST AND ISRAEL—PAKISTAN AND INDIA

The principal foreign policy issue in Europe continues to be the European Defense Community. This is the project for the six-nation European army

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 7, 1954
For actions of May 6, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 83

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report and ACP amendment on 3rd supplemental appropriation bill. House passed St. Lawrence seaway bill.

HOUSE

1. THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 8481 (p. 5829). Agreed to the Senate item of \$15,000,000 for ACP wind erosion control measures, but changed the provision (through an amendment by Rep. Hill as well as amendments offered by the House conferees) so as to limit application of the item to measures carried out after Mar. 30, 1954, to authorize use of this sum to reimburse the emergency fund of the President, to strike out the provision for payments in connection with "adjacent or nearby lands of other farmers" and to eliminate the requirement for certain certifications by the county committees (pp. 5830-1).
2. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Passed, 241-158, with amendments S. 2150, to authorize U.S. participation in this project (pp. 5798-827).
3. PERSONNEL. Rep. Philbin spoke in favor of pay increases for Federal employees (p. 5828).
4. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 10 (p. 5828). Rep. Halleck announced no agricultural bills for next week's legislative program (p. 5828).

SENATE

5. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Wiley commended establishment, by private means, of milk feeding stations in Korea (p. 5762).

BILLS INTRODUCED

6. PERSONNEL. S. 3407, by Sen. Langer, to make retroactive the provision dealing with restoration to Government service of persons improperly discharged, suspended, or furloughed without pay under Sec. 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act; to Post Office and Civil Service (p. 5758).
7. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE. H. R. 9035, by Rep. Hyde, regarding tenure of examiners under the Administrative Procedure Act; to Judiciary Committee (p. 5839).

8. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. H. R. 9048, by Rep. Yorty, to provide for distribution of surplus commodities to recipients of public assistance through social security programs; to Agriculture Committee (p. 5839).
9. CIVIL DEFENSE. H. Con. Res. 233, by Rep. Riehlman, favoring a Department of Civil Defense; to Government Operations Committee (p. 5839).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Miller, Nebr., criticizing attempts to discredit the Administration's power policies as damaging to REA's, and including Ernest Sjogren's statement on this subject (pp. A3342-4).
11. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Newspaper editorials, etc., on this subject (pp. A3315-6, 3321, 3325-6, 3330-1, 3338-41, 3347-50, 3352).
12. TARIFFS. Rep. McGregor inserted several letters opposing any program of tariff reduction unless it is accompanied by dependable safeguards to protect industrial productive capacity and guarantee that no injury will be caused to our domestic economic activity (pp. A3336-7).
13. RECLAMATION. Rep. Stringfellow inserted George D. Clyde's article favoring the Colo. storage project (pp. A3312-3).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Dawson stating that scenery will be an important by-product of the Colo. storage project (pp. A3331-2).

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

14. ROAD AUTHORIZATIONS. H. R. 8127, authorizing road appropriations for the fiscal years 1956 and 1957, including forest highways and forest roads and trails. Approved May 6, 1954 (Public Law 350, 83rd Cong.).

COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR MAY 7: Overall farm program proposals, H. Agriculture (members of Congress to testify).

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 8481) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House May 5, 1954.)

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, most of the items included in the conference report are items where the disagreement was minor or related to some amount involved. Anything that might create particular interest is in the items in disagreement to which I will refer later, where we have some amendments which we will have to bring in.

I think that is all I care to say at this time.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Would the gentleman advise the House the amounts carried in this conference report as compared with the amounts when it passed the House.

Mr. TABER. I do not have those figures at hand, but I will place them in my remarks.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. There is a great deal of interest in the areas of the country where we have had prolonged droughts. In amendment No. 19, which involves this matter—

Mr. TABER. That is in disagreement. I would rather not discuss that until we come to it. When it comes up and we offer the amendment which we have agreed to offer, I will yield to the gentleman for any questions he would like to ask at that point.

Mr. MAHON. Then there is a proposed amendment that will be different from the language in the bill?

Mr. TABER. There is.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. In the proposed amendment under amendment No. 19—

Mr. TABER. Suppose we leave that until we get to it. It will be much better to get rid of the conference report first.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I think the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] has a wrong conception of what may be embodied in that particular amendment.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. In the amendment as contained in the bill there is no date; is there?

Mr. TABER. No.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. But under the amendment to be proposed by the gentleman from New York I understand that any farmer who has done any work prior to April 30 is not eligible to receive any of these particular sums of money. Is that not correct?

Mr. TABER. That would be correct; yes.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I just want the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] to understand the situation.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON. That point will later be brought up following the adoption of the conference report, as I understand.

Mr. TABER. The amendments in disagreement will be brought up separately where there is any possible chance of disagreement, and amendments will be offered, and I will be prepared to yield at that time as reasonable as possible to bring about a full understanding of just what is before the House.

Mr. CANNON. I am glad the gentleman is going to remedy that defect of the bill, because I heartily approve the position taken by the gentleman from Minnesota, chairman of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to consider en bloc the amendments on which the House managers will offer a motion to recede and concur, as follows: Senate amendments Nos. 3, 6, 7, 8, 13, 23, 25, 26, and 28.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 3: Page 3, line 1:

PUBLIC WELFARE

"Agency services"

"For an additional amount for 'Agency services', \$60,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for 'Operating expenses, protective institutions, Public Welfare', fiscal year 1954."

Senate amendment No. 6: Page 5, line 16:

"For payment to Erma E. Griswold, widow of Dwight Griswold, late a Senator from the State of Nebraska, \$12,500."

Senate amendment No. 7: Page 5, line 19:

"Salaries, officers, and employees"

"Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: Effective May 1, 1954, the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1954 is made available for the compensation of seven additional pages at the basic rate of \$1,800 per annum each."

Senate amendment No. 8: Page 6, line 1:

"Contingent expenses of the Senate"

"Motor vehicles: For an additional amount for maintaining, exchanging, and equipping motor vehicles for carrying the mails and for official use of the offices of the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, \$4,275 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for 'Folding Documents', fiscal year 1954."

Senate amendment No. 13: Page 10, line 22:

"The unobligated balance of the lapsed appropriation of the Bureau of Narcotics available for the payment of salaries and expenses for the fiscal year 1948, shall be available for payment of claims settled by the General Accounting Office and otherwise chargeable to appropriations for the fiscal year 1949."

Senate amendment No. 23: Page 17, line 23:

"Office of Territories"

"For an additional amount for 'Construction, Alaska Railroad', for the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, including improvements and new construction, to remain available until expended, \$4,594,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this head may be transferred to the Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund for purposes of accounting and administration."

Senate amendment No. 25: Page 19, line 9:

"Office of the Administrator"

"Salaries and expenses: In addition to amounts appropriated under this head, the Administrator may transfer to this appropriation from any other funds available for administrative expenses, not to exceed \$50,000, for expenses of investigations of irregularities or abuses in connection with the administration of programs of mortgage and loan insurance as authorized by the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701)."

Senate amendment No. 26: Page 21, line 9, strike out all of lines 9 to 15 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "*Provided further*, That with the exception of certain necessary preliminary expenses, no part of these funds shall be obligated until agreement has been entered into, by the United States Government and the United States entity authorized to construct the power works in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River, providing for the reimbursement of the expenditures (including necessary preliminary expenses) of the United States section of this Board by the construction entity."

Senate amendment No. 28: Page 23, line 9:

"CHAPTER XI"

"CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS"

"For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document No. 110, 83d Congress, \$1,553,745, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than 30 days after the date of approval of this act."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 6, 7, 8, 13, 23, 25, 26, and 28 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 9: Page 8, line 14, insert the following:

"INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

"For an additional amount for 'international contingencies', \$200,000, to be derived from transfer from 'Government in occupied areas', fiscal year 1954."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and concur therein with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

"For an additional amount for 'International contingencies', \$175,000, to be derived by transfer from 'Government in occupied areas', fiscal year 1954."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 17: Page 12, strike out lines 22 to 25, inclusive, and on page 13, strike out lines 1 to 7, inclusive, and insert the following:

"For an additional amount for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected areas as authorized by section 209 (c) of Public Law 815, 81st Congress, as amended by section 2 (e) of Public Law 246, 83d Congress, including not to exceed \$250,000 for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies, \$55,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That unpaid entitlements, reduced to the extent requests therefor are not filed before October 1, 1954, shall be paid on a pro rata basis if the amount herein appropriated for grants is not enough to cover all such entitlements: *Provided further*, That applications which meet the requirements of section 205 of such Public Law 815 may be amended not later than December 31, 1954, to (1) substitute a different project or (2) substitute a reimbursement request based upon construction of the original project under a contract entered into before the date of enactment of this act or upon construction of other facilities under a contract entered into before such date and after June 30, 1952, and in either case the adequacy requirements in subsection (c) (1) of such section 205 shall not apply."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and concur therein with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"For an additional amount for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected areas as authorized by section 209 (c) of Public Law 815, 81st Congress, as amended by section 2 (e) of Public Law 246, 83d Congress, including not to exceed \$125,000 for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies, \$55,000,000, to remain available until April 1, 1955: *Provided*, That unpaid entitlements, reduced to the extent requests therefor are not filed before October 1, 1954, shall be paid on a pro rata basis if the amount herein appropriated for grants is not enough to cover all such entitlements: *Provided further*, That applications which met the requirements of section 205 of such Public Law 815 may be amended not later than December 31, 1954, to (1) substitute a different project or (2) substitute a reimbursement request based upon construction of the original project under a contract entered into before the date of enactment of this act or upon construction of other facilities under a contract entered into before such date and after June 30, 1952, and in either case the adequacy requirements in subsection (c) (1) of such section 205 shall not apply: *Provided further*, That the foregoing substitutions herein permitted shall not cost more than the project originally filed for."

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I looked over that amendment yesterday and I thought there was a conflict there. You are making the deadline for clearing applications as of December 31 of this year and you are also stopping the payments as of that time.

Mr. TABER. No.

Mr. BAILEY. Was any change made in that?

Mr. TABER. The date of payment is made April 1, 1955.

Mr. BAILEY. That is all right if you gave them time.

Mr. TABER. We did.

Mr. BAILEY. At the time it was not in there, and I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. TABER. I may say that I had this up with the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor and they have approved the suggestion. We went over the thing and we worked that out together.

Mr. BAILEY. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 19: On page 14, line 21, insert the following:

"AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

"For an additional amount for 'Agricultural conservation program', in addition to the program authorized under this head for 1954, under the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1954, \$15 million to remain available until December 31, 1955, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make payments to farmers who carry out emergency wind erosion control measures under the 1954 agricultural conservation program, including payments for such protective measures carried out by farmers on adjacent or nearby lands of other farmers, in counties designated by the governors of the respective

States with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture as subject to damages by excessive wind erosion during 1954: *Provided*, That the payments for such emergency wind erosion control measures shall not exceed the cost per acre of the practices or a total of \$1 per acre, whichever is smaller, and that such payment may be made only upon a finding by the county agricultural stabilization and conservation committee that the land treated by control measures has been subject to excessive wind erosion in 1954 and is in danger of further such erosion during 1954 and certification by the county committee that the recommended control measures have been performed: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be expended without regard to the adjustments required under section 8 (e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (e)), and may be distributed among States and individual farmers without regard to any other provision of law."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and concur therein with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

"For an additional amount for 'Agricultural conservation program', in addition to the program authorized under this head for 1954, under the Department of Agriculture Appropriations Act, 1954, \$15 million to remain available until December 31, 1955, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make payments to farmers who carry out emergency wind erosion control measures under the 1954 agricultural conservation program after April 30, 1954, in counties designated by the governors of the respective States with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture as subject to damages by excessive wind erosion during 1954: *Provided*, That the payments for such emergency wind erosion control measures shall not exceed the cost per acre of the practices or a total of \$1.25 per acre, whichever is smaller: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be expended without regard to the adjustments required under section 8 (e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590 h (e)), and may be distributed among States and individual farmers without regard to any other provision of law: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be used to reimburse the emergency fund of the President authorized by Public Law 875, 81st Congress (42 U. S. C. 1855), for such funds as have been allocated to the Secretary of Agriculture for payments for the specific purposes authorized herein."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL].

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York yield to the gentleman from Colorado for the purpose of offering an amendment?

Mr. TABER. I do, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HILL: In lieu of the date of "April 30, 1954" mentioned in the motion of the gentleman from New York, insert "March 30, 1954."

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, all this amendment does is to strike out the date April 30, 1954, and insert in lieu thereof March 30, 1954, which will give these farmers who have been trying to save their land in the Dust Bowl an opportunity to receive credit for work they have done since the 30th of March in place of using the date the 30th of April. Our winds, I hope, are about over at this time. The real strong winds that carry away this soil and actually spoil the crops and do the damage usually come late in February and through March. As I say, this amendment will give them credit for all the work they have done beginning March 30, 1954. Frankly the bill, I felt, should have been made retroactive to February 19 when the first disastrous windstorm occurred. However I appreciate the kindness of Chairman TABER in accepting my amendment placing the beginning of operating date for soil protection as of March 30, 1954, in lieu of April 30, 1954.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the fact that the chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations has agreed to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado. This will help to undo what would otherwise be a serious injustice if the date April 30 remained unchanged. It does not go as far as I would like to see it go, back to February 19, the day of the big storm, but at least it will give the farmers who performed the work during the month of April an opportunity to be reimbursed in part for that work. Many thousands have done their share voluntarily and should not be penalized after showing their willingness to cooperate.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I would like to inquire of the gentleman from Minnesota, to leave the date as it is here would serve to penalize those who have endeavored to help themselves and who are really entitled to the largest benefits under this bill.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That is correct. As I have said, those who have gone ahead on their own will suffer if the date "April 30" remains.

Mr. CANNON. And the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL] will remedy to some extent this situation?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Yes, I believe that this is the best possible compromise of a difference of opinion between the other body and the House. Apparently March 30 is the best date we can get in here, and if the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado is agreed to, it will help a lot. I do want to say again, however, in justice to everybody concerned, these payments should have been made retroactive for all work done following February 19. I am accepting this compromise very reluctantly.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CHENOWETH].

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the amendment offered by my colleague, the gentleman

from Colorado [Mr. HILL]. I am very happy to see this amendment offered, and I hope it will be adopted.

I was in my district in Colorado a couple of weeks ago and visited the area damaged by the recent dust storms. I found in the counties that I visited that about 75 percent of the farmers had taken steps to prevent further damage to their land by listing or chiseling their soil. It would be manifestly unfair to deprive these farmers of benefits that are being made available to others for doing the same work.

I realize that the date of March 30, 1954, is a compromise figure. I would personally have preferred an earlier date. However, it is certainly highly desirable to fix March 30 as the date for starting these benefits, rather than a later date. I feel that those administering this program will be able to handle the situation satisfactorily and make any adjustments that may be necessary. It is obvious that the payments must be made retroactive in order to do justice to all concerned.

(Mr. CHENOWETH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I want to concur in the statement made by the gentleman from Colorado that this amendment will be helpful. I think it would have been better to have had no date fixed at all. I am afraid the entire provision is so worded that it will not be an adequate answer to the problem but the committee has no doubt done the best it could under the circumstances.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ].

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy that this solution has been arrived at and that the motion has been made to set the date back to March 30.

The people of my State and of the Southwest, who have been suffering the ravages of the drought and the abnormal winds on their farms, are very appreciative of the action here being taken at the instance of the managers on the part of the House in the conference committee. With the adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL], substantial justice will be done. I hope the amendment will be unanimously adopted, and that the motion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] will be agreed to.

The amendment was agreed to.

The motion as amended was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT
Refugee relief

For an additional amount for expenses necessary to enable the President, by transfer to such officer or agency of the Government as may be appropriate, to carry out the provisions of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 (Public Law 203, approved August 7, 1953), including services as authorized by section

15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); hire of passenger motor vehicles; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this appropriation; \$750,000; *Provided*, That funds appropriated herein shall be available in accordance with authority granted hereunder or under authority governing the activities of the Government agencies to which such funds are allocated.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$750,000" named in said amendment insert "\$250,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I have the figures on the bill as it passed the House, as it passed the Senate and the figures of the conference report. As it passed the House the figure was \$456,470,496; the Senate, \$476,248,741; and the conference report calls for \$505,218,741.

The reason the final report is larger than the original figure in the House or the figure in the Senate is that certain items, where attempts had been made to accomplish a purpose by a transfer of funds, were not approved by the House conferees. This does not make any more money available than it would otherwise. As a matter of fact, the actual result of the conference is a figure below the amount that could be expended the way the bill passed the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all who have spoken on the conference report just agreed to, who so desire, have leave to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

AIR TRANSPORTATION

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] is recognized for 30 minutes.

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on State, Justice, and Commerce, I have had occasion to hear testimony regarding the operation of air transportation in this country.

I have been impressed by the progress that has been made in this field. Here

again American ingenuity has forged to the forefront of this new but important industry.

I must say very frankly that I was surprised by the many ramifications surrounding this interesting and vital segment of our industrial expansion. After careful study I found that air transportation and Government subsidy were most interesting, but sometimes misunderstood.

There are very few subjects on which there is more confusion today than the problem of airline subsidies. For many reasons, none of which are important for this discussion, a good many people are unable to differentiate between subsidy paid to the airlines and mail payments made by the Post Office Department for services rendered in carrying the mail. In view of the present interest of the Congress in the appropriation which has been considered for the Civil Aeronautics Board, it seems to me important that this problem be set out clearly and in understandable fashion.

I should like to address myself to a discussion of air transportation, Government subsidy, and Government mail payments.

Since the very inception of our Federal system of government it has been found to be in the public interest to provide financial assistance directed to the development of sound transportation systems. Almost all forms of transportation have, at one time or another, received Federal assistance of one kind or another. This assistance has been provided in different ways and has included the development of inland waterways, the development of ocean ports, land grants to the railroads, grants-in-aid to develop the highways, flood control for the protection of rail and highway routes, operating and other subsidies to the maritime industry, and subsidy to the air transportation industry. Although in the past financial assistance has been provided by the Federal Government in many other fields, such as agriculture, education, social security, housing, and health, it is my purpose to talk only of the problem of mail pay and subsidy as it applies to air transportation.

The air transportation subsidy problem can be broken down into four basic questions. They are:

First. What is subsidy?

Second. How much does it cost?

Third. Who receives it and why?

Fourth. What does the American taxpayer get for his subsidy dollar?

It is much easier to answer these questions and to outline the problems now than it was before October 1953. Since that latter date, the Civil Aeronautics Board has been required to break out the payments made to the airlines as subsidy and to come before the Congress and justify their requests for funds to cover those subsidy payments. On the other hand, mail payments are appropriated for and paid out for services rendered by the Post Office Department. I might note further that, ever since fiscal 1951, the Board has administratively been able to determine and has the figures distinguishing between payments

made for services rendered and payments made on a straight subsidy basis to all of the certificated airlines of the United States.

The basic problem is: What is subsidy? Section 406 (b) of the Civil Aeronautics Act states plainly and vigorously what the power and responsibility of the Civil Aeronautics Board are in fixing rates for the transportation of mail:

In determining the rate in each case, the Authority shall take into consideration, among other factors, the condition that such air carriers may hold and operate under certificates authorizing the carriage of mail only by providing necessary and adequate facilities and service for the transportation of mail; such standards respecting the character and quality of service to be rendered by air carriers as may be prescribed by or pursuant to law; and the need of each such air carrier for compensation for the transportation of mail sufficient to insure the performance of such service, and together with all other revenue of the air carrier, to enable such air carrier under honest, economical, and efficient management, to maintain and continue the development of air transportation to the extent and of the character and quality required for the commerce of the United States, the postal service and the national defense.

It is clear from this language what factors the Board must consider in fostering and promoting civil air transportation. The statutory language specially noted that air transportation is not only necessary to the commerce of the United States and the postal service but also that air transportation is an indispensable adjunct of our national defense.

The language of the President in transmitting the plan breaking down subsidy and mail pay clearly outlines the intention of the Executive in accomplishing this reorganization:

The reorganization plan provides for the separate payment of airline subsidies, which are now merged with payments for the transportation of airmail. The purposes of the plan are to place responsibility for subsidy payment in the agency which determines the subsidies and to enable the Congress and the President to maintain effective review of the subsidy program. The plan accomplishes these objectives by transferring from the Postmaster General to the Civil Aeronautics Board that portion of the present airmail payments which relates to subsidy assistance.

The reorganization plan will not alter the basic national policy of promoting the sound development of air transportation through Federal aid. Nor will the plan itself change the aggregate amount of revenue for which any airline is eligible. The policy of providing financial aid for airline development was adopted in the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, and reflects broad national interest in securing a system of air-transport services adequate to the needs of defense, commerce and the postal service. Federal aid provided under that act has contributed greatly to the rapid development of commercial air transportation during the past 15 years. Continued subsidy support will be required for some time to enable certain segments of the industry to achieve the full measure of growth required by the public interest.

Under this reorganization plan it becomes obvious what portion of the total moneys paid to air transportation are for the cost of transporting the mail

and what portion covers the subsidy determined by the Civil Aeronautics Board to be necessary in order to maintain a strong air-transport system in accordance with the directive of the Congress of the United States.

Subsidy is not a guarantee on the part of the Government to underwrite unlimited expenditures or unlimited operations on the part of the air carriers. In determining airline operating costs that may properly be reimbursed through subsidy payments, the Civil Aeronautics Board disallows such items as advertising beyond reasonable limits, excessive administrative expense, and other items reflecting unsound business practices. Also, the Civil Aeronautics Board may deny subsidy for flights the Board believes to be economically unjustified considering the total volume of traffic and the service requirements of the particular route.

The next item of interest would seem to me to be: "How much does subsidy really cost?"

The Civil Aeronautics Board has indicated to us that, in fiscal 1954, subsidy payments will be made along the following lines:

Domestic trunk carriers.....	\$3,581,000
Domestic local service carriers....	23,895,000
Domestic helicopters.....	2,325,000
Territorial carriers (Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico).....	9,167,000
International carriers.....	41,687,000
Total.....	80,655,000

It is interesting to compare these figures with those for fiscal 1951, the first year of administrative separation, on the Board's own initiative, of subsidy from mail pay:

Domestic trunk carriers.....	\$18,881,000
Domestic local service carriers....	17,057,000
Domestic helicopters.....	0
Territorial carriers (Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico).....	3,572,000
International carriers.....	35,691,000
Total.....	75,201,000

It is an interesting fact that subsidy requirements for fiscal 1954 have increased only \$5 million over fiscal 1951. The \$5 million differential, however, has been accompanied by substantial increases in volume of services of both passengers and mail, rising operating costs, and heavy reequipment expenditures, which reflect themselves in greater depreciation with diminished operating profits, and affects subsidy requirements.

Who receives this subsidy and why do they receive it? Originally, all air carriers of mail and passengers required some assistance. Gradually, the domestic trunk airlines emerged from the developmental stage and attained an economic maturity that today enables most of them to operate without any subsidy. Some of these carriers are only an empty seat away from subsidy, so great care must be exercised by the carrier, in its management, and by the Board, in its regulatory functions, to maintain this situation. Subsidy payments now are made largely to two segments of the air transport industry—the international air carriers and the local service carriers, with substantially

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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For actions of May 7, 1954
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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate completed congressional action on 3rd supplemental appropriation bill, St. Lawrence seaway bills.

SENATE

1. THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 8481 (pp. 5872-5). Concurred in the House amendments to the Senate amendment to provide \$15,000,000 for ACP wind erosion control measures (pp. 5875-6). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 2150, to create the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (pp. 5876-81). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. SOIL CONSERVATION. The "Daily Digest" states that a subcommittee of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee announced that it has instructed the staff to continue the drafting of perfecting language to S. 2549, to provide for cooperation with States and local agencies in watershed development, "with a view to reporting the bill to the full committee" (pp. D495-6).
4. ELECTRIFICATION. Received a proposed bill from the FPC to provide that charges shall be paid by Federal power projects which are benefited by stream improvements constructed by other parties, the payment to be determined in the same manner as for charges to be paid by non-Federal interests (p. 5844).
5. TAXATION. Sen. Douglas inserted his letter to the Finance Committee urging the adoption of the following amendments to H. R. 8300 (the general tax revision bill): To provide that farmers may deduct, for income-tax purposes, the cost of construction of farm ponds, and grain storage facilities erected by them on their own farms, and a deduction for amounts expended for new farm machinery necessary in farming operations (pp. 5846-7).
- 5A SURPLUS DISPOSAL. Sen. Schoeppel inserted his statement before the House Agriculture Committee in favor of his bill, S. 2475, authorizing the President to sell surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies and to convert into dollars foreign currencies acquired by private exporters of such commodities (pp. 5846-7).

6. RECESSED until Mon., May 10 (p. 5884). The Legislative Program as stated by Majority Leader Knowland: Mon., ending Federal supervision over certain Utah Indians, then the bill to encourage distribution of fishery products, various bills not affecting agriculture, and the bill to amend the disaster loan law (p. 5881).

HOUSE

7. PUBLIC LANDS; VETERANS' BENEFITS. A subcommittee of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported to the full committee S. J. Res. 119, to validate conveyance of a 40-acre tract in Okaloosa County, Fla., and S. 1823, to allow credit in connection with certain homestead entries for military or naval service during the Korean conflict (p. D497).

ITEM IN APPENDIX

8. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Goldwater inserted a Syracuse (N.Y.) Post-Standard editorial commending the Secretary for "... the courage of his convictions and... his efforts, too, for good, sound government" (p. A3362).

BILLS INTRODUCED

9. PRICE SUPPORTS. S. 3422, by Sen. Hickenlooper, for himself and others, to encourage a stable, prosperous, and free agriculture; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 5845).
10. FARM PROGRAM. H. R. 8993, by Rep. Metcalf, (introduced May 4) is similar to H. R. 8837, by Rep. Roosevelt (see Digest 80 for provisions).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS RELEASED BY GPO

11. SOCIAL SECURITY. H. R. 7199, proposed Social Security Act Amendments of 1954. H. Ways and Means Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR MAY 10: Overall farm program proposals, and surplus disposal bills, H. Agriculture. Motor vehicle pool, etc., H. Government Operations. Trip-leasing bill, S. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. O&C land jurisdiction, H. Interior (Crafts, FS, to testify) (exec.).

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congressional usurpation of its powers but has surrendered to that usurpation.

In an address on October 11, 1953, in which I pointed out that Congress was encroaching on executive powers, I said, in part, as follows:

This development consists in the increasing dominance of the legislative branch of the United States Government over the executive branch. In the past year this trend has become dynamic and self-accelerating. Congressional committees and individual Members of Congress have come to intervene more and more directly in the administration of Government, including the conduct of foreign policy. There has occurred a substantial legislative usurpation of executive authority, a drift which, unless checked, can lead to complete destruction of the constitutional balance of power.

The executive branch has contributed to this development by an apparent lack of basic understanding of its own functional responsibilities and prerogatives. There has been an abdication as well as a usurpation.

On February 25, 1954, in a statement I issued in commenting on the difference of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] with Secretary of the Army Stevens, I wrote as follows:

Along with many of my fellow citizens, I am deeply disturbed by the practically unconditional surrender of Secretary of the Army Stevens to the demands of Senator McCARTHY. This latest development further reflects the growing domination which Senator McCARTHY is achieving over the executive branch of the Government, a development which is unhealthy and even frightening.

It is, however, part of a pattern—a pattern of consistent surrender on the part of the Eisenhower administration to the unreasonable encroachments of Senator McCARTHY upon the prerogatives of the administration.

A very interesting article entitled "Nightmare in Washington," written by the noted author, Walter Lippmann, which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune on May 4, very eloquently emphasizes the same point of view I have expressed on this highly important and deeply frightening subject. I ask unanimous consent to have Mr. Lippmann's article printed in the body of the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NIGHTMARE IN WASHINGTON
(By Walter Lippmann)

Disgraceful and damaging as is the whole squalid business, it would only make matters infinitely worse to close down or to interrupt the hearings. This is a committee acting under the authority of the Senate and before it are high officials in the executive branch of the Government. The country had better be shown to the bitter end, no matter how long it takes, what grave damage McCarthyism has done to America.

The damage cannot be repaired by smothering the Senate's inquiry. The confidence of our own people is profoundly shaken. Our prestige in the world and our claim to be the leader and defender of free peoples have been hurt by McCARTHY, as they never were hurt by the worldwide apparatus of the Communist propaganda.

The heart of the damage is the fact that the Government has allowed itself to be intimidated by an ambitious and ruthless demagog. The damage, permitting our-

selves to be intimidated, can be repaired only when it has been proved to ourselves and to the world abroad that nobody is afraid any longer.

As we watch the spectacle of a great Government in disorder, we ask ourselves what is it that has gone so wrong. The Constitution, the Government, American institutions, the churches, the schools and universities, the press are all still there, and yet the sanity and the security of the country, its self-respect, and its liberties are shaken and impaired.

The immediate answer to the question of why we are so stricken leads directly, I believe, to the remedy for the trouble. McCARTHY's power is built not upon the constitutional right of Congress to investigate but upon a flagrant abuse of that right. The abuse of that right is unchecked because the Senate is not observing faithfully its constitutional obligations and because of an unnecessary, unwarranted, and, in the spirit at least, an unconstitutional acquiescence by the President in the abuse.

The abuse lies in the taking over by a congressional committee of powers which belong to the Executive and to the judicial branch. Take, for example, McCARTHY's investigation at Fort Monmouth. Just what was it that the Senate had a right and duty to investigate there? The Army was already investigating the possible security risks before McCARTHY got into the act.

For what purpose did he get into the act? Was he presuming to substitute himself for the Army in judging each specific case? Was he questioning the good faith of the Army which was dealing with the allegations of security risk? What was McCARTHY doing at Fort Monmouth? Was there any legislation contemplated or required? Was there any allegation that the Army was itself tainted with disloyalty and was not trying to eliminate the security risks which it, not Senator McCARTHY, had found it necessary to examine?

What, I repeat, was the Senate investigating at Fort Monmouth? The answer is that it was not investigating anything that was its business as a legislature which makes the laws and then inquires into whether they are faithfully and efficiently and honestly administered and enforced. The Fort Monmouth cases were entirely within the prerogative and the responsibility of the executive branch of the Government. If after that, there had been, which there was not, any case of espionage, it was the duty of the executive to take the case to the courts. The McCarthy investigation in all this is a usurpation of power which belongs to the executive branch of the Government.

Why does not the Senate forbid its own committees to commit this usurpation of power and to bring the Government of the United States into such disorder and disrepute? There are, I would argue, many contributing but only one central and decisive reason for the Senate's behavior.

One of the contributing reasons is that the party bosses have regarded McCARTHY as a political asset. Another is that a large number of the Senators have been afraid of him, afraid of being attacked personally or politically by him. Another contributing reason is that many Senators have not known how to meet the charge that only Communists are opposed to McCARTHY, and have reluctantly had to admit to themselves that the cheapest and easiest way not to look red or pink was to be yellow.

But these are not the decisive reasons for the pusillanimous failure of the Senate to curb McCARTHY. The decisive reason is that in this hard world and under the American system of government, which is designed for the kind of hard world that the world is, the abuse of power is not often curbed unless the abuse is resisted.

McCarthyism is an invasion of the prerogatives of other branches of the Government, particularly the executive branch. It is for the executive to repel the invasion, to resist the usurpation, to defend its constitutional prerogatives. It would be nice, no doubt, if in a nicer world the Senate would observe the self-restraint which would make it unnecessary for an amiable and peace-loving President to fight for the rights of his office. But the Senate is not that nice, and so it will tolerate and connive at the abuses of McCARTHY until and unless the President, whose administration is being abused, stands up and says so far and no farther.

The day that happens the Senators, all but a mere handful of them, will rally to the President, relieved and rejoicing that the nightmare of their humiliation is over.

THE MUNDT SUBCOMMITTEE
INVESTIGATION

Mr. BRIDGES obtained the floor.

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Missouri, with the understanding that I shall not lose my right to the floor.

Mr. HENNINGS. I thank my distinguished friend, the senior Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. President, there has been much comment during the past week concerning the Mundt committee investigation of the Army-McCarthy dispute. Most observers have been very critical of the hearings. Few, if any critics, have been specific in their comments. I think this investigation is necessary and useful, despite the sordid picture being unfolded.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me to make a point of order?

Mr. HENNINGS. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. I make the point of order that the entire Senate is out of order. Persons who are not Members of the Senate are standing around in the Chamber carrying on conversations and using the Chamber as a social spot. As a Member of the Senate, I make the point that only the Presiding Officer can remedy a situation of that kind.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The point of order is well taken. The Chair points out to the Senator from Mississippi that most of the disturbance was caused by Members on his side of the aisle congratulating the minority leader [Mr. JOHNSON of Texas]. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. HENNINGS. I thank the distinguished Senator from Mississippi.

I have long hesitated to comment upon this unhappy and even tragic spectacle, because I have hoped that out of the charges and countercharges, the attempts of some to confine this inquiry to the real issues would somehow succeed. But instead of improvement, day by day, the hearings deteriorate and become more expansive, enlarging the scope of the controversy.

These proceedings are, of course, unsavory and sordid because important public officials are repeatedly calling each other liars. This is distressing be-

cause even if all the principals to the dispute are proved to be liars and all become eligible for President Theodore Roosevelt's Ananias club, the violence of the attacks are inappropriate in orderly government.

The picture is sordid because of the basic one-sidedness of the hearings and their monopoly by one party to the dispute through dilatory and time-wasting tirades and self-serving soliloquies loaded, as they are, with unproved assertions in the guise of questions and points of order—things which would not be tolerated for an instant even in a justice-of-the-peace court.

The investigation is, nonetheless, necessary because it involves fundamental issues of integrity and the abuse of power and influence. It is necessary and useful because the American people can see at first hand some of the methods that have been employed, such as doctored pictures and counterfeit, phony letters. It is necessary and useful because it shows clearly the arrogance and the challenge to lawful procedures involved in inviting Government employees to violate security laws and defy regulations in order to provide a Senator with top secret information to which he is legally not entitled.

It is necessary and useful because it shows clearly that President Eisenhower has failed to protect his executive departments from attacks and the invasion of their proper functions and responsibilities by individual Members of Congress. This trend, so evident during the last 16 months, culminated in the attack on the Army. We have seen other instances of unwarranted infringement on the executive branch by the legislative—instances such as the abuse and investigation of the State Department and our Foreign Service officers; the attack on the Overseas Information Service and the farce of the book-burning episode; and the abuse of Mr. Stassen and his aids. It is understandable that Secretary Stevens, having observed these attacks and the administration's abject appeasement, should have concluded, that capitulation was the order of the day and that, in line with Army discipline, Cabinet officers were to accommodate themselves to the unwarranted demands made upon them as best they could. In other words, it appeared that the executive branch was to live with this degrading situation and to keep peace at any price.

At the outset of these hearings it was natural for the public to assume that the Army has not coddled Communists. The assertion that they have, is about as plausible as the absurd charges of "20 years of treason." It was also natural for the public to assume at the outset that the Army charges of undue pressure were, in all likelihood, true, because of repeated evidence of the abuse of power. Nothing so far developed in the hearings would change these assumptions.

President Eisenhower could have put an end to these attacks, threats and pressures by throwing the whole weight of his great personal prestige behind his administrators. This he did not choose

to do, and the result was the disintegration of the State Department, the destruction of the morale and usefulness of the Foreign Service, and the deterioration of other Government agencies. At this point, in spite of the heavy damage already inflicted on the executive branch, the President, by personally intervening in the present squabble in vigorous support of his Secretary of the Army, can still save his administration. This involves a fundamental choice on the part of President Eisenhower and his national chairman, Leonard Hall; shall the Republican Party leaders continue to defer to the junior Senator from Wisconsin because of some illusions as to his political potency in campaigns, or stand up to him and hope to save themselves further embarrassment and humiliation? The President cannot suffer these indignities to be further compounded and prolonged and still hope to save his administration.

The current hearings make it quite clear that the split in the Republican Party is so deep that neither in the Congress nor in the executive branch does the majority party appear willing or able to take the responsibility for restoring the integrity of the three separate branches of our Government. If these hearings serve no other end than to demonstrate to each and every American the flagrant violation of the spirit of our Constitution that continues unchecked they may have served some useful purpose.

Some Republicans would like to bring these hearings to a speedy close—but not, at least as expressed by some, for the right reasons. They are concerned—and understandably so—about the damage that this spectacle is doing to their party politically and to their prospects in the coming elections. But if they fear that the hearings are showing up the lack of unity in their party, have they given any thought to what they are doing to the unity of our country and the extent to which this Donnybrook is inescapably bringing to the American people a distorted and disproportionate view of what the Government and the United States Senate is trying to do in the performance of the really vital and less sensational day-to-day tasks of government? Or are they concerned about what harm they are doing to our prestige with the rest of the world? If so, they have not been overwhelmingly vocal on this score.

The Democrats have felt that the hearings should be allowed to continue—not because they take any delight out of this sorry mess, but because they recognize that since the damage has already been done, it is long past time for the full facts concerning the encroachments on the agencies of government through the abuse of the power of office by some committee chairmen to be brought out into the open. The failure to resist these encroachments should be made just as clear. Then, perhaps, there will be enough pressure from a disillusioned and dismayed people to force the Eisenhower administration into action.

Mr. President, I believe that the Congress has an obligation, too; and these

hearings have made it clear that we must enact a code of fair procedures governing congressional committee investigations which, as a minimum, would permit congressional committees to expedite their work in an orderly, business-like manner, and at the same time provide adequate protection to persons whose character, integrity, or loyalty has been impugned or questioned before a committee.

I thank the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Missouri yield?

Mr. HENNINGS. I do not have the time to yield, except through the courtesy of the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire.

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1954—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8481) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read by the legislative clerk.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of May 5, 1954, p. 5744, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BARRETT in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. CASE. Can the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire advise what action was taken with reference to amendment No. 12, dealing with the Advisory Committee on Weather Control, and providing \$30,000?

Mr. BRIDGES. I am happy to advise what happened in connection with that item. The Senator will recall that he appeared before the committee and asked for a sum of money to carry on the work of the committee in connection with the assembling of material having to do with weather.

The committee felt that it was a worth while project, but that it would be appropriate in a supplemental appropriation bill to appropriate money only for carrying on the work until the first of July of this year, and that after that time the matter should be handled in a regular appropriation bill.

The conferees could not reach an agreement. The Senate conferees agreed to take a lesser amount than \$30,000. They agreed to take even as little as \$7,500 in order to have the work proceed. The conferees on the part of the House were adamant, and finally the Senate conferees yielded.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I should like to inquire as to what happened with respect to the \$15 million item for the alleviation of the effects of the drought in the Southwest.

The point I seek to bring out is that Congress often provides money to poultice a bad situation, yet hesitates sometimes to spend a fraction of that amount to prevent the condition from arising.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the \$15 million item for wind erosion in the southwestern section of the United States was in dispute between the House and Senate conferees. In our first session no agreement was reached on the subject. At subsequent sessions the Senator from New Hampshire, as chairman of the committee of conference, proposed a compromise which saved the \$15 million, but placed certain restrictions on how it should be used, and also allowed the President's disaster fund to be reimbursed by this amount for work that had already been started.

It seemed to us to be a reasonable compromise, because it gave this great area the protection it needed by allowing the full amount which the Senate had approved, and it more specifically spelled out the provision, in place of the general language which the Senate had adopted.

Mr. CASE. Will the Senator from New Hampshire yield me a few minutes so that I may speak to this question?

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, before the Senator from South Dakota makes his observation, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me for a question on this particular point?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. Are the local soil agencies in the counties still left with the power to do this job at the local level, as was provided in the Senate bill?

Mr. BRIDGES. I shall read what was done, and in doing so I shall pass down to the section in which the Senator from Oklahoma is interested. The \$15 million remains available until December 31, 1955, "to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make payments to farmers who carry out emergency wind erosion control measures under the 1954 agricultural conservation program after March 30, 1954, in counties designated by the governors of the respective States with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture as subject to damages by excessive wind erosion during 1954: *Provided*, That the payments for such emergency wind erosion control measures shall not exceed the cost per acre of the practices or a total of \$1.25 per acre, whichever is smaller."

The section which immediately followed, dealing with findings by the county agricultural stabilization and conservation committees, was omitted. Therefore, the matter was left with the counties designated by the respective

governors under the general provisions of the agricultural conservation program and the general parts of the President's program on disaster aid.

Mr. MONRONEY. I regret that the local soil agencies were not given a greater degree of responsibility, in order that the overhead might be cut down and the maximum amount of money could be spent on the land itself. These people live on the soil. I know that the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire has done his best to furnish as fine a description of the use of this money as could be made. There is a very disturbed situation in the affected areas in the Southwest. We could save millions of dollars if we met the threat now, instead of letting it worsen. In view of the emergency, I believe the distinguished senior Senator from New Hampshire has done the Southwest and the country as a whole a great service in this regard.

Mr. BRIDGES. I thank the Senator from Oklahoma. Having served in both Houses of Congress, the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma is well aware of the fact that in a conference it is a matter of give and take. In the conference the full amount provided by the Senate was preserved and, in the main, the essential purpose of the provision was retained. We had to give in on some points, but it seems to me we could afford to do so.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I appreciate very much the report which the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has made with respect to the items dealing with funds to combat wind erosion in the great Southwest. I believe I understood correctly that these payments can be made for work done after March 1, 1954.

Mr. BRIDGES. After March 30, 1954.

Mr. CARLSON. Yes. They may be handled through the regular soil conservation agencies. Is that correct?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. CARLSON. I thank the Senator. He has rendered these sections of the country and the Nation as a whole a great service.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I wish to express my appreciation for the efforts of the Senate conferees to provide funds for the work of the Advisory Committee on Weather Control. In asking the two questions which I asked, first about what the conferees did with respect to the Advisory Committee on Weather Control and, second, with respect to the funds for the relief of the drought in the Southwest, I was seeking to highlight exactly what has happened.

Congress has denied funds that would enable the Weather Advisory Committee to swing into full action during the remainder of this fiscal year. At the same time it has provided millions of dollars in an attempt to put a poultice upon the drought in the Southwest. No funds

are provided with which to investigate the correction of the cause. I fear that there has been a misunderstanding of the purposes of the Weather Advisory Committee on the part of the House conferees. I desire to speak briefly of the importance of this work. Essentially, the committee was created to correlate and evaluate the independent efforts now going on in cloud seeding and to report to the Congress by June 30, 1956, whatever they find to be the facts.

This program is extremely important. Only yesterday, when some of us were at the White House to witness the signing of the highway bill, the President chatted with us for a few moments. He mentioned his hope for the passage of the St. Lawrence seaway bill, and then, apparently, because it was on his heart and mind so much, without prompting by anyone he expressed concern over the growing shortage of water in this country.

Also, Mr. President, in the current number of the Country Gentleman, for May 1954, there appears an editorial headed, "Water Supply Is a Worry," in which it is said:

Right now one of the biggest worries over the country is the lack of subsoil moisture and lowering water tables. Washington, too, is watching the situation closely. The Weather Bureau says the average snow and rainfall in the 17-State Great Plains, Midwest-Southwest area from last October until April was one-half of normal. This was on top of an accumulated water deficiency of last year. Double the normal seasonal moisture will be needed in many parts of the country to correct this condition.

Under these circumstances, it is difficult for me to understand the reluctance in any quarter to provide the very small amount of funds required for the work of the committee.

The committee is composed of some of the outstanding meteorologists of the country. The President appointed the members and the Senate confirmed their nominations early in the present session. Under the language of the act the committee was charged with the responsibility of finding out who was doing what in the field of weather modification and to prepare a report to be delivered to the Congress not later than the 30th of June 1956. It was hoped thereby to have a report on two full seasons of weather modification efforts being made by various agencies. Up to this time there has been no authentic definitive report on what is going on. The nearest to such a report at present is a study prepared under the auspices of the Harvard Graduate School of Business, by six graduate students and reviewed by the faculty, which, although it has not been made public, has been examined by members of the Advisory Committee on Weather Control.

The report states, in part:

There is little doubt that the seeding of clouds under the proper conditions will induce precipitation in greater quantities than would have occurred naturally. The authors of this report firmly believe that extensive evidence exists to substantiate the conclusion that the use of cloud seeding in its proper context will increase precipitation by an amount that is statistically

significant. Although the degree of control and the extent of the area affected will be subjects of further development, man's ability to alter the weather process and produce favorable results is now a reality.

Of course, there graduate students had no authority to require reports, as the committee has and their survey was, therefore, necessarily limited, but their conclusions are highly interesting, to say the least.

I wish to cite a few other authorities on the possibilities in this field.

During the hearings before the Senate committee in 1951, which preceded the action of the Congress in passing the bill to create the Advisory Committee on Weather Control, Dr. Vannevar Bush, president of the Carnegie Institution and head of the Office of Scientific Research and Development during the war, said:

I have become convinced that it is possible under proper circumstances to make rain. * * * I am convinced myself that it is possible, and I am also convinced that this art is in the state where a great deal more careful experimentation is necessary before it can be entirely understood. Certainly it is in the state where there is plenty of room at the present time for controversy * * * as it stands today, we are on the threshold of an exceedingly important matter, for man has begun for the first time to affect the weather in which he lives, and no man can tell where such a move will finally end.

The magazine *Power*, the trade magazine of the power industry, said in its September 1952 issue:

There is no longer doubt that properly handled seeding makes rain * * * argument still rages as to whether it increases total rainfall or merely causes rain to fall in one place instead of another.

Dr. Vincent J. Schaefer, of the General Electric Research Laboratory, told the Senate committee in the hearings:

The experimental studies using aircraft for seeding stratus and cumulus clouds have always shown positive reactions whenever supercooled clouds were present. The observed effects have ranged from converting stratus clouds into areas of tiny snow crystals to the development of heavy local rainstorms in large cumulus clouds.

So the present question is, How effective is this tool under varying conditions and how should we use it? The purpose of the Advisory Committee on Weather Control is to answer that question.

I can only regret, Mr. President, that the House conferees did not see fit to concur in the amendment which the Senate adopted to the supplemental appropriation bill. I understand it was suggested that the item be presented for inclusion in the regular annual appropriation bill. While that suggestion is appreciated, it will mean losing a part of the interpretative knowledge which could be gained had the committee been able to require registration with the first of the cloud-seeding operations this spring. But whenever the work starts, I venture to predict that the results will be worth many times the trifling cost.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Record at this point a list of the membership of the Advisory

Committee on Weather Control, an outstanding group appointed by the President and duly confirmed by the Senate. I wish to express the hope that they will not be discouraged by the fact that they have had to pay their own expenses thus far, and I trust that in time the Congress will provide operating funds so that the full benefits from their labors can be realized.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Capt. Howard T. Orville, United States Navy (retired), Chairman: Captain Orville is now associated with Friez Instrument Division, Bendix Aviation Corp., at Baltimore, Md. He has many meteorological achievements to his credit. During World War II he charted weather for the famous Doolittle raid on Tokyo and advised on many other important military operations. He has pioneered methods for locating and tracking hurricanes and typhoons by radar and has helped establish the first statewide radar tornado warning system in Texas. He is a past president of the American Meteorological Society.

A. M. Eberle, Vice Chairman: Mr. Eberle is dean of agriculture at South Dakota State College. He has been especially active in matters connected with water resources, development, and conservation. He is past chairman of the Northern Great Plains Council, past president of the South Dakota Reclamation Association, chairman of the Coordinating Committee for Missouri Basin Development, member of the South Dakota Natural Resources Commission and the South Dakota Rain Increasing Commission. He is author of many papers on irrigation.

Lewis W. Douglas, member: Mr. Douglas is chairman of the board of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, and principal owner and chairman of the board of the Southern Arizona Bank & Trust Co. He is president of the Academy of Political Science, trustee of many foundations, and director of many corporations. He has been a Member of the Congress, Director of the United States Budget, principal and vice chancellor of McGill University, and Ambassador to Great Britain. He has a cattle operation in southeastern Arizona and is consulting director of the Institute of Atmospheric Physics at the University of Arizona.

Joseph J. George, member: Mr. George is superintendent of meteorology for Eastern Air Lines at Atlanta, Ga. He is the highest ranking weatherman in the United States Air Force Reserve with the rank of brigadier general. In 1940 he received the Meisinger award from the American Meteorological Society and in 1943 the Losey award from the Institute of Aeronautical Science, for outstanding studies in meteorology. In 1953 Secretary of Commerce Weeks appointed Mr. George chairman of the Department of Commerce Advisory Committee on Weather Services.

Kenneth C. Spengler, member: Mr. Spengler is executive secretary of the American Meteorological Society with headquarters at Boston, Mass. During World War II he served as a weather officer in the United States Air Force. He has served as delegate to international conferences, and is representative on the council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, member of the board of overseers of Harvard University, the Department of Commerce Advisory Committee on Weather Services, and adviser to the Weather Amendment Board of Massachusetts. He is a fellow member of many other scientific societies and associations.

In addition to the above 5 members from private life, representing science, agricul-

ture, and business, the Advisory Committee on Weather Control has 6 members representing departments of the Federal Government. These include:

Department of Defense: Donald A. Quarles, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Development.

Department of the Interior: Ralph Tudor, Under Secretary of the Interior.

Department of Agriculture: J. Earl Coke, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Department of Commerce: Robert B. Murray, Jr., Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General. National Science Foundation: Alan T. Waterman, Director.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent also to have inserted in the Record some data on the importance of water to modern industry.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CASE ON THE SENATE FLOOR RELATIVE TO S. 5, DESALINATION BILL, JUNE 1952

Many persons do not realize the immensity of our present and future water needs. The Senators who heard testimony on this subject last year, however, were given many eye-opening examples of water use, some of which were quoted in the committee report on S. 5. I would, in turn, like to quote an excerpt from that report:

"The magnitude of modern need for and use of water is illustrated by a fact reported at the hearings, that the Baton Rouge oil refinery in Louisiana uses more water than the entire city of Cleveland, Ohio, although it is only one plant. The Bay Refinery in New York uses more water than the city of Buffalo, N. Y. The committee was told that in such plants water is pumped through the cooling towers at the rate of approximately 260,000,000 gallons per day.

"Not less than 30,000 gallons of water are required to make a ton of newsprint, some 60,000 to 120,000 gallons to make steam from a ton of coal. For every thousand pounds of cotton used to produce mercerized cotton, 30,000 gallons of water are consumed. Even the basic operation of sizing cotton requires 820 gallons for a thousand pounds. It takes 70,000 gallons to finish a thousand pounds of woolen fabrics, and 77,000 gallons of water to refine 100,000 barrels of oil. It takes 500 gallons of water to manufacture a ton of soap, and one-half gallon to make a pound of sugar.

"As the canning industry grows the use of water apparently grows. Seven thousand gallons are required to process 100 cases of No. 2 cans of tomatoes, 12,500 gallons for the same amount of succotash, and 25,000 gallons for the same amount of lima beans.

"In every field of industry—production of electrical energy, the testing of airplane engines, the manufacture of aviation gasoline, the manufacture of aluminum, the processing of iron ore, the manufacture of explosives, the operation of slaughterhouses—more and more water is required.

"Many States are finding it necessary to pass legislation to limit the drilling of water wells. The need of additional water to solve the problems of the arid West has long been known. Indeed, acute water shortages have developed in many areas of the West and there is every reason to believe that if fresh water can be economically made from salt water, both agriculture and industry will benefit to the great economic advantage of the whole country.

"Domestic and municipal uses are also increasing. An average office building uses from 27 to 45 gallons per day per person. Hospital uses, as might be expected, are very

much greater. The daily rate runs from 135 to 350 gallons per day per patient. Hotels, growing in number throughout the country, like hospitals, use huge quantities, running at the rate of 300 to 525 gallons per day per guest room.

"It was represented to the committee that while a few decades ago a per capita supply of 100 gallons of water per day was considered sufficient for all human needs, that amount of water would not begin to meet requirements at the present time.

"In the case of many municipalities the per capita use now is more than 200 gallons per day, thus illustrating the widespread basic need for research of the character provided in this bill."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. I merely wanted to say, in response to the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], that the Senate conferees insisted to the limit upon the Senate amendment, but we found the House conferees absolutely adamant. I am certain that the Senators who worked on this amendment will be glad to try, in every way possible, to see to it that an item of this nature is included in the regular annual appropriation bill, because I am thoroughly convinced of the merit of the proposal.

Mr. CASE. I wish to express appreciation of the comment just made by the distinguished senior Senator from Arizona.

Mr. BRIDGES. I may say to the Senator from South Dakota that the sentiment expressed by the distinguished Senator from Arizona reflects the general sentiment of the Senate members of the committee of conference.

Mr. CASE. I thank the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. I wish to express disappointment that the Senate conferees were unable to reach an agreement with the House conferees on amendment No. 27, which provided for the rehabilitation and repair of certain cadet barracks at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. I appreciate the fact that it was a last-minute amendment. Even though the item is highly justified on its merits, the Senate members of the committee of conference doubtless did not have a fair opportunity to present the case fully before the committee of conference.

Mr. BRIDGES. I may say to the distinguished Senator from Mississippi that while we might not have had an opportunity to bring the full case before the committee of conference, we did a good job of presenting the Senator's side of the argument, but we were not able to achieve our end.

Mr. STENNIS. I appreciate the efforts of the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire and the other members of the committee of conference. Perhaps there were additional facts which I should have placed in the hands of the conference.

Nevertheless, this is an emergency situation. The Academy faces a dire need. I have learned from Representative CUNNINGHAM, who is chairman of the Public Works Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services of the House, that he also has visited the barracks and is very much impressed with the need for the improvement. The urgency now is to have the contract let, so as to take advantage of the vacation months. To that end, I am having prepared a very brief authorization bill. In view of the fact that no new money need be appropriated, since only a reappropriation of existing appropriated funds is necessary, I wonder if the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations would look with favor upon contract authority being provided in the Authorization Act. In effect, that would make it possible to make a contract and to use the funds already appropriated.

Mr. BRIDGES. I may say to the distinguished Senator from Mississippi that, as he well knows, I believe as he does. But, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, I do not wish to be a party, on the floor, of bypassing the committee. Therefore, I could not agree with him on that point. But if the Senator from Mississippi obtains authorization, my understanding from the House is that there will be another small supplemental appropriation bill which will be ready for action about the first of June, which will still afford time to act on the proposal of the Senator from Mississippi. When we have obtained additional facts, I think the item can be included and the appropriation for it agreed to.

Mr. STENNIS. I appreciate the statement made by the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire and I will work with him toward that end.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Colorado.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I wish to congratulate the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire and his colleagues upon the excellent work that was done with respect to wind-erosion control. Those who have been especially interested in the matter are anxious that there be nothing resembling a pauper's oath. So does the distinguished Senator mind if I inquire whether, in the case of hardship cases, the Government can contribute up to the full cost of the emergency work, under the limitations in the act, and can submit to the county committee a statement in writing that the higher rate of cost sharing is necessary in order to carry out such emergency measures, and that in such cases the county committee, with the prior approval of the State committee, may be authorized to approve a rate in proportion to the true cost?

We are all very anxious that the so-called pauper's oath be avoided. Therefore, we are hopeful that there may be a simple substitute for it, to wit, a statement of the farmer, with whom the authorities may be working, that he is unable to meet the full cost, and that under that kind of statement the Government may come in and do the work up to the

total amount authorized, without the necessity of a so-called pauper's oath.

Mr. BRIDGES. I may answer the Senator from Colorado in this way: It is not specifically spelled out in the amendment or in the conference report, but I should say, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and as chairman of the committee of conference, it is my belief that it is the intention of the Senate conferees, at least, that such a general agreement shall be made.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I thank the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. But it is not spelled out. This is the sort of understanding we have: It is understood that the Department is authorized to make payments in hardship cases up to the full cost of emergency work, and that for a farmer to be eligible for the increased rate, he would submit to the county committee a statement in writing that a higher rate of cost-sharing is necessary for him to carry out the emergency measures. In such cases, the county committee, with the prior approval of the State committee, would be authorized to approve the rate of cost-sharing up to the total cost.

That language was proposed, but it was not adopted. However, it was our feeling, and it is my belief and interpretation, that there is sufficient latitude so that the intent of the Senate and of the conferees can be carried out.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Is it the Senator's judgment that it can be carried out?

Mr. BRIDGES. It is.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BARRETT in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 8481, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
May 6, 1954.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 6, 7, 8, 13, 23, 25, 26, and 28 to the bill (H. R. 8481) entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes," and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

"For an additional amount for 'International contingencies,' \$175,000, to be derived by transfer from 'Government in occupied areas,' fiscal year 1954."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and proposed to be inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"For an additional amount for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected areas as authorized by section 209 (c) of Public Law 815, 81st Congress, as amended by section 2 (e) of Public Law 246, 83d Congress, including not to exceed \$125,000 for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies, \$55,000,000, to remain available until April 1, 1955: *Provided*,

That unpaid entitlements, reduced to the extent requests therefor are not filed before October 1, 1954, shall be paid on a pro rata basis if the amount herein appropriated for grants is not enough to cover all such entitlements: *Provided further*, That applications which meet the requirements of section 205 of such Public Law 815 may be amended not later than December 31, 1954, to (1) substitute a different project or (2) substitute a reimbursement request based upon construction of the original project under a contract entered into before the date of enactment of this act or upon construction of other facilities under a contract entered into before such date and after June 30, 1952, and in either case the adequacy requirements in subsection (c) (1) of such section 205 shall not apply: *Provided further*, That the foregoing substitutions herein permitted shall not cost more than the project originally filed for."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

"For an additional amount for 'Agricultural conservation program,' in addition to the program authorized under this head for 1954, under the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1954, \$15,000,000 to remain available until December 31, 1955, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make payments to farmers who carry out emergency wind-erosion-control measures under the 1954 agricultural conservation program after March 30, 1954, in counties designated by the governors of the respective States with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture as subject to damages by excessive wind erosion during 1954: *Provided*, That the payments for such emergency wind-erosion-control measures shall not exceed the cost per acre of the practices or a total of \$1.25 per acre, whichever is smaller: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be expended without regard to the adjustments required under section 8 (e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (e)), and may be distributed among States and individual farmers without regard to any other provision of law: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be used to reimburse the emergency fund of the President authorized by Public Law 875, 81st Congress (42 U. S. C. 1855) for such funds as have been allocated to the Secretary of Agriculture for payments for the specific purposes authorized herein."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$750,000" named in said amendment insert "\$250,000."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I move that the Senate agree to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9, 17, 19, and 24.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from New Hampshire.

The motion was agreed to.

TERMINATION OF FEDERAL SUPERVISION OVER CERTAIN TRIBES OF INDIANS IN UTAH

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1224, Senate bill 2670, merely to have the bill made the unfinished business before the Senate. It is not proposed to have the bill considered this afternoon, but merely to have it

made the unfinished business. After the bill has been called up, I shall yield to the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin, who desires to call up the St. Lawrence seaway measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2670) to provide for the termination of Federal supervision over the property of certain tribes, bands, and colonies of Indians in the State of Utah and the individual members thereof, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from California.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, may I have the number of the bill?

Mr. KNOWLAND. It is Calendar No. 1224, Senate bill 2670.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I was asked to register an objection to the bill at the last call of the calendar. I do not wish to object now, but would the majority leader permit the bill to go over for a moment, until I can make inquiry into the matter?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I have given notice to the minority leader that this is one of the bills to be considered. I do not propose to have it considered this afternoon. I have merely moved that it be made the unfinished business, but it is not proposed to have the bill considered until Monday.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the majority leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from California.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2670) to provide for the termination of Federal supervision over the property of certain tribes, bands, and colonies of Indians in the State of Utah and the individual members thereof, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with amendments.

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, there is at the desk a privileged matter, relative to the House amendments to the St. Lawrence seaway bill, S. 2150, which I ask to have laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2150) providing for the creation of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation to construct part of the St. Lawrence seaway in United States territory in the interest of national security; authorizing the Corporation to consummate certain arrangements with the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority of Canada relative to construction and operation of the seaway; empowering the Corporation to finance the United States share of the seaway cost on a self-liquidating basis; to establish cooperation with Canada in the control and operation of the St. Lawrence seaway; to authorize negotiations with Canada of an agreement on tolls; and for other purposes, which were, on page 5, line 2, after "(docket 68)", insert

"or any amendment or modification thereof"; on page 5, line 10, after "(docket 68)", insert "or any amendment or modification thereof"; on page 7, line 6, strike out "notes, debentures, bonds, or other obligations" and insert "revenue bonds which shall be payable from corporate revenues"; on page 7, lines 7 and 8, strike out "notes, debentures, and bonds, on other obligations" and insert "revenue bonds"; and on page 7, line 13, strike out all after "of" where it appears the first time down to and including "issue," in line 14, and insert "fifty years."

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives. They make no substantial changes whatsoever.

On page 7, the House has inserted "revenue bonds which shall be payable from corporate revenues."

Also, on page 7, there is an amendment to insert the words "fifty years."

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is it not true that these are only changes of language and not of substance? After all, these are debentures and bonds, and the Treasury is to finance the funds. The mere fact that they are now revenue bonds and are to be paid out of revenue will not change the situation at all.

Mr. WILEY. I think the Senator from Michigan is substantially correct. There is no substantial modification of the bill as it passed the House. If I were to read the language, it would be seen how insignificant the changes are.

On page 7, line 6, the House has stricken out "notes, debentures, bonds, or other obligations," and inserted "revenue bonds which shall be payable from corporate revenues."

On page 7, lines 7 and 8, the House has stricken out "notes, debentures, and bonds or other obligations" and inserted "revenue bonds."

Thus the language would read:

In order to finance its activities, the Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue to the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time and to have outstanding at any one time in an amount not exceeding \$105,000,000 of its revenue bonds which shall be payable from corporate revenues.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BARRETT in the chair). Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is it not true that what the Senator from Wisconsin has just read represents the intent of the Senate that the cost should be paid from the revenues?

Mr. WILEY. Yes; and it will be so paid.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think that at long last we are nearing the final step in the legislative history of the St. Lawrence seaway proposal. I am delighted

Public Law 357 - 83d Congress

Chapter 200 - 2d Session

H. R. 8481

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954,
and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, namely:

Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954.

CHAPTER I

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND EXPENSES

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT RETIREMENT AND RELIEF FUNDS

For an additional amount for "District government retirement and relief funds", \$120,000.

68 Stat. 81.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

68 Stat. 82.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, SUPERVISION AND INSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "General administration, supervision and instruction", \$1,537,500.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, GEORGE-BARDEN PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Vocational education, George-Barden program", \$24,000.

METROPOLITAN POLICE

For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police", \$1,800,000 of which \$270,000 shall be payable from the highway fund.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Fire Department", \$700,000.

COURTS

UNITED STATES COURTS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1953, for "United States Courts", \$37,536.

PUBLIC WELFARE

AGENCY SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Agency services", \$60,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Operating expenses, protective institutions, Public Welfare", fiscal year 1954.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

For an additional amount for "National Capital Parks", \$69,000.

PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

For pay increases for wage-scale employees, to be allocated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations and funds of said District for the fiscal year 1954 from which such employees are properly payable, \$1,200,000, of which \$143,700 shall be payable from the highway fund and \$233,800 from the water fund; said increases in compensation to be effective during the period beginning with the first day of the first pay period which began after June 30, 1953, for per diem educational employees of the Board of Education, and beginning with the first day of the first pay period which began after September 15, 1953, for other wage-scale employees of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no retroactive compensation or salary shall be payable in the case of any individual not in the service of the municipal government of the District of Columbia on the date of approval of this Act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid in the case of a deceased officer or employee, or of a retired officer or employee, for services rendered after the effective date of the increase.

68 Stat. 82.
68 Stat. 83.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$29,625.

D. C. Code
1-902 to
1-906.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Numbered 353 (Eighty-third Congress), \$222,218, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1951 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Document Numbered 353 (Eighty-third Congress), \$333,370, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

58 Stat. 533.

D. C. Code
47-2413.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years involved.

CHAPTER II

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

For payment to Erma E. Griswold, widow of Dwight Griswold, late a Senator from the State of Nebraska, \$12,500.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: Effective May 1, 1954, the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1954 is made available for the compensation of seven additional 67 Stat. 319. pages at the basic rate of \$1,800 per annum each.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Motor vehicles: For an additional amount for maintaining, exchanging, and equipping motor vehicles for carrying the mails and for official use of the offices of the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, \$4,275 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Folding Documents", fiscal year 1954. 67 Stat. 320.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

68 Stat. 83.
68 Stat. 84.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Office of the Doorkeeper

For an additional amount for "Office of the Doorkeeper", \$13,615.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Stationery (Revolving Fund)

For an additional amount for "Stationery (revolving fund)", \$3,200, to remain available until expended.

Folding Documents

For an additional amount for "Folding documents", \$15,000.

CAPITOL POLICE

CAPITOL POLICE BOARD

For an additional amount for "Capitol Police Board", \$2,855.

EDUCATION OF SENATE AND HOUSE PAGES

For an additional amount for "Education of Senate and House pages", \$2,785.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING

The unexpended balances of all appropriations to the Government Printing Office for "Working capital and congressional printing and binding", for the fiscal years 1943 through 1951 shall be available,

without regard to fiscal year limitations, for payment of claims settled by the General Accounting Office in favor of employees and former employees of the Government Printing Office for additional compensation on account of service rendered during the fiscal years 1942 through 1951.

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and commissioners", \$115,000.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses", \$36,000.

SALARIES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees", \$7,000 to be derived from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68).

60 Stat. 326.

68 Stat. 84.

68 Stat. 85.

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees", \$71,600, to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$900,000, to be derived by transfer from "Government in occupied areas", fiscal year 1954.

67 Stat. 432.

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for "International contingencies", \$175,000, to be derived by transfer from "Government in occupied areas", fiscal year 1954.

67 Stat. 432.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry", \$1,560,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Attorney General is hereby authorized to transfer from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1954", not to exceed \$100,000 to the appropriation "Fees and expenses of witnesses, 1954", not to exceed \$300,000 to the appro-

67 Stat. 373.

priation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons, 1954", not to exceed \$500,000 to the appropriation "Support of United States prisoners, 1954", and not to exceed \$165,000 to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, general administration." 67 Stat. 374.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

LAND ACQUISITION, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

For an additional amount for "Land acquisition, additional Washington Airport", for payment of deficiency judgments rendered by United States district courts, \$34,541, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest as specified in such judgments.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

For an additional amount for "Operating-differential subsidies", \$29,500,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

68 Stat. 85.

68 Stat. 86.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

For an additional amount for "Federal-aid highways", to remain available until expended, \$55,000,000, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1953.

CHAPTER IV

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$67,500.

The unobligated balance of the lapsed appropriation of the Bureau of Narcotics available for the payment of salaries and expenses for the fiscal year 1948, shall be available for payment of claims settled by the General Accounting Office and otherwise chargeable to appropriations for the fiscal year 1949.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$3,600,000.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$85,000, to be derived by transfer from "Salaries and expenses, Guard Force", fiscal year 1954.

67 Stat. 68.

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration," \$12,100,000, which shall be available only to the extent that the Secretary finds necessary to meet increased costs of administration resulting from changes in a State law or increases in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the allocation for the District of Columbia) was based, which increased costs of administration cannot be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for veterans", \$24,400,000.

68 Stat. 86.

68 Stat. 87.

Unemployment compensation for veterans, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, such sums as may be necessary to pay benefits for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

66 Stat. 684.

38 USC 991-999.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

For an additional amount for "Payments to school districts", \$5,850,000.

ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected areas as authorized by section 209 (c) of Public Law 815, Eighty-first Congress, as amended by section 2 (e) of Public Law 246, Eighty-third Congress, including not to exceed \$125,000 for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies. \$55,000,000, to remain available until April 1, 1955: *Provided*, That unpaid entitlements, reduced to the extent requests therefor are not filed before October 1, 1954, shall be paid on a pro rata basis if the amount herein appropriated for grants is not enough to cover all such entitlements: *Provided further*, That applications which meet the requirements of section 205 of such Public Law 815 may be amended not later than December 31, 1954, to (1) substitute a different project or (2) substitute a reimbursement request based upon construction of the original project under a contract entered into before the date of enactment of this Act or upon construction of other facilities under a contract entered into before such date and after June 30, 1952, and

64 Stat. 975,

67 Stat. 528.

20 USC 279(c).

64 Stat. 972.

20 USC 275.

in either case the adequacy requirements in subsection (c) (1) of such section 205 shall not apply: *Provided further*, That the foregoing substitutions herein permitted shall not cost more than the project originally filed for. 20 USC 275.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

The amount authorized by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1954, to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", is increased from "\$62,750,000" to "\$63,746,000". 67 Stat. 254.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assistance", \$58,000,000. 68 Stat. 87.
68 Stat. 88.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Agricultural conservation program", in addition to the program authorized under this head for 1954, under the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1954, \$15,000,000 to remain available until December 31, 1955, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make payments to farmers who carry out emergency wind erosion control measures under the 1954 agricultural conservation program after March 30, 1954, in counties designated by the governors of the respective States with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture as subject to damages by excessive wind erosion during 1954: *Provided*, That the payments for such emergency wind erosion control measures shall not exceed the cost per acre of the practices or a total of \$1.25 per acre, whichever is smaller: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be expended without regard to the adjustments required under section 8 (e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (e)), and may be distributed among States and individual farmers without regard to any other provision of law: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be used to reimburse the emergency fund of the President authorized by Public Law 875, 81st Congress (42 U. S. C. 1855) for such funds as have been allocated to the Secretary of Agriculture for payments for the specific purposes authorized herein. 67 Stat. 215.
52 Stat. 34.
64 Stat. 1109.

DISASTER LOAN REVOLVING FUND

The limitation under this head in the Act of July 31, 1953 (Public Law 175), on the amount available for emergency feed and seed assistance, is increased from "\$40,000,000" to "\$50,000,000"; and such increased amount may be used for furnishing such assistance by means of advances to States or agencies thereof, or otherwise, and for reimbursement of advances made to the Secretary of Agriculture from funds appropriated for disaster relief under the Act of September 30, 1950 (42 U. S. C. 1855). 67 Stat. 297.
64 Stat. 1109.

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for fighting forest fires, \$4,500,000.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

67 Stat. 222.
15 USC 713a-10.

The limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1954, on the amount available for administrative expenses of the Corporation, is increased from "\$17,100,000" to "\$20,000,000".

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

68 Stat. 88.
68 Stat. 89.

For an additional amount for "Farm Credit Administration", \$120,000, to be derived from receipts from farm credit agencies.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration", \$138,000.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

For an additional amount for "Construction, Alaska Railroad", for the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, including improvements and new construction, to remain available until expended, \$4,594,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this head may be transferred to the Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund for purposes of accounting and administration.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

67 Stat. 275.
60 Stat. 810.

The limitation in section 106 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1954, on the amount available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), is increased from "\$250,000" to "\$310,000".

CHAPTER VIII

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

REFUGEE RELIEF

For an additional amount for expenses necessary to enable the President, by transfer to such officer or agency of the Government as may be appropriate, to carry out the provisions of the Refugee Relief Act

of 1953 (Public Law 203, approved August 7, 1953), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); hire of passenger motor vehicles; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this appropriation; \$250,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated herein shall be available in accordance with authority granted hereunder or under authority governing the activities of the Government agencies to which such funds are allocated.

67 Stat. 400.
50 USC app.
1971 note.
60 Stat. 810.
40 Stat. 1270.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The limitation under this head in the First Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1954, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$210,000" to "\$235,000".

67 Stat. 301.
68 Stat. 89.
68 Stat. 90.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: In addition to amounts appropriated under this head, the Administrator may transfer to this appropriation from any other funds available for administrative expenses, not to exceed \$50,000, for expenses of investigations of irregularities or abuses in connection with the administration of programs of mortgage and loan insurance as authorized by the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701).

48 Stat. 1246.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Annual Contributions

For an additional amount for "Annual contributions", \$10,800,000.

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$25,000.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For an additional amount for "Compensation and pensions", \$215,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SERVICEMEN'S INDEMNITIES

For an additional amount for "Servicemen's indemnities", \$7,000,000, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

Construction, General

For an additional amount for "Construction, general", \$800,000, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES SECTION, SAINT LAWRENCE RIVER JOINT BOARD OF ENGINEERS

3 CFR, 1953
Supp., p. 114.

60 Stat. 810.

63 Stat. 959.
5 USC 1105.

68 Stat. 90.
68 Stat. 91.

For necessary expenses of the United States section of the Saint Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers, established by Executive Order 10500, dated November 4, 1953, including purchase (not to exceed two) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$100 per day for individuals; \$245,000, to remain available until June 30, 1955: *Provided*, That, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, one position under the United States section of said Joint Board of Engineers may hereafter be placed in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by that Act: *Provided further*, That with the exception of certain necessary preliminary expenses, no part of these funds shall be obligated until agreement has been entered into, by the United States Government and the United States entity authorized to construct the power works in the International Rapids section of the Saint Lawrence River, providing for the reimbursement of the expenditures (including necessary preliminary expenses) of the United States section of this Board by the construction entity.

CHAPTER X

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

CLAIMS

67 Stat. 336.

67 Stat. 342.

Not to exceed \$2,500,000 may be transferred to the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1954, from the appropriation "Military personnel, Marine Corps, 1954".

RETIRED PAY

67 Stat. 337,
342.

Not to exceed an additional \$12,000,000 may be transferred to the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1954, from the appropriation "Military personnel, Marine Corps, 1954".

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

AUDITED CLAIMS

Applicable current appropriations of the Department of the Navy shall be available for the payment of claims certified by the Comp-

troller General to be otherwise due, in the amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

"Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts", fiscal year 1943, \$7,670.41.

"Pay, subsistence, and transportation of Naval personnel", fiscal year 1943, \$12,051.48.

"Transportation of things, Navy", fiscal year 1948, \$6,173.70.

CHAPTER XI

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 110, Eighty-third Congress, \$1,553,745, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

CHAPTER XII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1201. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any

Strikes or overthrow of Government.

Affidavit.

Penalty.

appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Approved May 11, 1954.